**Attachment 4:**  **The Crown is a habitual perpetrator of Human Atrocities.**

The Crown is a racist regime and owes the world an apology. Not only has she displaced indigenous tribes in various countries through deceit and murder, she has also plundered whatever wealth these ravaged victims of her greed had, and hid the facts behind a mask of superiority.

The Crown shows no respect for the rights of other countries and people in the world. It has used the “equal rights” label as an excuse to “protect” other countries and thus annex them as part of their own Empire.

Much of the devastation the Crown has brought about during its colonizing was financed by the House of Rothschild, irrespective of the means.

The Crown has never apologized for the damage it has caused in South Africa to the South Africans, nor reimbursed the people of the country for the losses they had suffered.   
Monies paid to ‘restore” the land in the past has been to restore the land while it was still in the direct possession of the Crown, and did not serve to ease the losses of the actual victims themselves.

The following is part of a famous lecture given at Oxford University by John Ruskin in an 1870 lecture titled “Imperial Duty” that had a great influence on the history of the world through representatives of Britain, such as Cecil John Rhodes. It very clearly argued that the English were of a superior race and needed to take over as much of the world as possible:

"We are still undegenerate in race... a race mingled with the best northern blood... Will you youths of England make your country again a royal throne of Kings, a sceptred isle...? This is what England must either do or perish; she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men; seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on, and there teaching these her colonists that their chief virtue is to bear fidelity to their country, and that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and sea..."

See Footnote 1 - John Ruskin on Imperial Duty (1870)

Of interest, is that the Fabian Socialists dominated the staff at Oxford University when the Rhodes Scholars began arriving. These scholars then received indoctrination and preparation to become part of an international socialist New World Order.

(With reference to Martin, Rose, as written in the Fabian Freeway. Boston: Western Islands, 1966.)

Typical of attitude by the British leaders who represented the British Crown during the colonization period, was that of Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner of the Cape. Milner was convinced of the superiority of the British, and that this gave Britain the moral right to rule over other peoples, whether Asian, African, Afrikaners or Boers. Milner was determined to enforce British supremacy on South and Southern Africa.

Another point on which Milner was clear was that Boers needed to be “denationalized” to be formed into loyal subjects of the Crown. The Boer nationalism was thought to be the product of isolation and a lack of modernization in education as well as administration as well as the economy.

M Wilson and L Thompson: The Oxford history Ibid p 330, 331

<http://www.history.ukzn.ac.za/files/theses/hartman-honours.pdf>

Right until the end of his life, Lord Milner would call himself a "British race patriot" with grand dreams of a global Imperial parliament, headquartered in London, seating delegates of British descent from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He retired in February 1921 and was appointed a Knight of the Garter (KG) in the same month.

Found among Milner's papers after his death was his Credo, which was soon published to great acclaim—"I am a Nationalist and not a cosmopolitan .... I am a British (indeed primarily an English) Nationalist. If I am also an Imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race, owing to its insular position and long supremacy at sea, has been to strike roots in different parts of the world. I am an Imperialist and not a Little Englander because I am a British Race Patriot ... The British State must follow the race, must comprehend it, wherever it settles in appreciable numbers as an independent community. If the swarms constantly being thrown off by the parent hive are lost to the State, the State is irreparably weakened. We cannot afford to part with so much of our best blood. We have already parted with much of it, to form the millions of another separate but fortunately friendly State. We cannot suffer a repetition of the process."

See Footnote 2 - Milner’s Credo

That the Crown was the mother of international racism, with no regard to the rights and well being of any other nation besides itself, was clearly seen during the Paris Peace Conference of the Allied victors following the end of World War I to set the peace terms for the defeated Central Powers following the armistices of 1918. It took place in Paris in 1919 and involved diplomats from more than 32 countries and nationalities.

During this conference, the United States was represented by President Woodrow Wilson. He had hoped to establish a more liberal and diplomatic world, and prepared a document containing Fourteen Points, where democracy, sovereignty, liberty and self-determination would be respected. He worked mostly trying to sway the direction that the French and the Crown delegations were taking towards Germany and its allies in Europe, as well as the former Ottoman lands in the Middle East. Once Wilson arrived, however, he found rivalries, and conflicting claims previously submerged.  Wilson's attempts to gain acceptance of his Fourteen Points ultimately failed, after France and the Crown, who had already controlled empires, wielded power over their subjects around the world in all their colonies to refuse to adopt some specific points and its core principles, and still aspired to be dominant colonial powers.

**The Fourteen Points**

The Fourteen Points was a speech given by United States President Woodrow Wilson to a joint session of Congress on the 8th of January 1918. The address was intended to assure the country that the Great War was being fought for a moral cause and for post-war peace in Europe. People in Europe generally welcomed Wilson’s intervention, but his Allied colleagues (Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George and Vittorio Emanuele Orlando) were skeptical of the applicability of Wilsonian idealism.

The speech was delivered 10 months before the Armistice with Germany, and became the basis for the terms of the German surrender, as negotiated at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The Treaty of Versailles had little to do with the Fourteen Points and was never ratified by the U.S.Senate.

"Colonel" Edward M. House worked to secure the acceptance of the Fourteen Points by Entente Leaders. Sir William Wiseman was the Chief of British Intelligence in 1915. On October 16, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson and William Wiseman sat down for an interview. This interview was one reason why the German government accepted the Fourteen Points and the stated principles for peace negotiations.

The report made as negotiation points, and later the Fourteen Points was accepted by France and Italy on November 1, 1918. Britain later signed off on all of the points except the freedom of the seas. The United Kingdom also wanted Germany to make reparation payments for the war and thought that that should be added to the Fourteen Points.

The speech was widely disseminated as an instrument of propaganda to encourage the Allies to victory. Copies were also dropped behind German lines, to encourage the Central Powers to surrender in the expectation of a just settlement. Indeed, a note sent in October 1918 to Wilson by Prince Maximilion of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, requested an immediate armistice and peace negotiations on the basis of the Fourteen Points. The Fourteen Points speech was made without prior coordination or consultation with Wilson's counterparts in Europe. As the only public statement of war aims, it became the basis for the terms of the German surrender at the end of the First World War.

President Wilson became sick at the beginning of the Paris Peace Conference, which gave the right-wing French chancellor George Clemenceau the opportunity to alter the lot of Wilson's plan.

**The Crown Instigated War Loss Reparations Claims against Germany for Herself and her Colonies after the Crown had instigated the war.**

Germany received the blame for initializing the whole of World War I (also known as the European war), and was found guilty by the Crown, who imposed reparation payment of an astronomical amount of money as compensation of the damage that was deliberately inflicted on the territories occupied by the Germans, and the pensions of wounded soldiers, and losses of the widows, which were to be paid off by the year 1981. Germany was also denied an air force, and the German army was not to exceed 100,000 men.

The difference between President Wilson's rather honorable peace offer towards the German Empire (unlike what he had to offer the Austro-Hungarian Empire) and the final Treaty of Versailles led to great anger in Germany.

