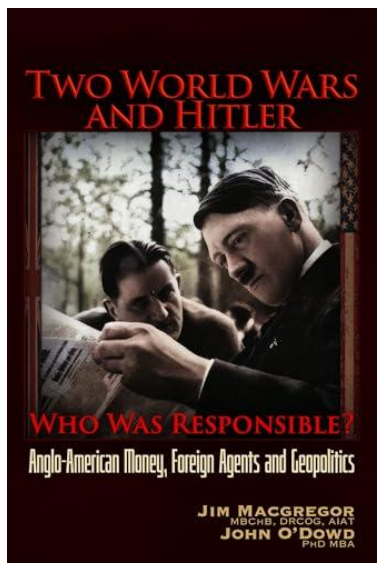




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Two World Wars and Hitler: Who was Responsible?: Anglo-American Money, Foreign Agents and Geopolitics

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Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 234

British academic historians did dare repeat it, however, and their attacks on Professor Barnes grew ever more vociferous. In 1928, however, another eminent American academic, Professor Sidney Bradshaw Fay, (taught history at Harvard and Yale) published *The Origins of the World War* which indicated that Germany had unfairly been lumped with the blame. Russia and Serbia, he stated, carried considerable responsibility for the war. When assassins armed and trained in Serbia killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand in late June, the Austrian leaders expressed the need for retribution. After years of constant anti-Austro-Hungarian provocation by Serbia, the murder of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his wife was the last straw. Austria-Hungary's long-time close ally, Germany, agreed that a reaction was now required – as did numerous other European countries. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany insisted, however, that it should be no more than a short, sharp, localised incursion by Austrian troops to teach the troublesome Serbs a lesson, and there must be no annexation or long-term occupation of Serbian territory. When it became clear to Germany that Russia – the self-proclaimed protector of Serbia – was going to use the Austro-Hungarian military response against the Serbs to get involved and use it as an excuse to start a European war, the Kaiser tried to pull Austria-Hungary back from the brink.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 252

The German kaiser, the man responsible for deliberately starting the war according to British historians, went off on his annual three-week summer cruise, making no preparations whatsoever for war.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 274

Ludwig wrote of “interested circles” driven by ambition and greed being responsible for war. Did such a circle exist in Britain at the time? In his book, *The Empire of “The City,” The Secret History of British Financial Power*, E. C. Knuth suggested that British foreign policy was controlled not by democratically elected politicians in the Westminster parliament, but by massively wealthy and powerful individuals in international finance in the City, London. The City comprises what is known as the “square mile” – the financial district on the north bank of the River Thames. It has its own dedicated police force which is answerable not to the usual British police and crime commissioner, but to the City of London Corporation – a quasi-democratic form of local government with members voted in by residents and businesses within the square mile. Since only around 8,000 people live in the “square mile” (hundreds of thousands commute to work there every day in the financial sector), it is, to a considerable extent, a law unto itself with its own police force that is answerable to a private power – the bankers who control the Corporation. Knuth contends that The City is so rich and powerful that no incident occurs in any part of the world without its participation in some form or another. He writes:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 386

centre of power lay in Britain. Members came from “well-to-do, upper-class, frequently titled families” whose influence was chiefly visible at the leading English private schools, Eton and Harrow, and the University of Oxford.⁴ Since the leading members knew each other intimately there was no need for Masonic style secret handshakes, passwords, or oaths of secrecy (though many were Masons nevertheless). Frequent meetings were held in their grand London town houses and extensive country estates. The secret society’s outer circle, The Association of Helpers, comprised leading movers and shakers in the British Establishment, including politicians, diplomats, academics, bankers and journalists. It also had members in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Quigley names over 80 members of the Association of Helpers, but suggests there were others he did not name. In *Tragedy & Hope*, Quigley relates how he gained detailed information about the Rhodes-Milner Group:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 400

Quigley informs us that for two years he was permitted to examine the group’s papers and secret records, yet fails to elaborate on who granted him that permission or, more importantly, why. To this day, his relationship with the organisation remains a mystery. Some suggest that Quigley was chosen by the Group as its ‘in-house’ historian to record events for their eyes only. If so, was it a case of their trust being misplaced when he revealed their existence? Or, is it possible that they wanted him to do just that? As quoted above, Quigley indicates that his main objection to the Group was not its policies but the fact that it wanted to remain hidden from the public eye. Is it possible that he convinced them to emerge from behind the curtain? If that were the case however, why would he be afraid to have *The Anglo-American Establishment* published during his lifetime? It is possible that his attitude to the Group changed between writing *The Anglo-American Establishment*, and publishing *Tragedy & Hope* seventeen years later in 1966. In the Preface to *The Anglo-American Establishment* (written in 1949) Quigley states:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 481

Bill Clinton referred to Quigley during his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention on July 16, 1992: As a teenager I heard John Kennedy's summons to citizenship. And then, as a student at Georgetown, I heard that call clarified by a professor named Carroll Quigley, who said to us that America was the greatest country in the history of the world because our people have always believed in two things: that tomorrow can be better than today and that every one of us has a personal, moral responsibility to make it so.¹¹ Kennedy and Quigley in the same breath and no mention of 'conspiracy theory'. No matter how far the Establishment's attempts have gone to blank or denigrate his work, Carroll Quigley was no conspiracy theory crank. As Professor Krogh remarked, he was a man whose work was synonymous with discipline and "polished methods of analysis and interpretation." Unlike many academic historians today, Quigley challenged accepted views and traditional historical interpretations. He was also a man who pulled no punches in revealing that it was through the power of money that the secret society was able to "monopolize so completely the writing and the teaching of history of their own period."¹² It is a sad indictment of many academic historians today, that they are all too accepting of the mainstream history narrative. We have corresponded with a number of such historians who admit to never having looked at Quigley's books. If nothing else, their lack of intellectual curiosity is quite astonishing. Dependent for their salaries, research funding, and future careers, the vast majority toe the official line. The few who deviate from the carefully prepared 'court history' script are dismissed, deemed unemployable elsewhere in academia, and their careers and livelihoods effectively ruined. In this respect, a few brave academics such as Professor Antony C. Sutton and Professor Guido Giacomo Preparata spring to mind.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 548

Quigley related that he had experienced major difficulties with his New York publisher, Macmillan Inc. a division of the British Macmillan publishing house. Around the time it published *Tragedy & Hope*, Macmillan Publishing in the U.S. was bought out and merged with a company called Crowell-Collier Books. Quigley relates in the interview that Crowell-Collier was a J.P. Morgan-controlled company. Was it purely a coincidence that the J.P. Morgan organisation had bought out the publisher with the rights to a book that was exposing J.P. Morgan as being at the very heart of a huge international conspiracy? Some writers suggest the possibility that Morgan only took over Macmillan Publishing and Quigley's work in order to keep control of it from the outset and suppress it.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 651

After Oxford, Ruskin enjoyed frequent nature and culture tours of Europe. Venice, which he visited a number of times with his parents, had an especially great effect on Ruskin. His father was a champion of Romanticism. The Romantics tended to look back to the Middle Ages and its social code of hierarchy, which they saw as 'beautiful,' like the architecture, in contrast with the ugliness of 19th century industrialism. This looking backward to an imagined beautiful idyllic past was a big factor in Ruskin's character, and led naturally on to his imperialism. He began painting and writing about art, and was twenty-three years old when he completed the first volume of his five-volume *Modern Painters*. He was an early champion of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, and especially praised the work of Romantic painter, William Turner, when others were severely criticising it. *Modern Painters* was well received by the emerging and increasingly affluent middle-class in Victorian England, and Ruskin began to see his vocation as an art critic. Nowadays, Ruskin's *Modern Painters* is considered by some as mediocre at best:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 696

Revolted by radicals, and the ugliness and mercenary character of modern industrialism, Ruskin was drawn to the aesthetics of the Middle Ages and to the concepts of 'nobility,' 'chivalry,' 'authenticity' and 'authority.' As a self-declared 'old Tory,' he was inclined to a conservative, paternalistic and hierarchical worldview, while abhorring radical thinkers who called for an end to the long-held, rather rigid, conservative, social order in Britain. There would always be distinct social classes, he argued, with upper class rulers whose duty was to keep order among their inferiors and raise them to a level to which they were capable. Regarding the welfare of children, Ruskin initially came close to socialist doctrine when he strongly advocated State involvement. It was, he said, the duty of the State to ensure that every child was well-housed, clothed, fed and educated.²⁶ An advocate of social reform, Ruskin suggested ways in which the lives of the lower classes could be improved. He always stressed, however, the role of "authority."

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 809

Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner were unable to get from South Africa for the funeral of their hero, and it is unknown if any other members of the inner circle attended.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 824

In the Anglo-American Establishment, Carroll Quigley gives a list of members of the inner circle of the secret society – "The Society of the Elect." He states that he had "documentary evidence, private information, and circumstantial evidence" for including specific individuals in the list. There were possibly others who were members, but not listed because he did not have sufficient evidence to include them.¹ The secret society was founded in 1891 by Cecil Rhodes.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 836

Rhodes went back to southern Africa before returning to Oxford in 1876, when he became a Freemason at the Apollo (Oxford) University Lodge. Financed initially by the financier, Alfred Beit, in 1887 Rhodes reached a crucial financial agreement with Rothschild in London which enabled him to buy out rivals in South Africa. In 1888 he formed the De Beers Consolidated Mines company, became the leading man in South Africa and extremely rich. Rhodes never married nor had children, and decided to use his wealth to create a secret society that would promote British expansion across the world. Suffering chronic ill-health, and fearing he would die young, in 1877 Rhodes wrote a will entitled 'Confession of Faith'. In its original form – with poor grammar and punctuation – 'Confession of Faith' reads:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 868

Replacing 'despicable human beings' across Africa and elsewhere in the world with fine, upstanding Englishmen was Cecil Rhodes dream, as it had also been that of John Ruskin, who at Oxford in 1870 had advocated founding colonies everywhere as quickly as possible populated by such 'fine, upstanding Englishmen'.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 881

Alfred Milner was in Egypt when the inaugural meeting of the secret society was held in February 1891, but joined it very soon thereafter. Born in Germany to middle-class English parents, Milner, a gifted scholarship student, studied Classics at Balliol College, Oxford, where he and his close friend, Arnold Toynbee, were hugely inspired by John Ruskin's imperial vision and calls for social reform. As willing students, both worked alongside Ruskin on one of his practical social experiments. Together with ten other students, including Oscar Wilde, they performed hard physical labour under Ruskin's direction to repair a road and sanitation at the picturesque village of North Hinksey near Oxford. The road had become a rutted swamp, and posed a serious public health hazard to villagers. Milner and the others enjoyed the experience of hard physical labour and became devoted to Ruskin. The Hinksey road project, however, generated considerable cynicism and ridicule in the Press.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 890

He worked under the inspirational editorship of Britain's most daring and innovative newspaperman of the age, William Thomas Stead, who was both a Radical Liberal and an ardent imperialist, a combination that would characterise Milner's future 'partner in crime,' Joseph Chamberlain. Milner worked under Stead as a journalist for three years (1881-1884) but never felt at ease in the profession. He stood as the Liberal candidate for Harrow in the 1885 general election for the Westminster parliament, but lost to the Conservatives, and after this defeat he turned away from party politics and espoused many of the teachings of Ruskin.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 901

In February 1884, Milner became private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Goschen. In 1889, with Goschen's help he was appointed under-secretary of finance in British-occupied Egypt, remaining there for three years and gaining a reputation as a very exact and efficient financial administrator under the Consul-General, Lord Cromer (Evelyn Baring), before returning to London as chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue (1892-97). He was awarded a knighthood for his services. As a member of the Rhodes secret society, Milner was a regular weekend guest at the stately homes of Lord Rothschild, Lord Roseberry and other fellow members.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 932

Presumably, the white Boer families were simply considered to be "despicable human beings" like the black Africans. Thousands of Boer children were effectively murdered, and Milner, as British High Commissioner, was morally responsible. For his part in securing the Boer gold fields for Britain, he was elevated to Viscount Milner in July 1902 by King Edward VII and sworn in as Governor of the captured Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Boers lost everything, including their gold mines. The mines had been put out of commission during the war but were now in British hands, and production could restart. The problem however, was lack of labour. For every ten men working in the atrocious conditions in the mines one was killed, and the African labour force departed in droves. Journalist John Hamill wrote: "Human life was being sacrificed after a purgatory of toil and torture."⁹ The labour problem was solved by shipping modern-day slaves from China.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 959

From the time Alfred Milner became the undisputed leader of the secret society on Rhodes' death in 1902, Quigley re-named it "the Milner Group." During his years in southern Africa as British High Commissioner, Milner built up a body of young assistants known in history as "Milner's Kindergarten." 11 Quigley names twenty-three members of the Kindergarten who would become members of the Association of Helpers of the secret society in the early years of the twentieth century. On their return from South Africa, they were slotted into leading roles in politics, academia, the diplomatic corps and journalism. Virtually all were graduates of Oxford University, with six becoming Fellows of All Souls College, including Geoffrey Dawson (Eton and All Souls, Oxford). As Milner's assistant, Dawson participated in the establishment of the new British administration in South Africa in the aftermath of the Boer War and became a member of Milner's Kindergarten. 12

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 985

Since the Milner Group had placemen in all of the major political parties, it was an illusion that the electorate was being offered a real 'choice' at general elections. The parties might vary to some degrees in their allocation of taxes, disbursement of benefits, spending on health services or the military etc., but continuity in foreign policy was sacrosanct no matter which party was in government. Quigley writes of the political situation in Britain where the Liberal Party was "merely one of two 'teams' put on the field by the same school for an intramural game." 15 Another source of recruitment to the Milner Group was through the Rhodes Scholarships set up at Oxford and financed by money left in Cecil Rhodes' will for the purpose. Controlled by Alfred Milner between 1905 and 1925, these Scholarships were awarded to students from the United States and the British Commonwealth, with a few from Germany. According to Quigley: The Rhodes Scholarships were merely a façade to conceal the secret society, or, more accurately, they were to be one of the instruments by which members of the secret society could carry out his [Rhodes'] purpose.' 16

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 996

A co-founder of the secret society with Rhodes and Reginald Balfour Brett (Lord Esher), William Thomas Stead (usually referred to as W.T. Stead) was a campaigning journalist – the most famous journalist of the day according to Quigley 17 – and editor of the influential London evening newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette. A man of some compassion, Stead campaigned against the evils of poverty, vice, inhumanity and war. He opposed the secret society's instigation of the Boer War and would turn his back on it over its responsibility for the deaths of tens of thousands of women and children in British concentration camps. Stead drowned in 1912 on the Titanic.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1013