As of the last day of World War I (November 11 at 11:00 am), there had only been a single battle on German soil (maps of 1914), and this was in late August 1914, when two Russian armies had failed to conquer East Prussia. This made the final treaty even more suspect for many Germans.

The Crown also claimed for losses suffered by her colonized countries she had enlisted for the war against Germany to be recovered from Germany. The monies she received from Germany was not invested into the lives of the casualties of war, but was absorbed into the Treasury of the Crown.

The South African casualties of World War I in service to the Crown included in total 5,000 killed, missing in action, or those who had died of wounds. However, evidence has not been found of these victims receiving any restitution regarding their losses.

The Common War Graves Commission Annual Report 2005-2006 is the source of total military dead. Totals include 380 military deaths during 1919–21. The 1922 War Office report listed 7,121 army war dead.

**The Crown objected to the Racial Equity Proposal in 1919**

Another example of the racist attitude of the Crown is clearly seen in the Racial Equity Proposal in 1919.

Japan proposed the inclusion of a "racial equality clause" in the Covenant of the League of Nations on 13 February 1919 as an amendment to Article 21:

The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord as soon as possible to all alien nationals of states, members of the League, equal and just treatment in every respect making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality.

Because he knew that Great Britain was critical to the decision, President Wilson, as Conference chairman, ruled that a unanimous vote was required. On the 11th of April 1919, the commission held a final session and the proposal received a majority of votes, but the Crown and Australia opposed it. The Australians (a Colony of the Crown had lobbied the Crown to defend Australia's White Australia policy. The defeat of the proposal influenced Japan's turn from cooperation with West toward more nationalistic policies.

The historical character of the Crown and its influence on the world is of importance to judge the intent and motives of its actions in Southern Africa. A segment of the role the Crown played in the political history of the world during which the Union of South Africa was formed in the period leading up to the Peace Treaty of Versailles in 1919, is discussed in this attachment.

To note that at this Peace Treaty of Versailles, Boer representatives once more tried to regain the freedom of their Republics internationally.

**The historical character of the Crown, and its influence on the world.**

**(i) The Crown changed world currency to gold after she acquired Napoleon’s gold reserves to enslave the world to her financially.**

Although the Prussian military overpowered Napoleon at Waterloo, most of the world gold reserves flowed to the Crown in London. ‘British gold’, through the Bank of England, became the foundation of the Pound Sterling.

In June 1816, the Crown declared gold to be the only measure of worth. Thereafter, the Crown adopted the policy to accrue freshly mined gold reserves to the vaults for the Bank of England, irrespective if it came from Australia, California or South Africa.

By the 1890’s, the Crown was the most powerful entity in world politics, military power and economical strength, and since 1816 had been the basis of world credit.

**(ii) The Crown carved up Europe to gain control of the seas and rule trade economy by enforcing shipping prices**

After the downfall of Napoleon, the Crown acquired to “rule” the seas in exchange for the “allowances” she made to Habsburg Austria and the rest of the European powers at the 1814-15 Vienna Congress.

On behalf of the Crown in politics, the British Minister of External Affairs, Lord Castlereagh, carved Europe up diplomatically, which would keep central Europe divided, too weak to challenge the expansion of Britain throughout the rest of the world.

Thereafter, the European main lands, and most of the rest of the world, were forced to accept the business transactions put to them by the Lloyds shipping insurance and bank syndicates from the Crown in London - against piracy, disasters and war damage. It was compulsory to finance most of the shipping in the world, excluding British owned ships. Credit and monetary exchanges by the Crown “City of London” banks, where the greatest monetary value of gold was stored, and owned by the Crown members which included Barings, Hambros, Rothschilds and even the private “Bank of England”, was custom. The British Crown was the undisputed ruler of international banking soon after 1815.

On demand of the London shipping and banking groups of the Crown, which were mainly the privately owned Bank of England and the Baring Brothers commercial banks in 1820, the British Parliament changed their internal policy from stimulating internal economic support to free enterprise in 1846. Agreements were made with other countries that such free enterprise would eventually benefit them all, which did not happen at that time.

(iii) **The British government destroyed the domestic economy of Britain through profiteering from business deals with the Crown, including shipping fees collected from imports**

The free enterprise policy agreement between the British government and the Crown strengthened the ability of the Crown to overpower world trade. Although the small businessmen in Britain suffered, the commercial banks of the Crown reaped huge profits from the Indian-Turkey-China opium trade.

Cheaper farming equipment of inferior quality from foreign countries flooded the British economy as well as that of other countries, which ruined farmers.

Irish farmers were only allowed to supply Britain with foodstuffs, and suffered greatly when food prices dropped to less than their cost prices. Poverty prevented many Irish farmers from planting foodstuffs such as potatoes, and to emigrate. Mass famine followed. From being an exporter of food, Ireland became an importer.

Hindu farmers in the Indian Colony of the Crown competed against the Irish farmers for the British economy after 1846. Wages, along with the price of bread, dropped dramatically in Britain. Poverty laws in Britain allowed for the issuing of funds, now known as the dole, to workers who earned less wages than the price of bread. Through this, the living standards and pride of the citizens of Britain dropped. It was only the financiers, stock brokers and commercial houses of the Crown that benefited from the open economy market.

While Britain was the greatest provider of cheap commodities and labour in the world during the 1850’s, her own people suffered terribly. Her mining and textile industries could not compete with the cheaper commodities from some of the other countries, and development came to an almost complete halt.

Germany had introduced a 200 year plan to the European main lands to protect their national economic structures, which developed their manufacturing industries dramatically. Domestic economical growth in Germany was seen as a threat by the Crown to her supremacy in the global control of world economies.

(iv) **The Crown caused the Great Depression from 1873 until 1896 by altering interest rates on loans.**

In 1857, the Crown controlled the world economy by lifting and dropping interest rates on loans with her banks. To prevent gold from leaving the Crown, the banking conglomerates decided to use the Bank of England for a “one bank” strategy, in which the value of gold would be decided. They upped the value of gold, and rather than gold leaving the Crown City Banks of London, it flowed back to the Crown. This became a powerful economical tool, to the detriment of the mining and farming industries worldwide. With interest rates rising, other countries could not afford to pay back their loans with the Crown, and unemployment became rife in Britain and also worldwide. This caused The Great Depression from 1873 until 1896, at which time the gold discovered and taken from South Africa relieved the pressure in the British economy. However, by 1890, the leadership of Britain in the manufacturing industry was lost.

The Crown regained monetary strength she had been losing from her manufacturing industry by imposing interest on loans to foreign countries.

She funded infrastructure such as railway lines, construction even ships and harbors in poorer countries such as Argentina, thereby turning these countries into her “economic clients”. Economic and financial rules were set in these countries by the economic and commercial financier banks of the Crown, known as the “City of London”.