Cecil was educated at Eton and Oxford, was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Chancellor of Oxford University. The wider Cecil clan comprised many and varied members of the English ruling class who have held immense power. The Cecils served Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) and King James I (1603-1625), and would later serve Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. Indeed, they have been at the heart of the British establishment for over 400 years. Quigley writes:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1027

Lord Salisbury had been prime minister three times over a period of fourteen years between 1885 and 1902. He also acted as Foreign Secretary and practised a policy of “splendid isolation” keeping Britain free of any alliance ties. In failing health, Salisbury resigned as prime minister in 1902 and was replaced by his sister’s son, Arthur Balfour, he of the famous “Balfour Declaration” that awarded Palestine to the Zionists in November 1917 and was addressed to Lord Walter Rothschild, head of the Zionist Federation at the time.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1038

And through intermarriage, the “Cecil Bloc” (as Quigley names it) was connected to many of the other leading players in English high society. It was intimately linked to All Souls College, a premier research college for postgraduates, which dates from 1437. Fellows of All Souls were the incumbents of professorial chairs at Oxford, including the Chairs of International Law, Modern History, Economic History, Social and Political Theory, the History of War, the Regius Chair of Civil Law, English Law, and others.²¹ With their control of All Souls, and devotion to the teachings of John Ruskin, Oxford University was the spiritual home of the secret society, and could be called ‘the spiritual centre’ of the British Empire from the 1880s until at least the end of the Second World War.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1062

Nathaniel (Natty) Rothschild, owner of the N. M. Rothschild bank in the City, and he and his cousin, Baron Edouard de Rothschild of de Rothschild Frères bank in Paris, were by far the richest men in the world, controlling massive swathes of global investment, and compliant monarchs, politicians and governments. The bankers held power – real power – and according to Carroll Quigley; the Rothschilds were the kings of the banking world. Rothschild financed Wellington’s campaign in 1815 that led to final victory at Waterloo. The official Rothschild Archives website relates:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1156

Rothschild influence extended beyond mere individuals. The creation of Belgium and Greece as new states was underwritten by finance in the form of loans floated by the Rothschilds.³⁷ In 1875, they provided the advance loan that enabled Britain to acquire a substantial shareholding in the Suez Canal. ³⁸ Globally, the dynasty had massive investments in railroads, armaments companies, and gold, diamond, nickel, and ruby mines. As we have seen, they were the financial power behind Cecil Rhodes’ diamond activities in South Africa, and gold mines there. The official Rothschild Archives relate that in 1887 Rhodes visited London and secured Rothschild backing for taking control of the diamond industry in South Africa, and for De Beers. “Support for Rhodes had been encouraged by Randolph Churchill, who had been acting as consultant to Rothschilds, assessing the prospects of gold and diamond mining in South Africa.”³⁹ Philip Kerr, later 11th Marquess of Lothian (1882-1940) Born in London, Philip Kerr, was the son of Major-General Ralph Kerr and Lady Anne Fitzalan-Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, who was the head of England’s premier, non-royal, aristocratic family, which traces its line back to King Edward I in the 13th century.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1169

. He joined the inner sanctum of the secret society as one of Milner's leading protégés. Kerr was appointed prime minister David Lloyd George's private secretary during the First World War and was a prominent player for the secret society at the Paris Peace Conference at Versailles. Repeatedly calling for a 'World State,' he would go on to lead the Milner Group when Milner died in 1925. Together with his close colleague Lionel Curtis, Kerr played an important role in forming Round Table groups across the world and editing the group's journal Round Table journal and leading the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). In September 1939, Kerr became UK ambassador to the United States and for the last year of his life strongly urged the US to join the war on Britain's side.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1181

Arthur James Balfour (Lord Balfour), British Prime Minister 1902-1905, godson of the Duke of Wellington, nephew of Lord Salisbury, and as Foreign Secretary, the issuer of the 'Balfour Declaration'. The Balfour Declaration ought really to be called the Milner Declaration as it was Milner and his acolyte Leo S. Amery who drafted it. Balfour merely signed it.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1186

Lionel Curtis, read law at New College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls. Another strong proponent of World Government. Founding member of the secret society's Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House) which would drive their policies. With Philip Kerr, the co-chief architect of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1212

Another Oxford academic used by the Group was the geographer and explorer, Halford Mackinder. A good friend of Milner's, in 1903 he was appointed director of the London School of Economics (LSE). Mackinder delivered a lecture to the Royal Geographical Society in 1904 that would have great relevance to future Anglo-American strategic policy. In his lecture, 'The Geographical Pivot of History,' Mackinder spoke of the future importance of Eurasia in the balance of global power. He believed that as long as Russia's trans-Siberian railway remained a single and precarious line, it presented no great opportunity for development and growth. It would not be long, however, before all of Asia was criss-crossed with railways and would become the powerhouse of the world: The

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1223

Mackinder believed that whoever controlled the Eurasian heartland would control the world. The gateway to the heartland was Eastern Europe, and should Germany or Russia, or both working together, gain control of Eastern Europe in the foreseeable future, they would control the gateway to the Eurasian heartland and its massive resources. No matter how great the navies of Britain and America were, the heartland would be inaccessible to them, rendering their naval power useless. If Germany and or Russia came to control the Eurasian heartland, they would control the world, not Britain.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1237

When Alfred Milner permanently returned to London from South Africa, he played a major role in forming the “special relationship” that exists between Britain and the U.S. to the present day. Through constant metamorphosis, the small group that met in London in 1891 developed into an immensely powerful Anglo-American financial and political network that, as Quigley states, became the most important factor in the twentieth century. It operated beyond democratic accountability and exerted enormous control over politics in Britain and the U.S. International bankers – based primarily in London (the City), and New York (Wall Street) – became ever more influential in the Milner Group. In the next chapter we see how, through their control of the central banks in Britain and the U.S. and through their influence on political and monetary policy, they were able to direct and harmonise British and U.S. foreign policy.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1323

As Prince of Wales and as King, Bertie was closely linked to the Rhodes-Milner Group thanks to good friends, including Lord Esher and Lord Natty Rothschild. We have seen previously how they were important members of the society’s inner circle. The Rothschilds were “an integral part of Edward VII’s social circle,”¹⁰ and from his early days as Prince of Wales, he was able to rely on them to fund his gross and beyond extravagant lifestyle.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1337

Edward VII was fluent in both French and German, and conversed in an easy, friendly, manner with leading statesmen across Europe. He was now the British monarch, but the right to make and pass legislation resided with the elected government. Constitutionally, he could undertake representational duties at home and abroad, but in no more than a symbolic role. Working closely with, if not indeed for, the men of High Finance, however, Edward pulled political strings and travelled abroad as the de facto Foreign Office Minister.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1370

As in Britain, it mattered little to those with power what “the American people” would or would not agree to. They had little say in political matters other than placing a cross on a piece of paper every four years. The vast majority were unaware that real power in the USA operated behind the Wall Street curtain. King Edward played an important role in creating the ‘special relationship’ with his approach to Roosevelt in 1902, and they agreed that British and US foreign policy interests would operate in tandem. In *The Anglo-American Establishment*, Quigley presents surprisingly little detail about the American side of the relationship, but in *Tragedy & Hope* he expands on it. Together, the British and American financial circles were one of “the most powerful influences of the twentieth century” and a “very real power structure.”¹⁵ Bringing the United States into the fold was achieved with no difficulty, for those in American elite financial circles had long been staunch Anglophiles and lovers of all things English. This dated back to their English Puritan ancestors who crossed the Atlantic to New England in the 1600s. Some took the arduous two-month voyage to escape religious persecution in England, others in search of a better life or adventure. Boston became the headquarters of the Protestant revolution and the ‘spiritual capital’ of Christendom, with Puritan leader John Winthrop preaching that it would be “A City upon a Hill” – as in Jesus’ Sermon on the Mount – and a “beacon of hope” for the world. It was reputedly the birth of so-called “American Exceptionalism,” but within two generations, angry dissension began to spread among the Christian brethren over land disputes, personal feuds and political bickering. The

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1396

The New England Puritans founded Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1636, and in the post-revolutionary United States a Harvard education combined with distinguished ancestry and wealth, opened doors to the highest positions of power in the land. Harvard was to the U.S. elites what Oxford was to the Milner Group. In 1861, physician, author, and dean of the Harvard Medical School, Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, referred to these upper-class families, including his own, as “the Brahmin caste of New England.’ The term, which recalled the Hindu caste system, caught on and the New England elites became widely known as the “Boston Brahmin.” Comprising America’s oligarchical “first families,” like their counterparts in the British Establishment, they considered themselves the *crème de la crème* of society. Like some of their elite cousins back in England, a number made their fortunes trading slaves and opium. English traditions and dress style were preserved by the Brahmin, and they were as loyal to the Crown as the most sycophantic and fawning of English royalists. On October 17, 1860, when Bertie visited Boston as Prince of Wales, he was formally welcomed by the Governor of Massachusetts as representing a country with which the American people were “united by many ties of language, law and liberty.” Most New England elites were true patriots to the American Republic’s cause, but some had been deeply involved in treasonous behaviour. Back in 1808, Senator John Quincy Adams, had an urgent meeting with President Thomas Jefferson to relay evidence that certain influential individuals were plotting to withdraw the States of New England from the United States. To that end, a group of rich and powerful merchant and banking families were working in the closest collaboration with British Secret Intelligence agents operating out of Boston. They

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1414

Educated in a small cluster of expensive private schools and Harvard thereafter, these white Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASPs) long believed they were set apart by destiny to rule. Most were proud Americans but also staunch Anglophiles.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1421

By the turn of the twentieth century, the New England Brahmin had remained staunchly pro-British. They were drawn largely from the leading players in banking and business, law firms, national newspapers, Ivy League universities and major philanthropic foundations of the East Coast, hence the term “Eastern Establishment.” Supporters and funders of racist eugenics, they had an almost megalomaniacal sense of their own destiny and that of the English-speaking peoples ‘to civilise the world.’

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1430

Professor Quigley revealed how, as in Britain, the international bankers (his term) exerted control over national politicians in the United States through bribery, blackmail, and promises of highly lucrative positions when their careers in active politics ended. The Wall Street bankers owned many if not most of the national newspapers and so controlled the avenues of information that create public opinion. The flow of money into the United States during the nineteenth century advanced banking and industrial development and helped create a new ‘Money Power’ of multi-millionaires such as J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and John Jacob Astor. All were associated in one way or another with top bankers in the City.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1444

The New York branch of the Pilgrims opened at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on 13 January 1903.²¹ Comprised of leading financiers, politicians and lawyers, they established a tradition of welcoming and entertaining each new British ambassador to the United States. The London branch reciprocated with every US ambassador to Britain. The ambassadorial and other leading diplomatic connections provided invaluable links between the Foreign Office in London and the Department of State in Washington. Pilgrims members in New York included leading Wall Street bankers linked to the J.P. Morgan and Rockefeller dynasties, and men in leading positions in the U.S. government. In addition to the Pilgrims, Round Table groups (not to be confused with a charitable organization of the same name) were set up to promote the aims of the Milner Group. They were established in the United States, Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and funded by the Astors, J.P. Morgan and the Rockefellers. They held regular ‘private’ meetings with “members considering themselves the intellectual standard-bearers for Secret Elite policy.”²² Most members of the New York branch of Round Table were also members of the Pilgrims. The regular private dinners and meetings of both organizations served to form close bonds between British and U.S. banking, political, diplomatic and journalistic elites. In 1910, the Group began publishing its quarterly journal, *The Round Table*, a mouthpiece of the Milner Group for internal readership. As Professor Quigley points out, long before 1914, the journal made it clear that a war with Germany was being planned.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1464

Round Table Groups played an important role in preparing both the British dominions and the United States for the coming war. Nothing was left to chance. The Empire and Commonwealth would provide a vast reserve of manpower for the British forces, with over three million soldiers and labourers fighting for Britain. The U.S. would provide another four million men and the equally important vast amounts of money needed for weaponry and ammunition.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1476

The Rothschilds' earliest foray into American banking was in 1837, when they sent an agent, August Belmont (born Aaron Schönberg, 1813 -1890), to New York to open a front bank for the dynasty and get involved in politics. A financial genius from a very young age, Belmont was trained in banking in the Rothschild banks in Frankfurt and Naples before being sent across the Atlantic. American author Stephen Birmingham writes that he had changed his identity on arrival in America:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1497

Belmont organised massive Rothschild loans to the United States government – at considerable profit to his masters – and for years was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee that governed the Democratic Party. His activities gained him considerable personal wealth and a powerful voice in the Eastern Establishment. Socially, he married the daughter of Mathew C. Perry – the famous U.S. Navy Commodore whose ships forced the opening up of Japan to trade with the West in 1853 – and attended lavish house parties thrown by the Boston Brahmin elite. He gambled substantial sums on horse racing with his close friend, Leonard Jerome (who owned the famous Jerome Park racecourse and was the maternal grandfather of Winston Churchill.) On Belmont's death in 1890, his son August Jr. took over the role of Rothschild agent:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1515

In toeing the official Rothschild line, 'court historian' Ferguson (Oxford) presents disinformation that the dynasty's influence in the United States permanently declined. He states elsewhere in his Rothschild biography that they extended their reach by using agents and affiliated banks, not only in other European markets but all over the world.³¹ Yet we are expected to believe that they neglected the fastest growing market and economy in the world. The truth is very different. From 1890 on, the leading bank on Wall Street, the J.P. Morgan bank, played a far greater role for the Rothschilds in the United States than August Belmont ever did. No bank the Rothschilds controlled in the United States had their name above the door, but through Morgan – and other banks we consider in due course – they had a massive, albeit covert, presence on Wall Street. Their modus operandi was to step in with large injections of cash to save banks and companies that were struggling and facing foreclosure, then operate them as fronts under the original company name and directors. With virtually unlimited Rothschild resources now behind these rescued banks – and there were others in the US besides J. P. Morgan – they quickly recovered and became highly profitable. In this manner, the

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1524

Rothschild dynasty was able to keep its all-encompassing wealth, influence, and power in the United States hidden.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1532

To understand how the Morgan connection with the Rothschilds came about, we must go back to events in London 175 years ago. The Morgan bank has its origins in a small American concern set up there in 1837 by George Peabody, a merchant from Massachusetts. The American bonds he sold to British investors offered higher rates of return than comparable European bonds, and business flourished. In 1854, Peabody took on a partner, Junius Spencer Morgan, who had been acting as his agent in Boston. Junius moved with his family, including eldest son John Pierpont, to London and the business was renamed, Peabody, Morgan and Company.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1537

When a great financial panic swept Wall Street in 1857 and American concerns operating in Britain folded, for some reason Peabody and Morgan was saved by an injection of £800,000 from the Bank of England. It was a massive injection of cash amounting to some £120 million today. The Bank of England was a private shareholders' bank in which the Rothschilds were the leading players. We have seen how Wellington's army at Waterloo was saved in 1815 by Rothschild gold, and just ten years later the Bank of England itself had been saved from collapse thanks to the Rothschilds who backed it with a large amount of gold. The Rothschild Archive relates:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1548

The Bank of England was massively indebted to the Rothschilds and was to all intents and purposes now controlled by them. In 1857 it provided the loan to save Peabody, Morgan and Co., at a very reasonable interest, with further large amounts promised if and when required. It would never have been sanctioned without the Rothschilds say so. Appeals for help from all other banks with American connections in Britain were declined.³⁴ Thanks to the Rothschilds, Peabody, Morgan & Co became the American bank in London and was now in a position to make a killing on the American markets.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1553

George Peabody was feted by both the British and American elites, and was the first American to be awarded the Freedom of the City of London. He retired in 1864, devoted his time to 'philanthropy,' and was awarded a Congressional Gold Medal for donating to charities for the poor in London. Queen Victoria personally praised him for his "princely munificence" and presented him with a miniature portrait of herself wearing the world-famous Koh-I-Noor diamond.³⁵ Peabody was publicly portrayed as a great humanitarian, but in private some considered him one of the meanest men that ever walked, having allegedly fathered numerous illegitimate children and left them totally unprovided for. When Peabody was dying in 1869, Bertie (the Prince of Wales) unveiled a magnificent statue of him alongside the Royal Exchange in The City. A permanent internment was earmarked for him in Westminster Abbey, but Peabody's will stipulated that he should be buried in his birthplace, Danvers, Massachusetts. When he died on 4 November 1869, his funeral ceremony and temporary burial took place in Westminster Abbey.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1618

William Jennings Bryan was a caustic critic of bankers and the phenomenal expansion of banking power. He was not the first. Thomas Jefferson had argued that the Republic and the Constitution were in constant danger from the so-called “Money Power” – the banking monopoly that manipulated the political power of the state and gained control over money issue:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1623

Abraham Lincoln had proposed that instead of the Federal Government borrowing money from the bankers, the bankers should borrow from the Treasury. It would mean that bankers would be unable to create fictional wealth through a central bank. Professor Antony C. Sutton wrote: “It was particularly important to the international bankers that they succeed with Lincoln. If Lincoln implemented public control of finance in the United States, then other nations would pluck up courage to strip financial power from their bankers.”⁴⁶ Lincoln was shot dead, and William Jennings Bryan would have known the risk he was taking, but throughout the presidential election campaign of 1896 he railed against Wall Street bankers making astronomical profits while impoverishing the country and the working man. The U.S. government should not be a perpetual borrower from the banks at interest when there was no need whatsoever for it, said Bryan. Corrupted politicians had effectively handed a few mega-rich bankers on Wall Street a private money monopoly which charged the government interest for borrowing it. The straightforward answer, Bryan told the electorate, was for the government to keep money issue in the public realm where it belonged.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1683

Morgan apparently owned a massive banking, insurance and industrial empire worth billions, yet when he died in 1913 his estate was valued at only \$68 million. It is a mind-boggling sum to ordinary mortals, yet paltry when compared to the fortunes of the Vanderbilts, Astors, Rockefellers and other U.S. tycoons who were well below Pierpont in the financial pecking order. Why was this? The possibilities are obvious that a major portion of the wealth and power of the Morgan firm was, and always had been, merely the wealth and power of the Rothschilds who had raised it up in the beginning and who sustained it through its existence ... Regardless of one’s interpretation of the nature of the relationship between the House of Morgan and Rothschild, the fact remains that it was close, it was ongoing, and it was profitable to both.⁵⁵

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1691

This is borne out by the fact that while other banks went under in the bank panics of 1873, 1884, 1893, and 1907, Morgan's bank always had more than sufficient funds to survive.⁵⁶ In December 1912 Morgan appeared before the Congressional Pujo Committee investigating unconstitutional activities of bankers. When asked about the vast power he wielded, Morgan replied that he wielded no such power. The Committee's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, asked him: "Your firm is run by you, is it not?" "No Sir." "You are the final authority, are you not?" "No Sir." "You never have been?" "Never have."⁵⁷ Was Morgan lying or was it a very rare and frank admission that he was not the real power behind the massive organisation that virtually owned the United States? Whatever the truth, Untermyer failed to probe any deeper into Morgan's astonishing response. Pierpont Morgan and a number of other Wall Street bankers swapped shares and seats on each other's boards, and with so many overlapping directorships it became almost impossible for any outsider or concerned politician to discern who actually owned what. A later investigation by the Pujo Committee would reveal Morgan and associates held:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1712

Through the corrupt Money Trust, industries, insurance companies, railroads, transportation, and public utilities across the United States were gobbled up leaving virtually the entire nation in the hands of a few men on Wall Street. Those few men were themselves in the hands of a much greater power across the Atlantic in London. Economics researcher, lawyer, and author Ellen Hodgson Brown states bluntly: "J.P. Morgan was an agent of powerful British banking interests."⁵⁹ And so too was his son, Jack, who took over the company in 1913.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1734

Jack Morgan, like his father and grandfather before him, was unstinting in serving England. His reward came when the Morgan bank was chosen by the British government as sole purchasing agent for war materiel from the United States throughout the First World War. J.P. Morgan & Co was by far the biggest war profiteer in the United States, but much of its astronomical profit made its way back to the N.M. Rothschild bank in the City, London. Another Wall Street bank linked to the Rothschilds that profited from the First World War was Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Kuhn,

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1740

In 1873, a young German banker, Jacob Schiff, (1847-1920) moved to New York and bought into Kuhn, Loeb & Co with financial backing from the Rothschilds.⁶³ Schiff created a banking arm of the business which, within a couple of decades, became a hugely important bank on Wall Street. It is only possible to understand the incredibly rapid rise of this bank from nothing to major player in American finance when one realises that Jacob Schiff was very closely linked to the Rothschilds and sent to the US as one of their covert agents. In its December 1912 issue, Truth magazine in the United States informed its readers that Jacob Schiff was head of the great private banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co 'which represents the Rothschild interests on this side of the Atlantic.'⁶⁴ Jacob Schiff's father, Moses Schiff, was a Rothschild broker in Frankfurt am Main.⁶⁵

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1754

many syndicates with J.P. Morgan.⁶⁷ Pierpont Morgan had created a gigantic Money Trust on Wall Street, and Jacob Schiff and Kuhn, Loeb and Co., were part of it. With Kuhn, Loeb business skyrocketing, two other young German bankers linked to the Rothschilds, Felix and Paul Warburg, were sent across the Atlantic to assist Schiff. Like him, they became naturalised Americans. Felix married Schiff's daughter, Frieda, and Paul married Solomon Loeb's daughter, Nina. The Warburg brothers came from the M.M. Warburg Bank in Hamburg that started in 1798 as a pawnbroker and moneylender business. The Warburg family were in close contact with the Rothschilds around the time the French army abandoned Hamburg in 1814, and they acted as agents for the dynasty when the Rothschilds replenished the city's silver stocks. The small Warburg outfit ticked along until the end of the Crimean War, when a deep deflation in 1857 left it floundering. The bank was saved by an Austrian bank, Credit-Anstalt, when it put "a vast amount of money at the Warburgs disposal."⁶⁸ Carroll Quigley reveals that Credit-Anstalt was "a Rothschild institution."⁶⁹ Just as they rescued the Bank of England and the Peabody and Morgan Bank, the Rothschilds stepped in with "a vast amount of money" and saved the Warburg bank from closure. It was not an act of charity or simply helping out old friends in trouble. As ever, it was a hard-nosed expansion of Rothschild power. The Warburg bank was now beholden to the dynasty, but continued under the original Warburg name with the eldest of five brothers, Max, in charge. He had previously been trained in banking with the Rothschilds in London.⁷⁰ With Rothschild money, M. M. Warburg now grew from a tiny firm with only a handful of employees that was on the brink of collapse, to one of the biggest banks in Germany by the time of the First World War. Max remained in Germany and became deeply involved in German secret intelligence during the war, while brother Paul would play a key role for the Money Power in creating the United States central bank – the Federal Reserve System. The enormous significance of this is discussed below. By the turn of the century, the Kuhn, Loeb bank was seen on Wall Street as the principal rival to J.P. Morgan & Company and publicly touted as the Jewish bank versus the Protestant Morgan bank. The Rothschilds succeeded in concealing the fact that they controlled both of them. In his 1998 Rothschild biography, Niall Ferguson, perpetuates the myth that the dynasty failed to establish a strong foothold in the United States. That, says Ferguson, was "the single biggest strategic mistake in their history."⁷¹ The reality was very different. J.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1778

Rockefeller controlled around 90 percent of America's oil refining, and worked in close association with both Jacob Schiff and J.P. Morgan. The Rothschilds provided Rockefeller with financial backing to buy Chase Bank on Wall Street, with the money being funnelled through Jacob Schiff at Kuhn, Loeb.⁷² Rather than have Rockefeller outside their tent pissing in, they brought him in and he worked with them in monopolistic collusion. He operated closely with Jacob Schiff and J.P. Morgan in buying up railroads and a multitude of industries – including the United States steel industry – so that by the early twentieth century this Wall Street syndicate dominated a hundred corporations with more than \$22 billion in assets. The Rockefeller-Morgan syndicate had a virtual stranglehold on the energy business in the United States, and in later chapters we see how they owned the oil wells and refineries in Romania that supplied Germany throughout the 1914-18 war.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1897

At 11 P.M. the document was delivered to Woodrow Wilson who was waiting, pen in hand, to sign the Act into law. For public consumption, it was presented as a regional banking system and given an innocuous name; The Federal Reserve System. It disguised the fact that it was not, as people assumed, a branch of Government, but owned and controlled by a handful of astronomically wealthy bankers. “The original Federal Reserve board represented those very interests that Woodrow Wilson assured the American public would not be represented in the Federal Reserve System.” Chairman of the Board was William G. McAdoo, “a prominent Wall Street figure.”⁸⁴ A banker’s man, McAdoo had served on Wilson’s election campaign, and the new president appointed him secretary of the Treasury. McAdoo’s wife (and mother of his seven children) died in 1912 and he married Woodrow Wilson’s daughter, Eleanor. Paul Warburg of the Kuhn, Loeb bank – the leading schemer at Jekyll Island – was another key appointment to the Board. Professor Sutton commented: The Federal Reserve is a private monopoly of money credit created by Congress under highly questionable circumstances which is beholden to the Chairman of the Board and whose decisions cannot be changed by government or anyone else. A free society under the rule of law? The United States has quietly become a hostage to a handful of international bankers. And just dare any Congressman challenge Fed authority!⁸⁵

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1936

International financiers were now able to dominate the political system of the United States as well as Britain. Professor Guido G. Preparata writes that so-called ‘democracy’ was a sham, the ballot “a travesty.”⁹⁰ With the president in the White House now in their pocket, and the US central bank set up and ready to open its doors in 1914, the stage was well and truly set for the cabal’s war. As always, it was a war that would prove enormously profitable to them. Should any losses occur, they would become a burden initially on the US taxpayer, and finally on the German people through the payment of massive reparations. And quite apart from endless money to fund their war, the British ruling elite now knew for certain that they could count on the United States to answer the call to war whenever they issued it. Summary:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 1978

of the “Society of the Elect.”⁴ Thus parliamentary power was shared among these English elites and close friends. As Carroll Quigley expressed it, they were in fact two football teams put on the field by the same elite private school. Leading members of the Conservatives and Liberals were friends from childhood at the elite schools – usually Eton or Harrow – and leading universities – Oxford or Cambridge. They wine and dined together in the same expensive private members clubs in London and flitted from one great country house and spectacular social event to another.⁵ It may seem a distraction to be discussing the intricacies of British politics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, but this was the crucial period during which the ‘hidden hand’ of the Milner Group formulated its plan to destroy Germany. They knew Britain on her own could never defeat Germany, and that the great armies of France and Russia would be needed to do much of the fighting and dying. American historian and Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, Robert K. Massie, writes: Great Britain had decided not to tolerate German hegemony on the Continent. From this vague but powerful instinct flowed the Entente with France, the rebuilding of the Royal Navy, and the Entente with Russia.⁶

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2138

In early October 1905, the King summoned Haldane, and the Conservative prime minister Lord Balfour, together with Lord Esher to the palace to discuss the Committee of Imperial Defence (CID) that Balfour had created in 1902. The CID was hugely important for it was by that secretive committee that military plans for the coming war against Germany would be coordinated. Haldane advised the king that Campbell-Bannerman opposed the CID, while he, Grey and Asquith fully supported it. The King had his eminence grise, Lord Esher, placed permanently (and unconstitutionally) on the committee as a permanent member. Through Esher, Edward VII would have a powerful voice in all discussions. Following the Buckingham Palace meeting, Haldane reported back to Asquith and Grey that their Relugas plot had been approved by the King. He would ask CB to Sandringham in November, suggest a peerage, and tell him a younger man was needed to run the government. Haldane added that everyone was “fully alive to the importance of secrecy and reticence. If tongues are held we have secured very cordial and powerful assistance.”²³ King Edward and the leader of the Conservative Party, Arthur Balfour, were effectively deciding how an incoming Liberal government should be composed, and the three Liberal Imperialists were complicit

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2151

As a leading player in the secret society, Lord Balfour knew his Conservative government's days were numbered. That posed no problem provided other Milner Group men were at the top in the incoming Liberal government and the pacifist Campbell-Bannerman was rendered impotent. Accordingly, Balfour resigned as Prime Minister on December 4, 1905. Instead of the King then dissolving Parliament as would have been the norm, he invited Campbell-Bannerman to Buckingham Palace the following day. Campbell-Bannerman had little or no idea that he was being stitched up and had fully expected the King to invite him to form the next government. Instead, at the Palace on December 5, he was shocked, “sore and wounded” when the King asked him to take a peerage and leave the House of Commons. As the saying goes, he was to be ‘kicked upstairs.’ The Relugas trio also encouraged him to go, but having taken advice from his wife and many supporters in the party, “CB” resolved to remain in the House of Commons as prime minister.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2165