(v) **The Crown annexed land after offering protection to the owners such land**

In 1868, the Crown annexed Basutoland in the South African Drakensberg Mountains (modern Lesotho) which bordered the Zuid Afrikaanse Republic Boer state and Natal, following an appeal from Moshesh, who was described by the British officials in South Africa at that time as the leader of a mixed group of African refugees from the Zulu wars, who sought British protection against both the Boers and the Zulus.

On the 12th of April 1877, the Crown annexed the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek under the pretext of protecting Moshesh and his tribe. This was in violation of the Sand River Convention of 1852, wherein Great Britain had recognized the independence of the people north of the Vaal River and their “right to manage their own affairs without any interference on the part of the British government.” See Attachment 7 - Land annexed and the colonies established by the Crown to form the Union of South Africa.

(vi) **The Crown instigated War Loss Reparations claims against the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek after the Crown had instigated the war.**

British representatives of the Crown calculated that the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek owed the Crown an amount of £301,727 due to the annexation expenses the British Crown had experienced. Under British rule this debt was liquidated to the extent of £150,000, but the total was brought up by a Parliamentary grant, a loan from the Crown’s Standard Bank, and sundries to £390,404, which was labeled the “public debt” of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek on the 31st December, 1880. This was further increased by monies advanced by the Standard Bank and English Exchequer during the war, and till the 8th August, 1881, (during which time the country yielded no revenue,) to £457,393. To this was added an estimated sum of £200,000 for compensation charges, pension allowances, etc., and a further sum of £383,000, the cost of the successful expedition against Secocoemi, that of the unsuccessful one being left out of account, bringing up the total public debt to over a million, of which about £800,000 was said to be owing to the Crown. This sum the Commissioners (Sir Evelyn Wood dissenting) reduced by a stroke of the pen to £265,000, thus entirely remitting an approximate sum of £500,000 or £600,000. To the sum of £265,000 still owing, was added another £150,000 for sums lately advanced to pay the compensation claims, bringing up the actual amount owing to England to about a quarter of a million.

(Report of Assistant Secretary to the British Agent for Native Affairs. Blue Book 3917, p 46.)

**(vii) The Crown enslaved Argentina economically**

By the 1880’s, the railway line in Argentina brought products such as foodstuffs to her harbor. Her exports had doubled, but her debt to the Crown had risen by 700%.

**(viii) Under the pretext of protecting the sea route to India, the Crown destroyed governance in Egypt and South Africa**

To prevent France from gaining power of the Suez Channel, the Crown occupied Egypt in 1882, and destroyed all governance structures in Egypt, under the pretext of protecting the sea route to India; much in the same manner the Crown had occupied South Africa, under the pretext of protecting the sea route to India. She cut off the Boer Republics from the Indian Ocean by annexing Natal, and also paid Africans and supplied them with weapons to prevent the Boers from reaching Delagoa Bay.

**(ix) The Crown spied on the domestic finances of other countries for her personal gain**

The British secret service joined forces with the structures of the Crown, which included the City of London heads of financial institutions and mining manufacturers, bank owners and financiers, Cabinet Ministers and espionage services. This gave the Crown the added advantage of the British Intelligence Service for greater power over the economies of other countries.

**The Crown declared war on South Africa after her growth rate became known**

In 1885, it became known to the British Intelligence services that the revenue of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek was a little over £177,000. According to the Almanac de Gotha, this rose to £4,400,000 in 1889, thus showing a proportionate growth rate of 1 to 25. The President had a salary of £7,000—(in comparison the President of the Swiss Confederation had a salary of £600)—and besides that, there was also a budget for what was called "coffee-money," and an amount of nearly £660,000 was allocated to "other expenses." Under this heading was included secret funds, which in the budget were stated at a little less than £40,000 (more than even England had), but which always exceeded that sum, and in 1896 reached about £200,000. A British tabloid asked “What can the chief of a small State of 250,000 inhabitants do with such a large amount of Secret funds?”

Less than a year later, in 1897, Britain publically announced that it was going to annex the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek and the Orange Free State. This led to the second Anglo-Boer war.

**The Crown declared war on Germany after her growth rate became known**

By the end of the 1890’s, the progress of German manufacturing technology became a great concern to the Crown. Not only had Germany created an independent and modern commercial and military fleet, but also planned to build a railway line from Berlin to Bagdad, which was then part of the Ottoman Kingdom. Connection between Berlin and the Persian Gulf would ease the acquiring of oil. The Crown saw this as a major threat to her powers.

Between 1850 and 1913, Germany had erected educational colleges for science, engineering and business economics students as well as universities with emphasis on nature science. A nationwide system called “Fachschulen” was introduced to train tradesmen. The living standards of its civilians lifted fivefold, and per capita by 250% per person living in Germany between 1871 and 1913.

In 1890, Germany produced 88 million tons of coal, and Britain produced 182 million tons of coal. By 1910, the production of coal by Germany produced 219 tons, and Britain produced 264 tons of coal. It became clear to the Crown that Germany had become an economic threat to her power.

Germany implemented the Gilchrist Thomas steel processing method in 1850, which cut their costs of steel production by 9/10th’s. Steel production in Germany doubled between 1880 and 1900, whereas the steel production of Britain declined during that time period. In 1890, Britain produced 7.9 million tons of steel compared to 4.6 million tons produced by Germany. However, by 1910, the German production of 14.6 tons of steel was 50% more than the 10 million tons of steel produced by Britain. By 1913, Germany almost doubled steel production output compared to Britain.

The state subsidized railway line infrastructure to transport steel in Germany doubled between 1870 and 1913. The German electrical appliance industry grew from a small industry of 26 000 workers in 1895, to an industry so large that it supplied nearly half of all electrical appliances worldwide in 1913.

The chemical industry of Germany grew to become the world leader in color production, pharmaceutical and chemical products. In the 1890’s, Germany introduced an import tariff to prevent buying cheaper grain from Russia and other countries, and to stimulate local food production. Farming equipment evolved and the production of 20 000 harvesters in 1882 grew to 300 000 harvesters in 1907. Germany invented chemical fertilizers to utilize poor arable land. Grain production had improved by 80% between 1887 and 1913.

During this same period, the grain production land in Russia reduced by 3 million acres and 19 million tons of grain.

By 1913, Germany was 95% independent in meat production even though her intake of meat products had doubled since 1870 and her population had grown from 40 million people in 1870 to more than 67 million people in 1914. Britain was importing 45% of her meat products in 1913.

Large industries formed coalitions with large banks in Germany which strengthened its international funding powers. In 1896, Germany brought in the “Duitse Aksynswet” which limited investment in the stock exchange and diminished interest in the City of London financial institutions.

The German fleet had grown from being 5th in the world in 1870, to having the second largest fleet to Britain in the world in 1914, and was gaining strength fast.

In 1853, Mr. Stohwasser developed a mineral oil for lamps in Berlin. Oil was supplied by from stocks in places such as Titusville, Pennsylvania, Baku in Russia, and Galicia in Poland.