Despite the intense pressure he was now under to accept a peerage and depart the House of Commons, Campbell-Bannerman refused to budge. It was a brave stance, but he made a serious error in appointing Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Grey as Foreign Secretary. He offered Haldane the Home Office but Haldane insisted on becoming the Minister of War. The Relugas trio was now in a strong position to influence and control government policy if they could circumvent the prime minister. We should emphasise that neither Campbell-Bannerman nor others in the Cabinet had any idea whatsoever that Grey, Asquith and Haldane were closely linked to a powerful secret society that was plotting a war on Germany. Having substantial support elsewhere in the Party and the country generally, Campbell-Bannerman immediately called a general election and fought the campaign on “Peace, Retrenchment and Reform.” He told the country that his party would reduce spending on armaments and divert the money to education and social welfare reform. It was music to the ears of the electorate, and the Liberals won a landslide victory in the general election held in early 1906. The warmongering secret society's man, Arthur Balfour, lost his constituency to the Liberal candidate and left the House of Commons. He would, however, quickly be found a safe Tory seat, and returned through a by-election.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2203

According to Professor Quigley, the power and influence of the secret society in British imperial affairs and foreign policy since 1889, “although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated.”²⁸ With Grey as Foreign Secretary, top positions in the Foreign Office were now filled with other members of the Milner Group. Charles Hardinge, close friend of King Edward, and Ambassador to Russia, was a member of the secret society. ²⁹ In 1906 he was moved to the Foreign Office in London in the very important post of Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Hardinge, whose brother Arthur was a Fellow of All Souls, advised Grey and the ministerial team on international policy, and was head of the Diplomatic Service, which included all British ambassadors. He became King Edward’s right-hand man in foreign affairs. Quigley writes: Charles Hardinge, although almost unknown to many people, is one of the most significant figures in the formation of British foreign policy in the twentieth century. He was the close personal friend and most important adviser on foreign policy of King Edward VII and accompanied the King on all his foreign diplomatic tours ... He was probably the most important single person in the formation of the Entente Cordiale in 1904 and was very influential in the formation of the understanding with Russia in 1907.³⁰

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2268

Leopold agreed, but before the hand-over he sold the profitable rubber businesses and other wealth generators in the Congo to Nelson Aldrich and wealthy banking and industrial interests in the United States.³⁵ The financial elite in the U.S. retained half the profits, with Leopold retaining the other half. Nelson Aldrich as we have seen, was an integral member of the Anglo-American Establishment in setting up the corrupt Federal Reserve System. The African state was annexed in 1908, to become the ‘Belgian Congo’. Belgian taxpayers now incurred the huge cost of running it as a Belgian colony, while the substantial profits from it were shared by King Leopold and the American elites.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2285

In 1906, British General, Sir Henry Wilson, spent the entire summer reconnoitring the Franco-Belgian border making detailed notes on the topography. Thereafter, he made repeated visits to Belgium to check out the anticipated battlefields. Wilson worked closely with leading figures in the Belgian army, and top-secret agreements on military cooperation between Britain and Belgium were being put in place years before the outbreak of war. With British and French bank loans, Belgium now spent huge sums of money on a military build-up. In 1912 the Belgian army was enormously expanded to 150,000 men in the field, 60,000 in auxiliary services, and 130,000 in defensive garrisons. 340,000 men in all.³⁷ It was a gigantic force for a supposedly neutral nation of only 7.5 million people. In 1913 compulsory military service was also introduced in Belgium. Nothing

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2298

Belgian neutrality was a myth. Anglo-Belgian joint military planning was “ready to go” against Germany in 1912. A German diplomat, Alexander Fuehr, working in the German embassy in New York, published a book in 1915, *The Neutrality of Belgium*. Fuehr wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2421

Powers” would be “abandoned.”⁵² Britain had long thwarted Russian control of the Straits⁵³ yet that is what the czar was offered. Just as old enemy France was enticed into an alliance with the assurance of regaining the ‘Lost Provinces’ of Alsace-Lorraine, Russia was now lured to Britain’s side with the golden carrot of Constantinople and the Straits. The Ottoman Turks barred Russian ships access to the Straits, so Russia’s massive grain harvest, and much more, were consequently unable to be exported throughout winter because her ports in the north were frozen solid. Once Germany and her Ottoman allies were defeated, Russia would be given year-round access to the world’s oceans for her merchant fleet and warships from the Black Sea. It was an astonishing promise that the British elites had no intention whatsoever of keeping. In 1909, the czar and Alexander Izvolsky reciprocated King Edward’s trip to Reval, and sailed to England in order to consolidate the agreement. Off Spithead near the Isle of Wight, in a mighty show of British naval strength, one hundred and fifty-three British warships were arranged in three parallel rows for inspection by the czar on his royal yacht. The Anglo-Russian Convention was signed on 31 August 1907. Years of machiavellian scheming by the secret society and King Edward paid substantial dividends. Germany was now surrounded by the proverbial ‘ring of steel’.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2455

The astute Belgian diplomat could see that British foreign policy now being pursued by the Liberal government was exactly the same as that of the Conservatives, and that King Edward, not Sir Edward Grey, was the power behind it. On 18 April 1907, another Belgian diplomat – the Belgian Minister in Berlin – wrote to his Foreign Minister in Brussels:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2463

The sharp-witted Belgian ministers recognised that King Edward’s diplomacy was aimed at forming alliances and firm understandings with just about every country other than Germany. Like all but a very select few, they had no knowledge whatsoever that their own ‘neutral’ little country had likewise been drawn in by British subterfuge.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 2897

Poincaré was correct to be convinced of British support. It had been long planned. Come the time, the British army would arrive within days to support France and Belgium against Germany. We have seen how French and British military strategists – in close but top-secret collusion with their Belgian counterparts – had been deeply involved in planning war against Germany for several years. On the western front, French, British and Belgian forces would outnumber the entire Germany army, which would also be forced to defend Germany against massive Russian forces in the east. As provided for in the secret Franco-Russian Military Convention of August 1892, France and Russia would carefully coordinate the general mobilisation of their armies to ensure that Germany had to defend two fronts, east and west, at the same time. On Franco-Russian relations around 1912, American historian, Professor Laurence Lafore writes: In

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3006

Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914) was Emperor Franz Joseph's nephew but the relationship was cold, with Ferdinand virtually frozen out at court. Ironically, for the man who would be shot dead in Sarajevo, his position as heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne arose thanks to a bullet. When Franz Joseph's only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, shot himself in a suicide pact with his mistress in 1889, Franz Ferdinand was next in line for the Habsburg throne. The Emperor's memory of his gifted and brooding son doubtless overshadowed his relationship with "the abrasive and temperamental" Ferdinand.¹ It was not until five years after his son's suicide that Franz Joseph reluctantly agreed to appoint Franz Ferdinand his presumptive heir. Ferdinand greatly upset the Emperor and the royal court in 1900 by marrying a woman with no royal blood. He had been romantically linked to an Austrian Archduchess, Marie Christine, but fell in love with her lady-in-waiting, Sophie Chotek. Having declared his intent to marry Sophie against the wishes of the Emperor and the Habsburg imperial family, he was isolated at court.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3043

Franz Ferdinand was well informed of the dissatisfaction felt by Serbs and Croats within the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy, and aware of the dangers to it if something was not done to satisfy the ethnic groups. He strongly disapproved of the oppressive policy of the ruling Magyar magnates in Hungary, and although criticised for favouring the small nationalities, it was, according to Professor Fay, "a reproach which did honor to his wisdom and sense of justice."⁵ Professor Fay adds:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3056

Ferdinand was unpopular with Serbian rulers and the pan-Slavist movement, not because he aimed to repress Slavs but because he wanted to give Slavs in the empire greater freedom. "There was nothing which adherents to the Greater Serbia idea more feared than a change of Austrian policy which would make Serbians contented with Austrian rule and reluctant to fight for independence."⁷ Young Bosnians would throw the bombs and fire the bullets, but the plot to kill Franz Ferdinand went far deeper than a group of young radicals aiming to further Pan-Slavist ambitions. Unbeknown to them, the assassination was being encouraged and facilitated by a covert power working to a far different agenda. Conflict between Austria and Serbia was only of interest to them if it drew Germany into war. With Russia now ready, and all the cards carefully stacked in favour of the Triple Entente, the assassination was seen as an opportunity for doing just that. As we shall see, the aftermath required careful manipulation to ensure Germany was drawn in no matter how reluctant. Prior to 1914, Serbian agents had constantly been provoking Austria-Hungary, but thanks to German influence, Austria-Hungary had always pulled back from military retaliation.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3085

We saw in a previous chapter how Sazonov had been drawn into the British elite's plan for war against Germany during his stay with King George V and Edward Grey at Balmoral Castle in Scotland in September 1912. Understanding the links between the British elites and Sazonov, between Sazonov and Hartwig, and between Hartwig and Colonel Dimitrijević, of Serbian intelligence, is the key to understanding Archduke Ferdinand's assassination and the proximate origins of the First World War.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3092

The English traveller, writer, and Balkans expert, Edith Durham, wrote of Hartwig's enormous sway in Serbia, and direct influence there on the royal family and the prime minister, Nikola Pashitch (Pašić).

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3098

Hartwig was closely linked to the man who would arrange the training and arming of the Sarajevo assassination squad, Dragutin Dimitrijević. A huge bull of a man with enormous strength and energy, he became known to all as Apis, a reference to the sacred and revered bull of ancient Egypt. Dimitrijević's ambition in life was the establishment of a Greater Serbia, a South Slavic State to be called Yugoslavia, which included Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most influential military officer in Serbia, he was also chief of Serbian Military Intelligence and, crucially, the founder and leading figure in "Black Hand" (the nickname of a secret society whose Serbian name Ujedinjenje ili Smrt meant "Unification or Death"). Deeply implicated in regicides and political murders in Serbia, in 1903 Apis and the Black Hand played a leading role in the gruesome murders of the Serbian King, Alexander Obrenović, and his wife, Queen Draga. The royal couple were slashed and stabbed to death in their palace bedroom, their bodies chopped into pieces, and thrown onto a manure heap in the palace grounds. Apis was badly wounded by royal bodyguards that night, being shot in the chest, hip, arm and leg, but survived due to his immense strength. Hailed thereafter in the Serbian parliament as "the saviour of the fatherland"¹² for freeing the country from the yoke and corruption of the Obrenović dynasty, it was Apis and his Black Hand organisation that colluded with Russia in the Sarajevo assassination plot.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3139

King Peter's son, Prince Alexander, was close to Apis and Black Hand. He became heir apparent when his older brother, Prince Djordje, was forced to stand aside after kicking his butler in the abdomen so severely that the poor man died shortly thereafter.¹⁶ Edith Durham reported that "corruption in all branches of the Administration" was the essence of Serbian rule.¹⁷ Leading politicians, the royal family, army, and police force existed in an atmosphere of corruption, violence and intrigue under the heavy influence of Black Hand and its leader, Dimitrijević. The man who led the 1903 regicide now planned to have another member of European royalty dispatched.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3158

Historian Harry Elmer Barnes says it was Serbia, not Austria-Hungary, that was making ready for war. Serbia "had been preparing for the conflict actively for more than a year, and for several months had been receiving shipments of arms from Russia in anticipation of the ultimate struggle with Austria."²⁰ In making those preparations, Apis was acting in the full knowledge of the Russians. "Russian encouragement of the general plotting is fully established.... Dimitrijevic worked in collusion with Artamanov, the Russian military attaché in Belgrade."²¹ The plot received Russian approval, with a promise to protect Serbia from Austria. The complicity of Hartwig and Artamanov was fully and independently confirmed.²²

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3213

According to Professor Fay and Dr. Lyon, in addition to being a member of Mlada Bosna (Young Bosnia) the Archduke's assassin, Gavro Princip, was also a member of Narodna Odbrana and Black Hand. That, and his connection to a Serbian government minister, are facts that no British 'court historian' ever mention. The fake history has to be perpetuated that Princip and others in the assassination squad were independent operators acting on their own volition without the knowledge of the Serbian or Russian authorities. Sir Hew Strachan (formerly Chichele Professor of the History of War at All Souls College, Oxford) dismisses the assassination squad as "amateurish and incompetent" students and apprentices. 32 R.W. Seton-Watson – who trained under secret society inner-core member Prof. H A. L. Fisher at Oxford – writes of Princip and the others: Their

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3223

Thus, the deep involvement of the Serbian government, Black Hand and Apis, together with the Russian's Hartwig and Artamanov, in the Sarajevo crime have been whitewashed by British court historians. They put the assassination down to a few immature leftist students egged on by their friends in Bosnia.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3340

The Serbian government undertook no investigation into the Archduke's assassination. In Belgrade, leading Serbian politicians attended Requiem mass in pretend mourning, and to pray for the eternal rest of the souls of the man and woman whose murders they had plotted. The sham sorrow and condolence had to be tempered, however, with the need to inflame and provoke the Austro-Hungarians sufficiently to make them react. Consequently, the Serbian Press praised the assassination as a "patriotic act and a glorious national achievement."⁴⁵

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3492

No responsible German military or naval authorities were recalled from leave after the Kaiser's meeting with Count Hoyos. Historian A.J.P. Taylor states that no warning was issued that war might be imminent. No troops were moved. No military preparations were made for war, and "during the whole month of July German military intelligence recorded no special activities."⁷ Kaiser Wilhelm departed the following day for his long arranged three-week summer cruise. Professor Sean McMeekin writes that as the kaiser prepared to leave on the Monday morning [6 July], he summoned Germany's active-duty army and navy officers who were covering for Moltke and Tirpitz on vacation. Wilhelm advised General Hermann von Bertrab from the General Staff and Admiral Eduard von Capelle of Austria-Hungary's plans to take action against Serbia, and emphasised that he did not think Russia would intervene. The Kaiser believed that his cousin, the czar, was hardly likely to intervene given that the root cause was a regicide.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3509

If Kaiser Wilhelm underestimated the magnitude of the risk, and made mistakes in early July 1914, they were honest mistakes based on the information available to him. He had no knowledge of the top-secret military collaboration between England, France, and Russia, and, indeed, Belgium, that had been ongoing for years, or their intricate and well-developed plans for a destructive war against Germany. Whether one wishes to label it blissful ignorance or astonishing naivety, the kaiser concluded that no preparatory military measures for war needed to be undertaken. He left at 9.15 A.M. on 6 July for his Baltic cruise, and Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg returned to his family home at Hohenfinow. Both, according to Professor McMeekin, were satisfied with their declaration of support for Austria-Hungary and content to let Vienna's policy take its course.⁹ Wilhelm

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3615

Professor Sean McMeekin, currently one of the leading historians of the First World War, writes that the relatively relaxed atmosphere in Berlin in early July was not some dastardly deception. Neither Kaiser Wilhelm nor Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg knew for sure what Austria-Hungary intended but offered their support. It differed from the support offered by Britain only in that it was genuine, and if any ruse existed in early July 1914, it was on the part of Britain and Russia. McMeekin reveals "Russian cryptographers had broken the Austrian diplomatic codes," and it was likely that Russia was actually better informed of Austria-Hungarian intentions than Germany at that stage.²⁴ What were those intentions?