In 1870, a member of the Crown, John D Rockefeller, established the Standard Oil Company to utilize oil from the United States of America for lamps and medicines.

In September 1882, Admiral Lord Fisher from the Crown gave a public speech relating the advantages of using oil instead of coal or steam for fuel of war ships, but he was ignored. In 1885, the German engineer Gorrlieb Daimler introduced the first oil motor for a road vehicle.

**The Crown annexed Egypt from France after her railway projects became known**

The French minister of the exterior, Gabriel Hanotaux, had planned an economically united France-Africa, centered on the Chad Riviera. A railway line would connect Dakar in France-Senegal to France-Djibouti at the Red Sea. This was known in France as the Trans-Sahara Railway project. It would have transformed the whole of the Sahara-Africa from west to east. This would have halted the strategic planning of the Crown to control the whole area from Africa, across Egypt and into India. Hanotaux, a renowned hater of the Crown, carefully followed the system of maintaining good relations with Germany. A French-German alliance was a great threat to the power of the Crown.

Irrespective of the rights France had to Egypt going as far back as Napoleon, British troops moved into Egypt in 1882 on a “temporary” basis to “protect” her, and the Suez Canal Company.

By 1889 it became obvious that the Crown had, in fact, besieged Egypt, and was stealing her from France.

**The Crown destroyed relations between France and Germany through false witness to prevent their economic relations**

In 1894, Duke Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy was paid by the Rothschild family of bankers on behalf of the Crown to deliver false witness against the French military captain Dreyfus, by accusing him of being a spy for Germany. It was many years before the Duke admitted the truth and Dreyfus would be set free. The infamous Dreyfus case had caused a stir in the French media, aimed to destroy the relations with Germany. This led to a very strained relationship between Germany and France.

**The Entente Cordiale was secretly planned by the Crown to outwit France and sacrifice her huge industrial plans**

Early in 1896, the Secretary of the Exterior for Germany asked the French Ambassador in Berlin if France would consider joint action in Africa to curb the insatiable appetite which the Crown had for power. He said that it was important to show the Crown that she could no longer benefit from the discord between the French and the Germans.

During an absence of 6 months in the government, Hanotaux was replaced by Théophile Delcassé. In direct opposition to the orders of Hanotaux, Delcassé ordered a French expedition eastward across the Sahara desert under Colonel Jean Marchand in 1898. They came across British troops, who were under the command of General Kitchener along the Nile at Fashoda. When neither army would back down, Marchand contacted Paris and received orders to retreat. The Fashoda crises resulted in France surrendering its fundamental colonial claim and economical interests in Egypt by de facto, and sacrificing its huge industrial plans. The Crown had secretly agreed to support the claim by France for Alsace-Lorraine, as well as other ambitions, which did not interest the Crown. The Entente Cordiale was drawn up and finalized between France and Britain, signed by Delcassé in 1904.

**The Crown prevented the development of a railway line between Europe and the Indian sub-continent which would have been their cheapest link**

Under the leadership of the Deutsche Bank in 1889, a consortium, the “Anatoliese Spoorweg Maatskappy” which consisted of Austrian, Italian and a small British shareholding, was granted the concession to build and maintain a railway line between Haidar-Pascha outside Constantinople and Angora. The work went faster than expected, and they broadened out south to Konia, deep into the isolated Turkish interior, opening it up for modern enterprise. The railway line about 1000km in length. This line, if extended to Baghdad and Kuwait, would create the fastest and cheapest link between Europe and the Indian sub-continent.

At this stage, Persia was not a part of the Crown, and the presence of Britain in Persia and the Arabian Golf was limited. However, the Crown kept her fleets in the Golf to ensure that other countries could not gain entrance to India, her personal colony to plunder.

In 1892, Lord Curzon, who became the under king of India, wrote that a concession to a harbor to Russia along the Persian Gulf for any other country would be seen as a personal insult to Great Britain, an outright disregard of the status quo, and an international indication of war.

The German-Turkish relationship grew strongly during the 1890’s, and in 1898 Kaiser Wilhelm II visited Constantinople to further economical ties. This resulted in concession by the Ottoman government for the next phase for the Berlin-Baghdad Railway line project.

After his visit to Constantinople, Kaiser Wilhelm II went to visit Queen Victoria in the Windsor Castle in November 1899 to discuss the Berlin-Baghdad Railway line project. He was hoping to involve the Crown with the financing of the last leg of the project, as the Deutsche Bank could not finance the 2500km project on its own. However, the Crown was not in favour of the railway line, and until the First World War, tried to do anything it could to prevent the completion thereof.

In the late 1890’s, when it became apparent that Germany was fast becoming an economic giant, an alliance between Gabriel Hanotaux from France and Serge Witte from Russia was formed.

In 1892, the Minister of Finance in Russia, Duke Sergei Witte, followed the industrial plans of Germany. Witte had a good relationship with the French minister Hanotaux, which had a positive influence on the railway system Witte planned to connect Vladivostok in the west to the Far East, a 5400 mile project, called the Trans-Siberian Railway project. Witte planned to cultivate peaceful, productive relations with China, independent of the Crown harbors and sea routes. Witte changed the economic role play of Russia as the “bread basket” for Britain to a potentially modern, industrial nation. Rail transport was strengthening steel and other manufacturing industries. Witte appointed the agro-chemist scientist Dmitri Mendeleyev as Head of the new Ministry of Standard Measurements and Sizes, who introduced the metric system to increase trade with the European market.

The Crown fought against the Trans-Siberian Rail project in every way possible. When the project started, with French funding, it was decided to extend the railway line to connect France with Moscow and Vladivostok. The British commentator, A. Colqhum, expressed the feelings of the Ministry of External Affairs, and also the City of London finance institutions of the Crown, when he said the following:

“This railway line will not only be one of the greatest the world has even known, but also a political weapon in Russian hands, whose power and motive is difficult to mete. It will turn Russia into a single nation, who would not need to go through Dardanelle or the Suez Chanel. It will give her economic independence, through which she will become stronger than she could ever dream of.”

For decades, Britain had stilted the growth of Russia by supporting the Ottoman-Turkish Empire to prevent Russia access to the warm ocean waters of Dardanelle. As the bond between Germany and the Ottoman Empire grew, Britain sook alliance with Russia against Germany and Turkey. Despite wars and crises, Russia managed to complete most of the railway line to Vladivostok by 1903. They were, however, greatly embarrassed by the support Britain gave to Japan in the war against Russia in 1905. The Russian government was greatly injured through the infiltration by Zionist Jews funded by financiers from Britain, and Witte was forced to resign. His replacement argued that Russia should strike an accord with Britain, and proceed to convey large parts of Persia and Afghanistan to Britain, and also agreed to curb the ambitious plans of Russia in Asia.

**(x) The Crown planned the Great European War to enrich herself**

The Crown had decided that the only way to prevent European independence and maintain control of their economies was by war. She shifted her pro-Ottoman, anti-Russia alliance to pro-Russia, anti-Germany.