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3651

The immediate military strike was not going to happen. On 8 July, U.S. President Wilson's special envoy and eminence grise, Edward Mandell House, sent a note to Kaiser Wilhelm on the royal yacht. House had met with the kaiser just days before at Potsdam, and was now in London. He wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3663

No indication there of German warmongering, and it is worth noting that in an earlier letter (29 May 1914) House wrote to President Wilson that: "Whenever England consents, France and Russia will close in on Germany and Austria."²⁹ Four weeks before the Sarajevo assassination, the US president was being informed that a European war would commence whenever England agreed to it. It was all the more telling because House operated at the heart of the Anglo-American Establishment Serbia's

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3694

Seton-Watson was yet another Oxford historian purveying fake history on behalf of the Milner Group. He ludicrously stated that Austria-Hungary was largely responsible for the Archduke's assassination, and that Germany had then used it as a pretext for starting a European war. The Germans, he says, were intent on such a war before Austria had even responded with an ultimatum to Serbia on 23 July. In Seton-Watson's view, the Russians, Nicholas Hartwig and Victor Artamanov – who, as we have seen, were pulling the strings in Belgrade – had nothing whatsoever to do with the assassination:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3701

Seton-Watson studied history at Oxford University under the tutelage of H.A.L. Fisher and the pair became friends. That friendship was of considerable significance, for Quigley places Fisher at the very core of the secret society – the ‘Society of the Elect.’³⁴ As we recall, Professor Quigley revealed that the Milner Group completely monopolised “the writing and teaching of the history of their own period,” and Robert Seton-Watson’s book, *Sarajevo*, is a classic example of the Group’s creation of fake history. Professor Sidney B. Fay (American) was evidently so disgusted by Seton-Watson’s accounts that throughout his own book, *The Origins of the World War*, he systematically destroyed Seton-Watson’s work with rational argument, historical facts, logic and solid evidence. Sadly, it is not only in older books that we find Establishment whitewash. Essentially, most British historians created – and continue to create – a false historical narrative of the First World War to absolve the Anglo-American Establishment of guilt and falsely blame Germany. It has taken many years for honest historians and independent researchers across the world to unpick the myriad lies, falsehoods, and fake history created about the origins of the war in 1914. In Vienna in early July 1914, it was finally agreed that a tough ultimatum would be sent to the Serbian government. If it failed to agree to all points in the ultimatum within 48 hours, Austria-Hungary would make war on her. The Austro-Hungarian authorities decided not to deliver the ultimatum until after the scheduled visit of French President Raymond Poincaré and Prime Minister René Viviani to Russia. They naively judged that if they waited until Poincaré and Viviani had departed St Petersburg before presenting the ultimatum to Serbia, it would lessen the chance of French and Russian collusion and involvement in the crisis.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3752

Czar Nicholas was fully aware that England would be joining Russia and France in the coming war. His foreign minister Sazonov, as we have seen, had spent a week at Balmoral Castle in Scotland being wooed and drawn into the fold of the cabal by its British political agents and King George V. On those lovely peaceful summer days at Peterhof Palace in July 1914, everyone of importance – apart from Viviani – understood the reality. Europe was to be plunged into a cataclysmic war. That war was planned not by Austria-Hungary or Germany, but by the psychopaths manipulating it that way on the orders of their elite masters in London. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St Petersburg, Count Frigyes Szapáry, spoke with Poincaré and thereafter reported to Vienna that the French president had a belligerent attitude and was exercising anything but a calming influence on Russia. It appeared to Szapáry that France and Russia “were making ready for war.” His assessment was 100 per cent accurate. Professor McMeekin:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 3819

McMeekin adds that Ambassador Paléologue, himself a son of Lorraine, was a close friend of Poincaré’s who was expressly appointed to St Petersburg “in order to press Sazonov into a harder anti-German line.”⁴⁹ Poincaré told Paléologue, “Sazonov must be firm and we must back him up.” Poincaré’s visit “allowed Russia to act in full confidence of France’s support, but without the slightest restraining counsel from France’s president.”⁵⁰ It must constantly be borne in mind that both Sazonov and Poincaré were essentially political yes-men of Anglo-American financial elites.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4155

Britain's attitude was crucial. Sir Edward Grey had only to inform France and Russia in one unequivocal sentence that Britain would under no circumstances get involved in war, and they would have pulled the plug on the entire venture. Knowing Russia was mobilising for war against Germany, Edward Grey expressed no protest for the straightforward reason that all was going almost exactly to plan. As we have seen, Edward House's memo to President Wilson in May 1914 stated that "Whenever England consents, France and Russia will close in on Germany and Austria." Sir Edward Grey's apparent silence and lack of protest to Russia and France was the 'consent' from England that House spoke of: Qui tacet consentire videtur [he who is silent is assumed to agree]. In other words, Grey's silence implied consent. Grey did not want to stop Russia attacking Germany, his aim was to ensure it happened. but he had to be seen in the eyes of the British public as an honest broker. By 25 July 1914, the European war was effectively underway. That day, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Maurice Paleologue, saw Isvolsky off at the railway terminus. He wrote in his diary:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4168

On 25 July both the French and Russian ambassadors knew that Russia's mobilisation meant war. Professor Sean McMeekin presents compelling evidence that the Russian mobilisation – which began as soon as Poincaré left Russia – was the factor that actually triggered the First World War. Some eighty years before McMeekin, another leading American war historian, Sidney B. Fay, had also placed great emphasis on the Russian mobilisation:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4177

The Russians were playing the same game of deception, manipulation and misrepresentation as the British and French, constantly assuring the German government that they bore Germany no ill will. All the while they were mobilising their armies to crush her. On the night of 25-26 July, the entire area of Russian Poland that bordered Germany was placed under martial law and all six military districts were placed in a state of war. Sean McMeekin explains:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4199

Russia, France and Britain began mobilising their armies and navies as secretly as possible after the Sarajevo assassination, and all the while Germany had made no threatening moves whatsoever in the direction of war. Kaiser Wilhelm was working to preserve the peace, while the fleets and armies of his opponents were busily being prepared for war.¹⁰ On 27 July, two days before Poincaré and Viviani arrived back in France, General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, reassured the Russians they would get France's full support. Both he and Adolphe Messimy, the French war minister, were urging Russia to speed up its mobilisation and deploy as fast as possible against Germany.¹¹ On the streets of Paris meantime, thousands of anti-war protestors were being baton charged and arrested by the gendarmerie. The leader of the French anti-war movement, Jean Jaurès, had but four days to live before his assassination. In Britain, the Royal Navy was mobilised

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4442

Docherty and Macgregor write that Grey, who was close to the Milner Group, was treated with reverence by the British Establishment, and untouchable. His strategy from 25 July onwards was to make it appear that he sought answers to intractable problems by offering possible solutions, and to urge the Germans in particular to cling to the hope that peace was still possible. Grey knew precisely what had been arranged by and through the Poincaré visit. Sazonov and the Russian military had begun mobilisation. His prime objective was to gain time for the Russians by delaying Germany's defensive response. He achieved this by presenting Britain as an 'honest broker' for peace ... British neutrality sat at the epicentre of this charade like a prize exhibit at an auction.... The Germans repeatedly sought clarification about England's intentions, but Grey held to the official line. Britain was not bound by any obligation to enter into war. He had told this lie so often he might even have started to believe it.⁴² Sir Edward Grey had to appear to be working for peace when proposing mediation, but he knew full well that Poincaré in France, and Sazonov in Russia, were well aware that it was a smokescreen and would reject it. Grey's proposals to maintain peace were never sincere, but the German government's positive response demonstrates conclusively that Berlin genuinely desired peace, not war. Germany would later be charged with not only offering no plans for peace in July 1914, but with firmly rejecting all plans offered by other states. As Professor

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4454

Barnes states "exactly the reverse was the case."⁴³ In an editorial on 30 July, the Milner Group's leading mouthpiece in the Press, The Times, spoke up for war: We can no more afford to see France crushed by Germany, or the balance of power upset against France, than Germany can afford to see Austria-Hungary crushed by Russia and that balance upset against Austrian and Hungarian interests.⁴⁴ It was yet more obfuscation, for Germany would only attempt to crush France if France, in conjunction with Russia, attempted to invade Germany, and that is exactly what was imminently in prospect.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4534

Germany's declaration of war was understandable but a tactical mistake as it would be used by Britain, France and Russia to brand Germany the aggressor. The Russians had more savvy than the Germans who were playing by the old-fashioned 19th century legal book in declaring war. The German military and the German Foreign Ministry believed it was the honourable thing to do to declare war before fighting. Rather like a duel. The Entente Powers were in the new 20th century world; The German military and legal mind, was not. Russia

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4560

The Milner Group had long known that British troops fighting in defence of 'gallant little Belgium' would provide the 'just cause' to shift British public opinion in favour of war. The myth of Belgian 'neutrality' had to be preserved at all costs, and it was the reason why a deep veil of secrecy was employed to conceal Anglo-Belgian military cooperation and planning over the eight years before 1914. The great cover-up succeeded. Belgium remained a 'violated,' 'neutral' country in the eyes of the British public, and hundreds of thousands of young British men would be duped into giving their lives trying to protect her 'neutrality' against the invading 'Hun'.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4639

At 6:30 P.M. that same day, 2 August, a second Cabinet meeting (lasting 90 minutes) was held at 10 Downing Street. Some regarded the pledge of naval protection to France as tantamount to a declaration of war, and symbolised a form of alliance with France about which most of them were completely unaware. Grey deftly shifted the debate to Belgium and stated forcefully that Britain's standing as a Great Power would be damaged forever if they did nothing while neutral Belgium was "crushed" by invading German forces. He cited the 1839 Treaty of London wherein all European Powers recognised the independence of Belgium. The Treaty required Belgium to remain neutral in perpetuity, and the signing Powers would guarantee that. The majority in the Cabinet that evening were totally unaware of the top secret military arrangements and joint planning between Britain and Belgium that had been ongoing since 1906 and had utterly negated the 1839 treaty and Belgium's neutrality. Grey, of course, did not enlighten them, and once more threatened to resign

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4762

One after another, Liberal members of parliament condemned the Liberal government's action in dragging the country into a cataclysmic war. Conservative member of parliament and former prime minister Sir Arthur Balfour rose to shut down the debate. It should be recalled that Balfour was an inner-circle member of the Rhodes/Milner secret society, the very organisation that had been planning the war for over a decade.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4771

The anti-war exhortations of elected representatives of the people in the so-called 'mother of parliaments,' the 'beacon of democracy,' were the 'dregs' of an 'impotent and evil debate' and dismissed as inconsequential. Thus ended the one and only opportunity that the British people – the "dumb-driven cattle" as member of parliament Percy Molteno had ironically termed the electorate – to debate the forthcoming war through their representatives.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 4779

There was to be no formal parliamentary debate or vote on the matter as promised several times by the lying, hypocritical, Sir Edward Grey. He and other warmongers railroaded their plans through parliament just as they had railroaded them through the Cabinet. It is entirely likely that Arthur Balfour, inner-circle member of the Rhodes-Milner secret society, close personal friend of Alfred Milner, creator and chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence (CID), was specifically sent to the Commons that night to shut the debate down. Less than a year later, Balfour would serve in a coalition government as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5105

The Milner Group in London and their allies had long planned and deliberately started this war, but managed to convince the world that it was Germany with her dastardly Schlieffen plan. Having got the war underway, Milner's men directed the propaganda narrative in order to influence international public opinion – especially American – and convince the world that Germany and German society were intrinsically evil. Liberal member of parliament, Charles Masterman, was placed in charge of the War Propaganda Bureau (Wellington House) Masterman was close to the Liberal Imperialists (e.g. Grey, Asquith, Haldane, Churchill) who had played such a significant role in deliberately bringing about the war. He was 'one of them'. Masterman recruited many writers and academics sympathetic to the Milner Group if not indeed members of it. They included; James Headlam-Morley, a historian who was a member of the secret society;²⁵ John Buchan (Oxford), one of the best fiction writers in Britain, had been Milner's Private Secretary in South Africa, and was a member of the secret society.²⁶ Newspaper editors – including Geoffrey Dawson, member of the inner circle of the Milner Group – were called to a meeting at Wellington House to facilitate and coordinate British newspaper propaganda. John Buchan was employed to write and publish a monthly magazine, Nelson's History of The War, promoting British fake war history throughout 1914-18. Buchan, who was later placed in charge at Wellington House, had served in Milner's Kindergarten in South Africa. He was Milner's secretary and became a member of the 'Association of Helpers' of the secret society. Everyone

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5186

Bryce released his 'flesh-creeping' report on 13 May 1915. Historian Tom Fleming relates that Wellington House had it translated into 30 different languages for global readership and ensured that it went to every newspaper in the United States. After the war, historians who sought to examine the documentation for Bryce's stories were told that the files had mysteriously disappeared.³² [Thomas Fleming, *The Illusion of Victory, America in World War I*, p. 53-54.] Niall Ferguson appears to be one of many historians who consider the atrocity stories to have been fabricated. He writes: Pre

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5234

A crucial question remains: Did Belgian refugees in Britain in 1914-15 relate atrocity stories to the British authorities, or was it the British authorities who actually invented them? Historian Niall Ferguson (Britain) relates that the official British propaganda headquarters in London – Wellington House – was deeply involved in promoting anti-German lies. Genuine photographs of Russian pogroms and atrocities taken long before August 1914 were falsely used to represent stories of reprehensible German behaviour in Belgium. Charles Masterman, chief of Wellington House, ensured that the stories were widely translated and sent abroad.³⁷ In the 1970s Professor Trevor Wilson, military historian at the university of Adelaide, researched the origins of the Bryce Report and described its publication as “a particularly powerful stimulant to hate.” Wilson relates that a review of the Press in the United States following release of the Report was compiled by Wellington House in May 1915. It stated that even in papers hostile to the Allies there was not the slightest attempt to impugn the correctness of facts alleged because Lord Bryce’s prestige in America put scepticism out of the question.³⁸ Masterman wrote to Bryce on 7 June: “Your report has swept America. As you probably know even the most sceptical declare themselves converted, just because it is signed by you.” Professor Wilson questions if such confidence in Bryce and his report was warranted. He considers Bryce to have been an open-minded man initially, but it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that once committed to the task, he “took pains to avoid any course of action” which might oblige him to disbelieve the main body of the atrocity tales. That, adds Wilson, “appears to have been true of all but one of the members of his committee,” Harold Cox, who was prepared to probe the evidence thoroughly.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5363

The great British lie factory, Wellington House, working in tandem with the controlled mainstream press and leading members of the Anglican church, proved a huge success at keeping recruitment up for the ‘long war’ with 2.5 million men volunteering in Britain between August 1914 and December 1915.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5432

J.P. Morgan had been selected as Britain’s sole purchasing agent for war supplies from the United States, and as exclusive financial agent for all British borrowing on Wall Street. From the very start, Morgan men assigned to the task were purchasing supplies at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day. (Worth around \$300 million per day in 2023.) They extended existing munitions factories and constructed hundreds of new plants. The entire production of the massive Bethlehem Steel Company in Pennsylvania – which was now controlled by Morgan’s Steel Trust – was handed over to weapons production.⁵ The anti-war Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, advised President Wilson not to allow the Rothschild-backed Morgan and Co., to raise loans and credits for Britain, but pro-war Robert Lansing at the State Department insisted that an embargo on arms sales by private companies – as opposed to the US government – would be unconstitutional.⁶ Effectively silenced, and sickened by the whole sordid affair, the principled William Jennings Bryan handed his resignation letter to President Wilson.

None of this happened ad hoc. It had long been planned by the financial cartel allied to the Milner Group. As noted in an earlier chapter, the head of the Morgan empire, J.P. Morgan Jr. (Jack) spent six months each year in Britain and considered himself more English than American. Charles M. Schwab, Morgan's man in charge of Bethlehem Steel, had a direct cable communication with the Admiralty in London, with the messages coded and decoded by the chief Naval Censor. It was an arrangement that continued throughout the war.⁸ Bethlehem Steel sent much of the ammunition and heavy and light weaponry it produced to Britain via Canada, but it also shipped significant quantities through New York to England on passenger liners which criss-crossed the north Atlantic. One such vessel was the Lusitania.

The supplementary Lusitania manifest for the fateful voyage discovered by Mitch Peeke in the FDR files indicates that the Lusitania had indeed been carrying far greater quantities of munitions than had been admitted. To be exact: three million .303 rifle bullets, 5,000 three-inch shrapnel shells in 1,250 crates. And 18 cases of fuses. Peeke believes the U-20's torpedo ignited some 120 tons of munitions, causing the ship to sink within 18 minutes. It has to be asked why a doggedly determined 'amateur' investigator who worked full-time as a driving instructor was able to uncover such important historical documents when professional, full-time, well-paid, academic historians were apparently unable to do so. Thanks to his research there is now no doubt that Lusitania was carrying munitions in significant amounts and that her passengers were effectively being used as human shields. Adding further intrigue to the Lusitania saga, Richard B. Spence, Professor of History at the University of Idaho, found evidence that a British secret intelligence agent, Aleister Crowley, operating in New York in early 1915 was linked to the Lusitania sinking. British Naval Intelligence in London had sent Crowley to New York in late 1914. Coincidentally, he had sailed there on the Lusitania. Born in Warwickshire, England, Crowley had gained a coveted place at Cambridge University to study philosophy thanks to the patronage of his mother's friend, Robert Gascoyne Cecil, the Marquess of Salisbury.¹⁷ Cecil, as we have seen, was British Prime Minister on three occasions between 1885 and 1902 and head of the 'Cecil Bloc' that was allied to the Rhodes-Milner secret society.¹⁸ The date and means by which Crowley – an occultist and practitioner of black magic – was inducted into British Intelligence is unknown. What is known is that he was sent to the U.S. in 1914 posing as an Irish nationalist who hated England. A British academic and expert on Crowley, Tobias Churton, writes: Crowley arrived in America in 1914, according to the Lusitania passenger manifest, as "Irish" from England. After an initial uneasy period he allowed himself to be identified as one in favour of revolution for a free Ireland against British rule and a sympathiser with Germany's cause.¹⁹ Crowley worked closely in New York with Wall Street banker Otto Kahn of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co Bank. (See Chapter 3) Kahn, who was close to both British Intelligence and J.P. Morgan Jr., was whole-heartedly pro-British, and his name crops up regularly in Crowley's wartime and postwar writings as a friend.²⁰ Crowley joined a team of agents in New York working for the closely collaborating U.S and British intelligence services. Among them was Belle da Costa Greene, J.P. Morgan's ravishing librarian and alleged lover, and Ernst 'Putzi' Hanfstaengl, a Harvard graduate who features prominently in later chapters of this book alongside Adolf Hitler. British intelligence operating in New York was headed at the time by the British Naval Attaché, Captain Guy Gaunt. He was directly answerable to Naval Intelligence in the old Admiralty building in London, wherein the top secret 'Room 40' is of special interest to us in the Lusitania story. Created on the outbreak of war in 1914 by Rear-Admiral H. F. Oliver and other naval officers, including Captain Reginald 'Blinker' Hall, Room 40 was the code-breaking section of Naval Intelligence that intercepted and deciphered secret German naval codes. In the first weeks of the war Britain had dredged up and cut Germany's subsea telegraph cables which ran from Emden in Germany down the English Channel to Spain, Africa and the Americas. Unable to communicate with these countries by cablegram, German had to rely on postal mail or wireless telegraphy. The

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5591

Through close monitoring and de-coding of the German wireless messages, Room 40 could tell with considerable accuracy where U-boats were operating in the seas around Britain, as large liners such as Lusitania were entering those seas from the Atlantic. At the time of the Lusitania sinking in May 1915, Room 40 and Captain 'Blinker' Hall operated under the overall command of Admiral Jacky Fisher (First Sea Lord), and the political head of the navy, Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty). Aleister Crowley was but one of their many secret agents. Posing as an anti-English Irish Republican, Crowley successfully infiltrated a German intelligence and propaganda cell operating in New York that was dedicated to countering British propaganda and keeping America out of the war. Well aware that Lusitania was circumventing the U-boat blockade by carrying American munitions on every return voyage to Liverpool, Crowley's task was not to try and conceal that fact from the German intelligence unit in New York, but to reveal it. Professor Spence asks how likely it is that British Naval Intelligence was instigating the destruction of the Lusitania with the aim of outraging Americans and bringing the U.S. into the war:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5606

Crowley passed himself off so successfully he was able to associate not only with German intelligence agents but with men at the top of the German diplomatic service in America.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5655

In yet another twist to the tale, around the very time Lusitania was being nudged by tugs from Cunard Pier 54 out into the Hudson, the U.S. ambassador to Britain, Walter Hines Page, wrote to his son, Arthur, forecasting the blowing up of a liner with American passengers. That same day Page wrote: "If a British liner full of American passengers be blown up, what will Uncle Sam do? That's what's going to happen." 30 Page, as we have seen, was very close to the Milner Group and a member of the Pilgrims society.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5659

On a visit to London that same week, Edward Mandell House – President Wilson's eminence grise – was asked exactly that same question by Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey.³¹ As he carefully steered Lusitania down the Hudson past the Statue of Liberty that Saturday afternoon, 58-year-old Captain William Turner was well aware of the press speculation about the risk to his ship. He would later confide that he had expected the sailing to be either delayed or cancelled. A quiet, reserved man, Turner had no formal education, having gone to sea as a boy. He had worked his way to the top, was vastly experienced, and considered a fine master mariner. He had captained Lusitania and other big ships on this route many times. Earlier in 1915, he was in command of the liner Transylvania bound for Liverpool when he received an Admiralty order to divert to Queenstown (close to Cork in southern Ireland) because three British ships had been sunk by German submarines in the area the previous day. 32 Turner's command of the Transylvania on that particular New-York Liverpool run is worth considering. A large passenger liner, it was diverted into Queenstown because of a U-boat threat off southern Ireland. Another British vessel, SS Ausonia had likewise been diverted. Eugene Windchy writes:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5773

Cargo vessels with mules and passenger ships were given the destroyer escort, but not Lusitania with almost 2,000 passengers and crew despite all the publicity and threats that she would be sunk. It is unlikely indeed that the cautious Schwieger would have run the risk of going anywhere near the Lusitania and being rammed by the fast destroyers. U-boats in those early days of the war were slower to submerge than later versions, and a number had indeed been rammed and sunk with the loss of their entire crews.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 5931

comply. In truth, the Admiralty's zigzag order to merchant vessels had been approved on 25 April 1915, but its distribution had not even started until 13 May, so it could not possibly have been in Turner's possession when he took the Lusitania across the Atlantic on the fateful voyage. He had been ordered to proceed at full speed, they said, but had only been doing 18 knots which was short of the ship's maximum.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6017

Winston Churchill was removed from the Admiralty following the disaster in Gallipoli but would soon be brought back into the Cabinet as Minister of Munitions. In his book, *The World Crisis*, 1915, published in 1923, Churchill was still spouting lies about the Lusitania disaster, Turner's command, and the torpedo strike. Concerning the charge that Captain Turner had failed to maintain top speed and zigzag as instructed. Churchill wrote in 1923:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6026

Churchill's account was, of course, a blatant lie like much else he wrote about the war. He shared responsibility for the deaths of some 1,200 innocent men, women and children, and the Admiralty cover-up thereafter, but had the gall to condemn others:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6031

Excrementum vincit cerebrum: the excrement of fake and corrupt information (aka bullshit) baffles brains. Churchill, the silver-tongued liar whose mouth and pen copiously spewed 'excrementum.' would become Prime Minister of Britain and voted the greatest Briton of all time. On the other hand, the decent, brave and honest Captain Turner retired and went to live in an isolated cottage in Devon. "Often depressed and convinced that people avoided him because he didn't go down with his ship, he lived the life of a recluse. He never forgave Churchill for blaming him for the loss of the Lusitania."60

Herbert Hoover, the man placed in charge of the CRB, was the American-born Stanford University geology graduate who made a fortune in corrupt mining enterprises in Australia and China. He had close links to the Rothschilds, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Percy, Lord Crewe and, not least, Lord Milner, leader of the Rhodes-Milner secret society since 1902. In previous chapters we saw how, in the early years of the century, Milner was in South Africa, having successfully concluded the Boer War to steal the Transvaal's gold mines from the Boers. With the extremely dangerous conditions and slave wages, there was an acute shortage of African men willing to work in the now British-controlled mines. Herbert Hoover, who was in China at the time swindling millions of pounds from the Chinese government, helped Milner by recruiting thousands of Chinese men to sign up for the work in South African mines with promises of a wonderful, well-paid future in South Africa, in which their families would be raised in beautiful garden cities. In South Africa under Milner's jurisdiction, the Chinese 'coolies' were forced to work the mines in indentured servitude, with many fatalities in mining accidents. Decent wages and beautiful 'garden cities' were a construct of Hoover's twisted imagination. With no means of getting back to China, few of those who survived the atrocious conditions ever saw their loved ones again. On the outbreak of war in 1914, the now multi-millionaire Hoover was living in London and mixing with Milner and leading members of his secret society. He was rebranded as a 'great humanitarian, and selected by them to head the privately run Belgian 'relief' organisation that would secretly feed the German army. Hoover

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6393

Questions were asked in the British parliament, however, with assurances being sought – and given – that the food was not being diverted to German troops. Quite incredibly, the team of 25 men employed to ensure it did not go to the German forces were American students from Oxford University, Rhodes Scholars no less. As Professor Quigley told us, such ‘promising’ young scholars had been carefully selected to swell the future ranks of the Milner secret society, and “were but one of several instruments through which the society would work.”⁴⁷ In other words, the Rhodes scholars were the perfect choice for ‘policing’ Belgian Relief. Warned to expect hardship in Belgium, they had “luxuries thrust upon them, chateaux in which to live, automobiles in which to ride, and appointed offices in which to work.”⁴⁸ Herbert Hoover brought an old Stanford University friend, Professor Vernon Kellogg, to Brussels in 1915 to oversee the CRB. Kellogg was also a close friend of David Starr Jordan president of Stanford and a fellow member of the Advisory Council of the Eugenics Committee of the United States. Kellogg, who regularly dined with officers of the German High Command in the Belgian capital, gave a gushing account of the Rhodes Scholars: Its members have crossed the channel in convoyed English despatch boats, passed through closed frontiers, scurried about in swift motors over all the occupied territory in which few other cars than German military one’s ever moved, visited villages at the front under shell fire, lived at the very Great Headquarters of all the German armies of the West, been trusted on their honor to do a thousand and one things and be in a thousand and one places prohibited to all other civilians, and have lived up to the trust.⁴⁹ The Rhodes Scholars from Oxford University were, like Kellogg, mixing with high-ranking German officers in Belgium. They “lived up to the trust,” according to Herbert Hoover’s friend, but whose trust was he referring to? They were, as Quigley stated, “carefully selected to swell the future ranks of the Milner secret society,” and almost the perfect cover for the Milner Group to placate members of the Westminster Parliament who were rightly concerned about CRB food going to feed the German army. Those backbench parliamentarians were reassured by Edward Grey and others that there was nothing to be concerned about because bright, honest, American students from Oxford University were policing the food aid and nothing underhand could happen. The German military authorities in occupied