R.G.D.Laffan, senior British military advisor warned Britain on behalf of the Crown that a large block area which would enjoy economical growth and riches would be unreachable by sea during war times. German and Turkish armies would be within easy reach of the Persian Gulf, and India would be under threat. The Alexander harbor and control of Dardanelle would provide Germany huge power in the Mediterranean Sea area. He added that Serbia, a small area but vital for the connection between Germany and Constantinople, was the first line of defense of their possessions in the East, should they ever feel the shock of the German movement towards the East.

**The Crown scared Serbia against isolation to prevent the railway line project**

On behalf of the Crown, R.G.D.Laffan warned the Serbian army that should the Berlin-Baghdad railway line project succeed, Russia would be cut off from her friends in the West, namely England and France.

**The Crown annexed Kuwait under the pretext of protecting it**

In 1901, a British military fleet of the Crown in the Kuwait coast ordered the Turkish government that the Gulf harbor would, in future, be controlled by Sheikh Mubaral al-Sabah from the Anaza tribe, and is to be viewed under protection of the Crown. Turkey was at that stage too weak in its economy and military to resist the de Facto annexation of the Crown of this remote area of the Ottoman Kingdom. Kuwait, under control of the Crown, prevented further access to the Persian Gulf and the successful completion of the Berlin-Baghdad railway line project.

**The Crown claimed the oil resources in the Mesopotamian area through deceit**

By 1902 it became known to the Crown that the Mesopotamian area of the Ottoman Empire, known today as Iraq and Kuwait, carried oil resources.

By 1905, the British Secret Service realized the potential strategic advantage of oil, and realized that Britain would need to depend on America, Russia or Mexico for the production of oil. Intelligence boss Sidney Reilly was instructed by the Crown to seek out the religious Australian William Knox d’Arcy, an amateur geologist and engineer, who had obtained mineral rights for 60 years to analyze the oil that came out from the rocks in the sacred places of worship by the Persians. The Shah Reza Khan Pahlavi of Persia had bestowed these rights on D’Arcy in 1901, and allowed him to keep whatever he wished as his personal possession, in gratitude for work he had done in the establishment of railways and manufacture in Iran. D’Arcy paid the equivalent of $20 000 cash to the Shah and agreed to pay a 16% tax from sales of any oils which may be discovered. This agreement was laid down as a legal document, which allowed him, his friends and beneficiaries, exclusive rights to tap the oil in Persia until 1961. His first successful discovery of oil was in the Shush tar region, north of the Persian Gulf.

D’Arcy, who had not been able to find financing for his endeavors at the financial institutions in Britain, was on the point of closing a joint adventure with the Rothschild group in Paris, when Sidney Reilly found him. Reilly, dressed up as a priest, convinced the deeply religious d’Arcy to convey his exclusive rights to the Persian oil resources to the British Anglo-Persian Oil Co, owned secretly by the Crown, who had brought in a Scottish financier, Lord Strathcona, as a shareholder.

In 1907, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah was persuaded to sign off the land of Bander Shwaikh to the Crown under an eternal lease contract, co-signed by Major C.G.Knox, the political agent for Britain in Kuwait. British gold and weapons were given to the Sheikh in return.

**The Crown created secret alliances against Germany and instigated a series of regional wars in the Ottoman Empire**

1907 marked the three fold “Entente” Anglo-France-Russian secret alliance against Germany, through which the Crown had laid the foundation for the coming military power struggle against the German Empire. The following seven years were used in preparation for the final extinguishing of the German threat. A series of crises and regional wars were executed in the central Europe “soft under belly”, the Balkans. During the first Balkan war in 1912, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, who were secretly supported by the British Crown, declared war on the weak Ottoman Turkey, and stripped her of most of her European possessions. This was followed by the 2nd Balkan war in 1913, in which Romania helped to flatten Bulgaria. The scene was set for ‘Britain’s Great European War’.

By 1912, Germany had realized that oil offered the best future for transport. It owned 9% shares in the Deutshe Petroleum Verkaufgesellschaft, and the American Rockefeller Standard Oil Company Trust owned 91%. Germany owned no independent oil reserves. During its negotiations to further the Baghdad Rail Company project, the Ottoman Keiser gave Germany a concession to all oil and mineral rights for 20km on both sides of the railway line up to Mosul in Irak. The final part of the proposed Berlin-Baghdad railway line would go right through an area which was thought to have large oil reserves. Attempts to form a German company to develop and manage newly found oil reserves - independent of the American Rockefeller conglomerate of the Crown - were stalled, and stagnated until the outbreak of World War One in 1914.

**The Crown arranged oil supplies for war**

In 1912, the United States of America produced more than 63% of the world’s oil, Baku in Russia produced 19%, and Mexico produced 5%. The Anglo-Persian Exploration Company (known today British petroleum), owned by the Crown, were not yet producing anything of significance, but in July, a Sovereign Oil and Oil machinery Commission was formed, with Lord Fisher as chairman.

Early in 1913, the Crown bought the majority shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

In October 1913, Lt Col Sir Percy Cox got a letter from Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah of agreement that no oil development concessions may be given to any other persons in the country except those who have been approved and appointed by the Crown. To note, without fuel, engines cannot run. This would later control the world economy.

**The Crown prepared financing for war**

In 1913, the Federal Reserve’s Law was introduced in Britain which allowed financing from international institutions. It is of interest to speculate if Britain would have entered a war, had this law not been introduced.

In April 1914, King George of England and his Minister of the Exterior, Edward Grey, who were both members of the Crown, went on an unusual visit to the French President, Poincaré. The French ambassador of Russia, Iswolski, joined them, and a secret military alliance was formed against the Germany-Austria-Hungarian powers.

On the 22nd of May, 1914, Basil Blackett, senior British Treasury official, drew up a confidential memorandum for Chancellor Lloyd George, regarding the effects a war would have on their gold reserves. He mentioned that the only place from where gold reserves could be drawn from would be New York, on condition that America remains neutral. Should a shipment of gold, however, fall into enemy hands, it would be an enormous loss.

**The Crown alliance committed murder to instigate the Great European War**

On the 28th of July 1914 -Three months after the Crown alliance between Britain, France and Russia was formed in Paris - a Serbian assassin shot Francis Ferdinand, successor to the crown of Austria in Sarajevo, after which a predictable number of events played out into World War 1.

After a month of negotiations, Austria decided to hold the small country of Serbia responsible for the assassin, and declared war on her on the 28th of July, 1914. Austria was assured of the support of Germany, should Russia support Serbia.

**The Crown convinced Russia to ignore the peace negotiations with Germany**

The day after Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia mobilized her army in case war broke out. On the same day, the German Kaiser telegraphed Tsar Nicholas of Russia and pleaded with him not to mobilize, and the Tsar withdrew the order.

On the 30th of July, 1914, the Higher Orders of Russia, under direct control of the Vatican, convinced the Tsar to proceed with mobilization.

On the 31st of July 1914, the German Ambassador went to Saint Petersburg and handed over a declaration of war against Russia, burst out in tears, and ran out.

The General Staff of Germany, ready for possible war on both the Eastern and Western borders, initiated the Schlieffen Plan. Because of the France and Russian allegiance, Germany reckoned that France would have to be attacked first, as Russia would take longer to mobilize. On the 3rd of August, 1914, Germany declared war against France, and the German troops entered Belgium to attack France.

**Britain knew she did not have gold reserves in her treasury to cover the Pound Sterling investments she carried and was by de facto bankrupt before she entered the European war**

At 2am Saturday morning on the 1st of August 1914, the British Treasury Chancellor Lloyd George received a letter from Sir George Paish, Senior British Treasury official, to advise him that the credit system on which business in Britain was based had collapsed. It was of utmost urgency that the deficit be restored without delay, for the financial institutions of Britain could not finance a war if they were forced into bankruptcy. The British Treasury and the Pound Sterling system, was by de facto, bankrupt.

**Britain issued paper money which had no gold to secure its value to engage Europe in war**

The Bank of England immediately retained gold and silver reserve metals, and issued paper money as the lawful method of payment.

On the 4th of August, 1914, only 8 days after the declaration of war against Serbia, the bankrupt Britain declared war against Germany. Their official reason for the declaration of war was to protect Belgium.

**Britain issued sureties for other countries to purchase arms to enter the European war**

In January 1915, Britain named the JPMorgan & Co., a private financial institution on New York and member of the Crown, her exclusive financial agent to acquire funding from American banks for all private British loans. From these loans, Britain issued sureties to France, Italy and Russia for financing their war against the German-Austrian Empires. All products, including war material and foodstuffs, from America to Britain and her allies, were channeled exclusively through the JPMorgan house. As sole buying agent, Morgan received 2% commission on the net price of all shipped goods. The business grew so large, that the Morgan house formed the Entente circle, in which Morgan included his London associate, Morgan Grenfell & Co, of which the senior partner, E.C.Grenfell, was a director of the Bank of England, and a personal friend of the British Treasury Chancellor Lloyd George. In Paris, the Morgan associate Morgan Harjes & Co. was included to complete the circle, all members of the Crown.

The Entente group thereby became the sole arbitrator of the industry and economy of the United States of America. By 1917, the Morgan house received orders from the British War department placed orders for more than $20 000 000 000, besides the direct loans it gave to Britain, France, et al, through the New York Morgan syndicate.

To note: International Law forbids countries at war to build stock piles in neutral countries.

**The Crown drew up the Sykes-Picot agreement with her allies to distribute the spoils of war before it was over and a secret quid pro quo to ensure that she gets the oil rich areas**

In February 1916, the Sykes-Picot diplomatic agreement was drawn up between British representatives of the Crown and France, and signed by both parties in May, 1916. At a later stage, they were joined by Italy and Russia. This agreement depicted which spoils of the war would be handed distributed to which of the victors, in particular the oil rich Ottoman Empire. Many of these divisions are presently still in place. In a quid pro quo behind the scenes, France would cede the French Mosul areas awarded to France, and in return, Britain assured France that Britain would not object by more than an oral objection against the French confiscation of the Ruhr.

**The Crown defended her oil interests by plundering the weakened Turkish Empire while her allies in the war against Germany needed her assistance**

The Crown, which was well aware of the importance oil would play in world control, sent 1 400 000 to the East at the Persian Gulf. France complained that Britain was plundering the weakened Turkish Empire while the war in Maginot against Germany had turned into a bloody, fruitless slaughter. France lost nearly 1 600 000 soldiers and another 2 600 000 were seriously wounded. After the war, there were still more than a million soldiers of the British Army that remained stationed in the Middle East to protect the interests of the Crown.

During the 4 year “war to end all wars”, the British Armies suffered more than 500 000 deaths and the Empire a total of around 2.5 million deaths during the 4 year war.

**The European war instigated by the Crown cost more civilian lives than the lives of soldiers**

According to official statistics, the war caused between 16 million to 20 million deaths, in which more than 10 million were civilians.

**The Crown used her Secret Service to cajole America into the European war**

The retreat of Russia from the war in January 1917, made the Morgan House realize that, should Britain and France lose the war, its losses would be horrific. By using the British Secret Service, and media propaganda, the Crown cajoled America to enter into the war to aid Britain. When German General Erich Ludendorff declared unlimited submarine warfare in February 1917 to stop American oil tankers from providing the British Allies with oil, the sinking of American tankers provided the media with enough proof that America had to enter the war.

On the 2nd of April, 1917, the United States of American Congress declared war on Germany.

The Federal Reserves, controlled by the elite Morgan circle members from the Crown, secured financing from “Liberty Loans” to fund America in the war. Morgan and other leading New York financial institutions, sold United Stated of America Treasury bonds to private investors in a huge “patriotic” drive.

**The Crown moved the debt of Britain’s private loans over to the account of the American tax payers**

Morgan & Co. quietly moved the private loans of Britain over to the United States of America’s Treasury, which was, in effect, thus paid by the American tax payers.

By 30 June, 1919, the United States of America’s war debt exceeded $21 478 000 000.

**Britain and her warring allies enriched their armies through the European war**

At the beginning of the war in 1914, the French army consisted out of 110 trucks, 60 tractors and 132 aircraft. By 1918, it had increased to 70 000 trucks, 12 000 aircraft. By the end of the war, 40% of the British war fleets were oil driven. She had 105 000 trucks and more than 4000 aircraft in her army, and by the end of the war, the American army also had more than 105 000 trucks and more than 4000 aircraft in her army. During the final leg of the war, the Anglo-France-American allies used 12 000 vats of oil per day along the western front; the profits of these sales went to the funding Crown.

**The Crown secretly funded a counter revolution in Russia to collapse her economy and enrich the Crown by buying shares in Russian oil companies**

From 1918, the Crown secretly financed a counter revolution in Russia through Mr. Deterding from the Royal Dutch Shell Company, who quietly bought up the pre-revolutionary Russian Baku oil borrow-hire contracts in France, in expectation of a collapse of the economically isolated and seriously damaged Soviet regime. Even as late as 1920, Deterding channeled large amounts of money to the Russian counter revolution through Generals Wrangel and Denikine, Admiral Kilchak and other leaders. He formed Anglo-Caucasian Co. while awaiting his award of the Baku oil.

By 1919, the Reich’s Mark gold had fallen to half its pre-war value, and the war created an overall price inflation of 150%.

**The Crown formed the United Nations to force Germany to pay war reparations**

The Crown formed the United Nations through the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919.

By 1920, Thomas W. Lamont, partner of Morgan, noted that the 4 year war created world debt of $210 000 000 000.

The Morgan team, including Thomas Lamont and mutual Wall Street friend Bernard Baruch, all of whom were members of the Crown, established the Commission for Repairs during closed conferences at Versailles to set out the exact amount for which Germany would be held accountable for in the war, and how it should be paid back to the Entente circle.