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6454

Romanian oil came from the major oilfields at Ploesti and Campina, 50 miles north of Bucharest, with the bulk of it loaded onto barges and taken up the Danube to Germany. German capital controlled only one of the oilfields there, Steaua Romana, while the majority were owned by British, Dutch, and American interests. Rockefeller’s Standard Oil owned the Romana-Americana field, and Royal Dutch Shell controlled Astra Romana, the second largest oil producer in Romania. Indeed, control of oil throughout the world was in the hands of relatively few very powerful oil companies: Standard Oil (American) Royal Dutch/Shell (Dutch/ British), Mexican Eagle (British), and the nascent Anglo-Persian Oil Company (British). Most of the Romanian oil sent to Germany during the war came from companies intimately linked to Anglo-American High Finance, and could have been stopped. There was, however, never any concerted effort made to close down those oil supplies. To placate concerned Members of Parliament in the Westminster Parliament, however, an illusion had to be created that serious attempts were made to destroy the Romanian oil wells before they fell into German hands in 1916.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6483

As planned in London, the war of attrition carried on through 1916 -1918. While the German civilian population was starved, food and war materiel to keep the German army fighting poured in through the British naval blockade, Belgian relief, the Briey mines, and Romanian oil wells. Cutting off just one of those supply routes could have ended the war, let alone cutting off two, three, or all four. As General Butler very correctly stated, war is a racket. A few men – those who very deliberately caused the war and prolonged it – made fortunes, lived in luxury, and died peacefully in their beds in old age. It was a very different story for those who did the fighting and dying. Tens of millions of men fighting this totally unnecessary war suffered horrendous deaths or dreadful wounds. Duped as they were, those armies of brave and willing men were determined to give their all to defeat as quickly as possible what they were led to believe was an evil enemy, and get back home to their families. Those aspirations did not fit with the ruling elite's aims, but that elite never at any time cared a whit for the wishes or ambitions of ordinary working men. Those millions of men killed or maimed for life were expendable pawns in the ruling elite's great game for global control. Those men who fortuitously survived the carnage of the war went home not to 'a land fit for heroes,' but to the same old routine of their families' struggle to survive on the breadline if not, indeed, in poverty.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6674

Historian A.J.P. Taylor wrote: "Those British generals who prolonged the slaughter kept their posts and won promotion."⁸⁴ We should note Taylor's words well. Generals – like Haig – 'prolonged the slaughter' and were rewarded for doing so. Haig was certainly well rewarded when war was eventually brought to an end. The British elites created an earldom for him and granted him a payment of £100,000 in recognition of the 'great service he had rendered the nation'. It would be the equivalent of over £4 million today. The 'grateful nation' also bought the old Clan Haig family estate at Bemersyde, and presented it to him. The cost to the taxpayer of the large stately home and 1,400 acres of prime land in the Scottish borders has never been disclosed. Haig happily saw out his days playing golf, and he founded a welfare organisation that helped ex-servicemen by raising funds through the sale of artificial poppies. He toured Britain and the Commonwealth officially unveiling war memorials to the fallen with the grotesque lie that they died for 'freedom and civilisation'. Haig himself died peacefully in his bed in January 1928. His body lay in state at Westminster Abbey and his funeral was proclaimed a "national day of mourning."

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6731

George W. Norris, Republican Senator from Nebraska, spoke passionately against American entry into the war. President Wilson had spoken of "ambitious men" in Germany who used their fellow men as "pawns and tools." Senator Norris also spoke of such 'ambitious men,' but they were centred on Wall Street. Norris spoke truth to power and his speech is worth considering:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6763

Another opponent of the United States going to war was Wisconsin Senator Robert La Follette (Progressive Republican). He stated that the war had no popular support and argued that the United States had been far from even-handed between Britain and Germany. La Follette called on Congress to stand firm against the war as "collective homicide could not establish human rights."

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6786

It was a powerful assessment, but La Follette's critics scathingly suggested that he was "of more help to the Kaiser than a quarter of a million troops," and the controlled Press declared him to be a pro-German traitor to America. The Senate and House voted overwhelmingly in favour of entering the war, and on 6 April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. In truth, it would have done so much earlier if the masters of finance had deemed it necessary and anti-war public opinion had sufficiently been turned. Wilson had gained a second term in 1916 by having kept America out of the war, indicating that the majority of voters approved of that stance, but minds were being poisoned with anti-German propaganda and lies across the US, including the Bryce Report fabrication about German 'atrocities' in Belgium, the Lusitania sinking, and the Black Tom island explosion. Many churchmen also played a part in swinging public opinion in favour of war with sermons similar to the despicable anti-German lies spouted by the Bishop of London, who encouraged Christians to think that all Germans had to be killed. The famous American evangelist and former baseball star, Billy Sunday, spoke the following prayer at the opening session of Congress in early 1918:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6804

In his evangelical tours of the U.S., Billy Sunday not only preached hatred against Germany and Germans, he sold war bonds at President Wilson's behest.⁶ The warmongering preacher was a friend of President Wilson, J.D. Rockefeller Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, and Herbert Hoover. Like the 'good' Bishop of London, he operated at the heart of the Anglo-American Establishment. Like most who encouraged young men to fight and die, his end came with a peaceful death in his bed in old age.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6830

From the Hotel Astor, Trotsky moved with his wife and two children to an apartment in the Bronx, complete with concierge, lift, telephone, and refrigerator. He relates in his memoirs, *My Life*, how he and his family were driven around New York in a chauffeur-driven car.⁹ His stylish living standards were completely at odds with his alleged lack of money. Professor Spence indicates that William Wiseman, head of British intelligence, was actively monitoring Trotsky in New York and on 22 March, Wiseman sent a coded telegram to London stating that Trotsky was being backed by Jewish funds. Trotsky went to the British consulate at 44 Whitehall Street (the headquarters of British intelligence operating in New York under Wiseman) on 25 March and was issued with a visa that would allow him to pass through the British naval blockade.¹⁰ Professor Antony Sutton wrote that when Trotsky left New York for St. Petersburg to organise the Bolshevik phase of the Russian revolution, he was carrying \$10,000 (worth approximately \$235,000 today).¹¹ Mainstream historians suggest that the money came from German sources including, possibly, Max Warburg at the M.M. Warburg bank in Hamburg. Although no documentary evidence has been uncovered, others suggest that funds for Trotsky came from the Wall Street banker Jacob Schiff of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Bank.¹² Professor Sutton believed that Schiff was not involved in funding Trotsky or Bolshevism. Sutton wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6857

While Trotsky's journey from New York to Russia was being facilitated by banking elites, so too was Vladimir Lennin's journey from his exile in Switzerland. On hearing of Czar Nicholas II's abdication on 2 March 1917, Lenin and fellow Marxist revolutionaries were put on a German train at Zurich which was then 'sealed from the outside world' and given safe passage through Germany to the port of Sassnitz in northeast Germany. They boarded a Swedish ferry for Trelleborg, and from there went on to Russia. Lenin was aided on his journey by Jacob Furstenberg and Olof Aschberg. Furstenberg was the son of a wealthy Jewish family who owned factories in Sweden. Olof Aschberg was head of the Nya Banken in Stockholm.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6863

Sweden had dominated the market in illicit trade between the Allies and Germany (goods coming in through the sham naval blockade) since the early months of the war, and at the heart of much of that business sat a Swedish banker and Businessman, Olof Aschberg and his bank, Nya Banken. Furstenberg was an associate of Aschberg's and much of the money sent from both the United States and Germany for the Bolsheviks, passed through Nya Banken. Aschberg's London agent was the British Bank of Commerce, whose chairman, Earl Grey, was linked to the inner core of the Milner Group in London. Another important Nya Banken connection was Max May, vice-president of J.P. Morgan's Guaranty Trust of New York, also an associate of Olof Aschberg. Much of the "German" money transferred through Nya Banken to the Bolsheviks came via the Disconto-Gesellschaft bank. When one realizes that Disconto-Gesellschaft was part of the Rothschild Group and J.P. Morgan was a front for the Rothschilds on Wall Street, the hidden hand of Rothschild becomes apparent, yet again.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 6940

Wilson certainly had good speech writers but he went on to insist that peace talks could only take place if the Kaiser abdicated. So much for each country 'determining its own institutions'. His 'Fourteen Points' address to Congress on 8 January 1918 proposed the principles which should be used in peace negotiations to end the war. They included: 1. Open diplomacy without secret treaties 2. Economic free trade on the seas during war and peace 3. Equal trade conditions 4. Decrease armaments among all nations²⁰ In early November 1918, the new, interim German government naively based its hopes on Wilson's apparent altruism: with an armistice and 'freedom of the seas,' the blockade would be lifted and the German people properly fed for the first time in four years. With the Kaiser under tremendous pressure to depart, a German delegation travelled by car and rail on the night of November 7-8 to a railway siding in the Forest of Compiègne, 80 kilometres north of Paris. Talks were held in the personal rail carriage of the French commander, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who made it clear at the outset that he was not there to haggle over the conditions of an armistice, but rather, to dictate them. Within the 35 articles which comprised the proposed armistice, one in particular drew gasps of astonishment from the German delegation. Article 26 originally stated: "The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged. German merchant ships found at sea remaining liable to capture."²¹

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7146

The Versailles findings were based on an orchestrated litany of lies stating that Kaiser Wilhelm “desired” war, “prepared it maliciously,” and “began it wantonly” by issuing a “blank cheque” for war at a meeting at Potsdam on 5 July 1914 with his army chiefs and leading bankers and industrialists. The ‘truly damning evidence’ regarding this ‘infamous’ meeting came from a leading American delegate to Versailles, Henry Morgenthau Sr. (1856-1946). A German-born American businessman and a friend and financial backer of President Woodrow Wilson, Morgenthau was a member of The Pilgrims society which, as previously detailed, was closely associated with Anglo-American Establishment elites. Morgenthau had been the US ambassador at Constantinople (now Istanbul), from December 1913 until February 1916, and the evidence he presented at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 had a decisive impact on the Treaty of Versailles. American historian, Thomas James Fleming – who served as president of the Society of American Historians – wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7206

Morgenthau’s fabrication that Kaiser Wilhelm called together a great council of the military and economic leaders of Germany at Potsdam on 5 July 1914, and told them that he had decided to plunge Europe into war, was presented as the primary piece of evidence against the kaiser and Germany. At the Paris Peace Conference, with no Germans allowed there to refute it, Morgenthau’s great Potsdam lie was unquestioningly accepted as the truth, and formed the basis of Article 231 which declared Germany responsible for the war. Morgenthau stated that his evidence was so damning that no further time “need be wasted” on the matter, but American historian, Professor Sidney B. Fay, was deeply suspicious and meticulously considered it further. Fay found “hardly a word of truth” in the entire Morgenthau narrative and demonstrated that Baron Wangenheim was not at Potsdam in July 1914.⁸ Neither was the head of the General Staff, General von Moltke. He was some 300 miles to the south in Karlsbad ‘taking the waters’. Moltke left his Karlsbad hotel on 14 May, but on the advice of his physician returned there on 28 June before the news from Sarajevo broke. He remained at Karlsbad until 25 July and was most certainly not at Potsdam on 5 July – nor at any other time – plotting a major European war together with the kaiser. The head of the German Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, was likewise on vacation. He was in Tarasp in Switzerland from 2 July to 27 July and was not at any Potsdam meeting.⁹ Professor Fay examined the whereabouts

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7257

Henry Morgenthau warrants closer attention. He was born in Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1856. The family moved to New York in 1866, and Henry graduated in law from Columbia University. He rapidly became a large-scale and exceedingly wealthy New York real-estate operator, and president of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company that bought and sold substantial properties in Manhattan and elsewhere. He worked closely with the big insurance companies controlled by J.P. Morgan. My

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7266

Now extremely wealthy, Morgenthau mixed with a group of elite families in the New York area, including the Kuhns and Loeb of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co bank on Wall Street, and Jacob Schiff and Paul Warburg, the bank’s directors.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7273

The rich and powerful 'Our Crowd' to which Morgenthau belonged was clearly different from the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) or Boston Brahmin elites of English forebears, (as discussed in chapter 3) but they became an integral part of the 'Eastern Establishment' – the financial and industrial elite that ruled the United States and linked closely with the British Establishment. Through his presidency of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, Henry Morgenthau was close to all of the big players on Wall Street. He worked and socialised with Elihu Root, Paul Warburg, Jacob Schiff and other leading Money Power players. His son, Henry Jr., was one of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's closest friends. Morgenthau Sr. joined Schiff and Warburg in donating large sums to Wilson's campaign fund for the 1912 presidential election. As previously discussed, the rigged election saw Wilson gain the White House and sign off the corrupt Federal Reserve System Bill. Morgenthau had hoped for a cabinet-level position in Wilson's government thereafter, but in December 1913 Wilson appointed him U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. He was allegedly reluctant to accept the post until Wilson told him: 'Constantinople is the point at which the interest of the American Jews in the welfare of the Jews of Palestine is focussed, and it is almost indispensable that I have a Jew at that post ... I am sincerely anxious to have you accept Turkey.'¹⁷ The significance of Wilson's comment became evident four years later when the Balfour Declaration of 1917 announced Britain's support for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in the then Ottoman region of Palestine.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7332

Thus, the government of the United States of America gave authoritative approval to a book containing one of the greatest lies in history: that Kaiser Wilhelm deliberately plunged Europe into war in 1914 as part of a long-standing German plan for world domination. Secretary of State Lansing played a dual role in taking the United States into the First World War in 1917 and creating the fake history of the war. His sister-in-law, Edith Dulles, was the mother of John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles who would play major roles for the transatlantic elite in the genesis of the Second World War. Each and every one of the men involved in the Potsdam lie was an important member of the Anglo-American Establishment as defined by Carroll Quigley. And so too was Morgenthau's son, Henry Morgenthau Jr. (1891-1967). Just as Morgenthau senior had helped fund Woodrow Wilson's entry to the White House in the rigged election of 1912, Morgenthau junior was a major funder of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the presidency 20 years later. Morgenthau Jr. was appointed U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1934-45) and in 1944 would present his 'Morgenthau Plan' for postwar Germany:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7345

Henry Morgenthau Sr's granddaughter, Barbara Tuchman, also played a role for the Establishment in creating fake history. Her book, *The Guns of August*, on the opening months of the First World War was published in 1962 to great praise from *The Times* and other organs of the controlled British press, and won the 1963 Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction. The book assassinates Kaiser Wilhelm's character, and in terms of overall honesty, integrity, and un-biased recording of history, it adheres to the 'finest' traditions of the Morgenthau clan. Interestingly, she makes no mention whatsoever of the Potsdam lie or her grandfather's role in it. The least said about that the better, it seems. When the Morgenthau lies, and the multiple layers of falsehood and propaganda added since by British historians are stripped away, it becomes patently clear that a European war was the last thing Kaiser Wilhelm desired. Canadian author John S Ewart:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7399