**The Crown destroys the economies of other countries in order to annex their wealth.**

Directly, or indirectly, through influencing her allies, the Crown has destroyed the governance and the economies of many countries.

**(i) The Crown declared crippling taxes on all German imports and cut Germany off from international financiers**

In 1921, representatives from the Crown put a 26% tax on all German imports. Germany was cut off from the international financiers, including the J.P. Morgan & Co.

**(ii) The Crown declared crippling taxes on all German exports**

Representatives of the Crown called for a 26% tax on the declared value of all German exports, subject to many crippling “guarantees”, to be paid to the Berlin Reparations Agent. According to the “Reparations’ Ultimatum”, the Reparations Commission could demand payment in goods for any portion of the reparation amount.

A large amount of German machinery and equipment was sold to Russia to rebuild and expand her Baku oil fields. To facilitate this, Germany established a jointly owned German-Soviet oil and petrol distribution central network, called the Deutche-Russische Petroleumgesellschaft, in Germany to market Soviet oil through the DEROP firm. This gave Germany the advantage of moving out from under the deliberating British and American oil control, which had totally monopolized German petroleum purchases after the Versailles Peace Treaty.

On the 26th of December 1922, at the scheduled London Allied Reparations Meeting, French president Poincare announced that Germany had broken the conditions of the Versailles Treaty conditions, by not delivering the agreed upon volume of wood for telegraph poles, and there had also been a slight shortage in her agreed upon coal deliveries. Britain, under the direct control of the Crown, did not object strongly to the indication by France to confiscate the Ruhr in lieu of restorations, and her interests lay in the control of oil reserves.

**(iii) The amount of money claimed by the Crown for reparations from Germany was more than Germany could possibly produce.**

In May 1921, the Reparation Committee alliance drew up the London Ultimatum, to claim the “final” debt of Germany. John Foster Dulles, a Wall Street lawyer, key player to the Versailles Treaty, wrote the infamous Article 231 annexure of the German war debt on behalf of the Crown. He simply said that there cannot be war without loss. Resulting losses are linked to responsibilities. Responsibilities have many facets, internal, restorations, inter-related etc., and are generally represented by obligations or money. He calculated that Britain and other allied powers owed the United States of America $12 500 000 000 at 5% interest, and a yearly increase at 6%. According to the Versailles claims, Germany owed Britain, France, and other Entente countries, $33 000 000 000.

The amount of 132 billion Reichs Mark gold for reparations by Germany was finally settled on in May 1921. An amount the British reparations professional John Maynard Keynes said was more than three times the maximum amount that Germany could possibly produce.

**(iv) The Crown confiscated German colonies which contained valuable raw material reserves, German shares and ownership in mines and industries in lieu of war debt which destroyed the economic market of the Ottoman Empire**

An ultimatum was issued by the Crown that if Germany did not accept this decision within 6 days, the Ruhr industrial area would be occupied by the military. Her colonial assets, including Tanganyika and Southwest Africa, were also confiscated, which contained valuable raw material reserves and her 25% Turks’ Petroleum Geselschaft shares were grabbed and given by Britain to France.

The Ottoman Empire along with its growing economic market, opened by the Baghdad railway line, was gone. Additionally, Germany lost 75% of its steel and 68% of its zinc and 26% of its coal according to the Versailles ruling. Its Alscace textile industry and potassium mines were also confiscated. Her entire commercial fleet, 1/5th of her river craft, ¼ of her fishing craft, 5000 locomotives, 150 000 railway coaches and 5000 trucks formed part of her “war restorations.

1. **The age-old suppression of Ireland by the Crown.**

At the end of September 1899, a few weeks before the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War on 11 October 1899, some Irish nationals living in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Transvaal Boer Republic) in South Africa published an ‘Irish Manifesto’  which was circulated among the Irish community of the Transvaal.

In this Manifesto the age old suppression of the Irish under the Crown was sketched. It tells of the incredible suffering of the Irish folk – mothers, fathers and their children – their country devastated and it’s children moneyless and homeless driven to all the outskirts of the world. We extract from the Irish Manifesto the following pertaining to their suffering because of the actions of the Crown:

“During the 60 year reign of Queen Victoria some 1,5 million Irish perished from famine whilst England forced  2,5 million pounds surplus revenue from Ireland at the point of the bayonet. A member of Her Majesties Privy Council (probably referring to Cecil John Rhodes) has since 1895 been conspiring with British capitalists and hirelings to overthrow the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek and to steal the beautiful, rich country of the Boers so that it could be added to the British Empire. Will you allow it that the self same catastrophe which devastated Ireland also laid the Transvaal to waste? Revenge Irishmen! We are calling you up to fight against the nation who mercilessly suppressed your people for 700 years! The Irish must be the avengers and not the fellow-conspirators of such crimes! “

(Reference: Breytenbach J.H.: ‘Gedenkalbum van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog’ Breytenbach, Nasionale Pers Beperk, Kaapstad, 1949, 284-285)

**The Crown has prospered on piracy, slavery and drug traffic.**

‘Drakes’ Pirates’ became the ‘Merchants Adventurers Co.’ (under Sebastian Cabot) which later became the ‘Chartered Co. of East India’, and was reorganized in 1700.

The Chartered Co. of East India originally paid the Hong of Canton silver for tea, but discovered they would accept opium instead. This arrangement encountered resistance from some Chinese leaders, to which the Crown reacted by waging ten ‘Opium Wars’ against China, from the Opium War of 1840-43 to the Manchurian Conquest of 1931.

In 1715, the British East India Company of the Crown opened its first Far East office in Canton.

Crown Policy deliberately fostered opium addiction among the natives to facilitate their political control. The Crown realized it was in danger of bankruptcy if it lost its American colonies, and in order to defeat the rebels, the profits of the opium trade with China were sent to the Elector of Hesse via Mayer Amschel Rothschild to hire 16,800 Hessian troops. Thus the drug traffic and the Rothschilds played a pivotal role in American history, although it has been ignored or deleted from the history books.

David Ricardo, father of the quantity theory of money and the “rent” - or loot - theory, was on the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company at the time Edward Bulwer Lytton was the Colonial minister who represented the Crown during the Opium Wars. Ricardo had John Stuart Mill appointed as Chief Examiner.

Bulwer Lytton who wrote the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, bringing the Crown E21 million in silver, and control over the free port of Hong Kong. The Crown then allied with the Hong Society, the Triads and Assassins, to rule the Chinese to the present time.

Bulwer Lytton’s son was Viceroy of India during the 1880’s at the height of the opium trade, and sponsored Rudyard Kipling’s writings about the British Raj in India.

The profiteers from the drug trade included William - Earl of Shelburne, who organized Britain’s first Intelligence Service, and whose agents were drawn from Britain’s leading families, and members of the Crown. Its chairman was George Baring, and it employed Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Thomas Malthus.

The Geneva headquarters was run by the Mallet Prevost family, whose descendants include Allen Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Basil Lubbock’s work, ‘The Opium Clippers’, 1933, lists the principal owners of British vessels that were engaged in the opium trade, with color illustrations of their flags. Most of them were ex-slavers. They all became members of the Crown, and include the following names:

Hon. East India Co. (known to the Chinese as Hon John Co.);

Jardine Matheson & Company;

Dent & Company;

Pybus Brothers;

Russel & Company;

Cama Brothers;

Duchess of Atholl;

Earl of Balcarras;

George IV;

Prince Regent;

Marquis of Camden;

Lady Melville.

**Jardine Matheson & Company**

The head of Jardine Matheson & Company was the Jardine men by succession.

Dr. William Jardine had settled in Canton in 1819. Sir Robert Jardine, family of Dr William Jardine, inherited $20 million and 20,000 acres in Scotland.

On the 1st of February 1927, the New York Times noted the passing of Sir Robert Jardine, wherein they stated the following about Sir Robert and his son:

“...the son and heir of the late Sir Robert Jardine, and succeeded his father as the head of Jardine Matheson & Co. Hong Kong which for a long time held almost a monopoly in the importation of Indian opium into China.”

**Duchess of Athol**

The Duchess and Duke of Atholl owned 202,000 acres at Blair Castle, and he was the only person in England authorized by the Crown to maintain a private army.

**Lady Melville**

Lady Melville’s ancestor, George, the first Earl, welcomed William of Orange to the throne in 1688 and was appointed Lord Privy Seal.

Other profiteers from the drug and slave trades included:

* The Banque Rothschild. In Paris, Banque Rothschild directors included Elie de Rothschild - director of New Court Securities, Banque Leumi de Israel, Five Arrows Fund N.V. Curacao;
* Alain de Rothschild - Five Arrows Fund Guracao;
* Banque Lambert de Bruxelles;
* Guy de Rothschild – Rio Tinto Zinc, New Court Securities, NY.;
* Sir James Goldsmith;
* Hubert Faure, Ambassador to Colombia;
* President Schneider Madrid and ten Otis companies;
* Bernard de Villemejane, president Imetal;
* Director Copperweld.

Sir James Goldsmith was also the Chairman Generale Occidentale which owned Grand Union and Colonial food stores in the United States, Cavenham USA and Banque Occidentale; its directors included David de Rothschild (son of Guy), who was also the director of Compagnie du Nord and Societe de Nickel.

Through the Belgian branch of the Rothschild family, we trace the influence of the Rothschilds in Africa during the past century.

Baron Leon Lambert financed King Leopold’s Belgian Empire; the Congo Syndicate which included Baron Empain (l’compagnie d’Orient) F. Philippson & Company, and the Banque Outremer.

This syndicate was allied with Banque de Paris, the Anglo-Italian Group, and the

Peking Syndicate.

The Congo Empire came into being in 1885 after Leopold had financed Stanley’s explorations. It included an area the size of Poland, and produced fabulous returns from Congo rubber, ivory and slaves.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Footnote 1. John Ruskin on Imperial Duty (1870)**

John Ruskin in an 1870 lecture at Oxford University titled “Imperial Duty,” he argued that imperialism was a positive force because it spread British civilization to the rest of the world, as follows:

“There is a destiny now possible to us — the highest ever set before a nation to be accepted or refused. We are still undegenerate [unspoiled] in race; a race mingled of the best northern blood. We are not yet dissolute in temper, but still have the firmness to govern, and the grace to obey. We have been taught a religion of pure mercy, which we must either now betray, or learn to defend by fulfilling. And we are rich in an inheritance of honor, bequeathed to us through a thousand years of noble history, which it should be our daily thirst to increase with splendid avarice, so that Englishmen, if it be a sin to covet honor, should be the most offending souls alive. Will you, youths of England, make your country again a royal throne of kings; a sceptred isle, for all the world a source of light, a centre for peace; mistress of Learning and of the Arts . . . There is indeed a course of beneficent glory open to us, such as never was yet offered to any poor group of mortal souls. But it must be — it is with us, now, “Reign or Die.” And if it shall be said of this country, . . she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men; — seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on, and there teaching these her colonists that their chief virtue is to be fidelity to their country, and that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and sea.”

Source: <http://www.wwnorton.com/college/english/nael/20century/topic_1/jnruskin.htm> (Accessed February 15, 2010).

**Footnote 2. Milner’s Credo**

Milner’s definitive personal statement of his support for imperial federation is his so-called "Credo", a document written late in his life and not published until after his death in 1925 by the Times—then under the editorship of fellow Round Table member Geoffrey Dawson. The Credo expressed Milner’s thoughts about the British Empire that he had held since Oxford. It was also an affirmation of Milner’s belief in the inherent superiority of the British people as a race and culture. The Credo was also Milner’s way of definitively identifying himself as British, effectively repudiating his German parentage. In the Credo, Milner declared himself a "British Race Patriot" and "a Nationalist and not a cosmopolitan". Milner, however, recognized that Britain was "no longer a power in the world which it once was" and he expressed the hope that the Dominions could be "kept as an entity". He redefined the British state from a purely geographical unit to one based on race: wherever British people were in appreciable numbers should be considered part of Britain.

Quoted in Kendle, The Round Table Movement, pp. 7-8.

Of interest, is that the Russian Tsars are now demanding their wealth back, and the Rothschild House claim that they hold no gold in the Bank of England since 1924. For more detail, see Attachment 16 – House of Lords on Gold Fraud, with special reference to terrorism, sub-section: Our gold urgently wanted: Trillion Dollar Terror Exposed.

Of further interest, is that the easiest way that the Rothschild house can attain gold to cover this debt, is from the land of South Africa. At present, extreme pressure is put on South Africans to hand over their land to their state, to the point where the farmers are being murdered for their land. For more detail, see Attachment 15 - The silent genocide of the Boer Nation in South Africa.

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ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE IN BOOK FORM:

BUNDLE 1: Attachments 1 - 3 <https://www.createspace.com/4392573>

BUNDLE 2: Attachments 4 - 8 <https://www.createspace.com/4398589>

BUNDLE 3: Attachments 9 - 10 <https://www.createspace.com/4416061>

BUNDLE 4: Attachments 11 - 14 <https://www.createspace.com/4400727>

BUNDLE 5: Attachments 15 <https://www.createspace.com/4415962>

BUNDLE 6: Attachments 15a <https://www.createspace.com/4497969>

BUNDLE 7: Attachments 16 - 18 <https://www.createspace.com/4415984>

BUNDLE 8: Attachments 19 - 26 <https://www.createspace.com/4416010>

BUNDLE 9: Attachments 27 - 30 <https://www.createspace.com/4416021>

BUNDLE 10: Brief <https://www.createspace.com/4437109>

BUNDLE 11: Brief Concordance <https://www.createspace.com/4497991>

BUNDLE 12: Attachment 15b, update of

genocide records, 2013 will be available

during April 2014 on <https://www.createspace.com/4498007>