If there is truth in the adage ‘history is written by the victors,’ the history of the First World War and the Versailles Treaty represents its ultimate expression. Professor Fay clearly demonstrated in 1936 that the crucial evidence presented by Henry Morgenthau at Versailles about the kaiser supposedly announcing at the Potsdam meeting of 5 July that Germany was about to launch a war of European conquest, was nothing but a grotesque lie.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7409

To this day, pro-Establishment British historians still attempt to deceive us with their accounts that in 1914 Germany was hell-bent on global domination and to that end deliberately started the world war. A telegram from Walter Hines Page – the U.S. ambassador to Britain – to President Wilson just four weeks into the war paints a different picture. Page was a staunch Anglophile, a member of the Pilgrims Society, and a friend of Sir Edward Grey and other leading players in the Milner Group. In other words, he was close to some of those in the cabal who had planned the war. His telegram of 3 September 1914, to President Wilson stated:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7448

That same day, 6 December 1916, Pope Benedict XV repeated his July 1915 appeal to all belligerents to come to an understanding and make peace. It was “absolutely necessary,” he said, that all sides made concessions with good grace, even at the cost of some sacrifice. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg immediately announced Germany’s willingness to follow the Pope’s appeal and discuss peace terms, but was rejected outright by the British, French and Russians. Bethmann-Hollweg made it clear to the Pope that the Central Powers had not willed war nor been responsible for starting it. When Bethmann approached the Allies and President Wilson with a peace note, the Allied governments condemned it as an “illusory” peace proposal, stating:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 7754

In 1920 Ralph Lutz was appointed Co-director of the Collections at Stanford. Frank Golder (Ph.D. Harvard) was appointed curator of its War History Collection, and in charge of gathering war documents from Soviet Russia. Anatoly Lunacharsky – mentioned above by Cisse Dore Hill as an important contact of Golder’s – was also a friend of Bolshevik leader Leon Trotsky. As we have seen, Trotsky had spent time in New York in early 1917, being indulged and pampered by Wall Street bankers before being sent on a ship to Europe with a passport signed by Woodrow Wilson and substantial amounts of cash provided by those bankers. As ever, it was circles within circles. Hoover was an important member of the Anglo-American elite circles that financed Trotsky and the Bolsheviks. Lunacharsky, the contact in Soviet Russia for Hoover’s man Golder, was the first Soviet People’s Commissar and Trotsky’s friend. With such connections, gaining access to Russian documents and removing them was relatively straightforward

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8006

Professor Guido G. Preparata, relates that the so-called ‘First World War’ had merely been Act One of what was essentially a Thirty Years War between 1914 and 1945 – what he called the great ‘siege of Europe’ by Britain and America.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8016

The second act began with the Anglo-American cabal performing an “astounding political manoeuvre” to resurrect a reactionary regime in Germany that would be manipulated into further conflict.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8023

Following the first act, the Milner Group and closely linked Anglo-American financial supremos planted the “seeds of chaos” in Germany with the disgraceful Versailles Treaty falsely blaming Germany for the war; crippling reparations payments and encouragement of rampant inflation. They manipulated the economic and political situation in Germany to undermine emerging democratic movements, and supported their chosen reactionary regime – the nascent Nazi Party – led by the then unknown Adolf Hitler. In the following chapters we examine the astonishing facts concerning how, from 1922 onwards, having selected

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8480

Like most Hitler biographers, Louis Lochner and William Shirer present interesting and useful details, but offer no credible explanation for his meteoric rise to power. German historian Volker Ullrich writes, “there will always be aspects of Hitler we cannot explain” and that people would “never stop pondering this mysterious, calamitous figure.” Ullrich doubted whether there would ever be a definitive biography of the man with “deep seated psychological complexes, huge destructive energy and a homicidal bent.”⁶ Professor Sir Ian Kershaw, a British pro-Establishment historian with a close interest in Nazi Germany, suggests that Hitler’s ability as a mob orator – “which was just about all he had to offer at the time” – does not explain his rise to power. “We should” says Kershaw, “look in the first instance less to his own personality than to the motives and actions of those who came to be Hitler’s supporters, admirers and devotees – and not least his powerful backers.”⁷ Examining Hitler’s “powerful backers” is indeed the only way one can ever get close to solving the mystery of how this oddball came to power in Germany. Tellingly, few British historians have ever undertaken such an examination

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8509

Captain Mayr later claimed that he had ordered Hitler to accept Drexler's invitation to join the DAP in order to foster the party's growth. Whatever the truth, on 19 October 1919 Hitler joined the party and began to speak at its regular meetings in Munich beer halls. Mightily impressed, Drexler soon made him party leader and agreed, when in January 1920, Hitler suggested changing the party name to the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP). Thus was born what became known as the Nazi party. Hitler had no time for socialism, and the term 'national socialist' was, according to some, added to the name of the party purely to appeal to left-wing workers. Hitler, indeed, had criticised and betrayed fellow soldiers sympathetic to socialism to Captain Mayr. We have seen that Hitler did not come to politics, but that politics came to him – in the Munich barracks. Hitler's contribution, after making his mark through a readiness to denounce his comrades following the Räterepublik [the short-lived and unofficial socialist regime in Bavaria in early 1919], had been confined to an unusual talent for appealing to the gutter instincts of his listeners ... coupled with a sharp eye to exploiting the main chance of advancement.¹³ At a public meeting of the new NSDAP on 20 February 1920 in Munich's Hofbräuhaus, some 2,000 people attended, and Hitler presented a 25-point programme that he and Drexler had drafted. It included demands for equality of rights for Germany in dealing with other nations, and overturning the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler declared: "As long as the earth has existed, no people have ever been forced to sign such a shameful treaty." He demanded land and colonies to settle and feed the population, and that only those of German blood should be citizens of the State. No Jews would be allowed, and all non-citizens would be deported from the Reich.¹⁴ When talking in private, however, Hitler blamed not Jews but the Catholic Centre Party for agreeing to the Versailles Treaty.¹⁵ In March 1920, Hitler was introduced to Dietrich Eckart (1868-1923), a well-educated journalist and political activist from an upper-middle class background who had loose links to the far right-wing Thule Society which provided a platform for counter-revolutionary activities. A close symbiotic relationship developed between them with Eckart becoming Hitler's teacher and political mentor over the next three years. Twenty years older than Hitler, Eckart was a German völkisch poet, author of the German translation of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, and a rabid anti-Semite. Historian Milan Hauner describes him as "a boastful Bavarian writer, drug addict and violent anti-Semite" who exercised "considerable influence upon Hitler."¹⁶ Whether or not Eckart was a 'boastful drug addict' as Hauner suggests, he certainly encouraged the anti-Semitic opinions Hitler was now voicing. It had not always been so.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8603

In recent years (2009) a Cambridge University historian, Dr. Peter Martland, unearthed British secret intelligence documents which clearly indicated that Benito Mussolini had been a richly rewarded asset of British secret intelligence (later named MI5). He was being paid £100 per week in 1917 (worth over £8,000/week in 2024) when the average weekly income was less than £4. Mussolini's handler, Sir Samuel Hoare, was a Conservative member of the British parliament, and MI5's man in Rome. British historian Christopher Andrew writes:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8610

The documents uncovered by Dr. Martland revealed that, in addition to Mussolini, Hoare ran 100 British intelligence agents in Italy towards the end of the First World War.²⁹ Prominent in the Conservative party, Sir Samuel Hoare would go on to become British foreign secretary and in 1935 signed the pact that gave Mussolini – by then a dictator with much blood on his hands – control over Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8614

It is well-recognised that in the inter-war years the closely collaborating Anglo-American intelligence services had agents operating clandestinely across Europe, and it would be extremely naïve for anyone to believe they had none operating in Germany. Dozens of Anglo-American secret intelligence agents did indeed move in and out of Germany during the 1920s and 30s, including the British agent we met in New York in chapter 10, the occultist and black magic practitioner Aleister Crowley. Crowley, who was involved with British Naval Intelligence in the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915, operated as a British spy in Germany in 1930-32.³⁰ Many interesting stories can be told about Crowley's activities in Germany, but our attention focuses on two major players, Ernst Hanfstaengl and William de Ropp. De Ropp was a naturalised British citizen originally from Lithuania (then part of the Russian Empire) who fought for Britain throughout the First World War in the Royal Flying Corp (the embryonic RAF). We consider his role as an agent in Germany in due course, and focus first on the most important Anglo-American intelligence agent operating in Germany, Ernst Hanfstaengl. Ernst 'Putzi' Hanfstaengl (1887-1975) A German-American Harvard graduate and friend of leading politicians in Washington and top financiers on Wall Street, Hanfstaengl was placed directly at Hitler's side for 14 years between 1923 and 1937. Later chapters in this book reveal how Hitler and the far-right totalitarian socio-political ideology of his Nazi Party were promoted and funded by the Milner Group in London and associated ruling elites in the United States. The part Putzi Hanfstaengl played for them in grooming and preparing the former army corporal and shoddily dressed minor political agitator for power cannot be overstated. His role at Hitler's side for many years was absolutely crucial for his rise to power, yet mainstream establishment historians generally dismiss him in a few sentences as being no more than the Führer's "piano player" or "court jester." That so few today have even heard of Hanfstaengl is testimony to the success of the Anglo-American Establishment's fake history in whitewashing him and his true role from the record. That can only be corrected if we study him and his illustrious ancestry in some detail, for it is in his wealthy family background and extensive political and immensely rich and powerful friends that we find the key to this truly astonishing story.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8641

One of the most famous photographers in Europe, Franz was appointed the official photographer to royalty and the nobility. His subjects included Queen Victoria, Kaiser Wilhelm I, Maximilian II, the king of Bavaria, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, Richard Wagner, Franz Liszt and famous writers such as Hans Christian Andersen. With his charm and warm, friendly, personality, virtually all of his famous clients became good friends. In 1868, Franz's sons, Erwin and Edgar, took over the business and drove it on to even greater success. Erwin married the famous German opera singer, Marie Schroder, while Putzi's father, Edgar, married Katharine Heine, the daughter of an American, Colonel William Heine. Putzi's grandmother, Catherine Sedgwick, was a member of the famous Sedgwick clan of New England. Putzi wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8653

The Hanfstaengls became firmly established in European high society. Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Putzi's godfather, and the man he was named after) was the brother of Prince Albert who married Queen Victoria in 1840. He was the uncle of Kaiser Wilhelm II and great uncle of King Edward VII of England. Putzi would write in 1957:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8670

foot-four towering hulk of a man. Putzi was immensely proud of the American blue blood that flowed in his veins. Illustrious as his father's German ancestors were, they were a mere shadow in comparison to his mother's side. His American forebears were English Puritans who had left the mother country in the Great Migration of 1620-40. Generation after generation of his ancestors played major roles in the development of America from the earliest days of English colonial rule, through the Revolutionary War of 1775-83, the U.S. Constitution signed in 1787, and the American Civil War of 1861-65. Many of his forebears were considered American heroes, and we shall see how, collectively, they became an integral part of the rich and powerful 'Eastern Establishment' that has controlled America for many years. Putzi's

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8684

When Putzi moved to America in 1905, he matriculated as a seemingly anonymous eighteen-year-old German student at Harvard University. It was his distinguished American family connections going back almost 300 years that immediately opened doors and afforded him a warm welcome in the homes of the immensely rich and powerful individuals who ruled the United States. Undoubtedly, it was these connections that also opened doors for his entry into secret intelligence work.

Theodore Sedgwick was a close friend of John Adams, leader of the Revolution and a Founding Father, who helped draft the Declaration of Independence. Adams served twice as vice-president under George Washington. Theodore worked for Adams's election to the presidency thereafter and was present at his swearing in as second President of the United States in 1797. Another of Sedgwick's close friends was Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, chief aide to George Washington during the Revolutionary War and the first United States Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's government. Not all of Putzi's ancestors in America originated from English Puritan stock. His four-times-great grandfather, Adam Todd, came from Scotland and continued to wear the kilt and plaid proudly on moving to New England. Adam's eldest child Margaret (Putzi's three-times-great grandmother) aided starving revolutionary soldiers captured by the British and was thanked personally by George Washington at a lunch he held in her honour.³⁸ Margaret was officially named a "Woman Hero of the Revolution." Her younger brother, Adam Todd Jr. married a member of the Vanderbilts, one of the richest families in America. Her younger sister, Sarah Cox Todd, (times-three-great aunt of Putzi) married into the similarly astronomically wealthy Astor family. She was the grandmother of John Jacob Astor III who moved to England and purchased the magnificent Cliveden House. John Jacob's grandson, William Waldorf Astor Jr, and his wife Nancy became integral members of the British establishment, frequently entertaining leading members of the English ruling class and of Milner Group at lavish house parties. Known as 'The Cliveden Set,' they exercised considerable power in England. Putzi Hanfstaengl remained close to the Astors, and in later chapters we examine their role and that of the 'Cliveden set' in appeasing Hitler. Stewart Dean (b. 1748), two-times-great grandfather of Putzi, was a famous navigator and yet another American hero. In 1784, he personally built a small sloop, the Experiment, and sailed into maritime history with a return voyage to China, travelling 14,000 miles in 16 months with a crew of just seven men and two boys. Dean's daughter, Margaret, married Putzi's great grandfather, Roderick Sedgwick, a Wall Street broker. General John Sedgwick, (b. 1813) Putzi's times-two-great uncle, was the highest-ranking Union soldier killed in the American Civil War. A large memorial in his honour stands at West Point and another magnificent statue of him mounted on his horse, Handsome Joe, is sited at Gettysburg.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8782

Putzi was exceedingly proud of that fact that he was the product of a remarkable family packed with American heroes,' generation after generation for over two centuries. His Puritan ancestors believed they had established New England as the spiritual capital of Christendom and the headquarters of the Protestant revolution. Religious conviction and affiliations changed, and the Puritan brethren scattered into a whole galaxy of different sects, but family loyalties and societal connections among the elite, privileged, and powerful families of New England – such as the Sedgwicks – grew stronger down the centuries. Putzi's ancestors were part of a socially exclusive American aristocracy that employed key strategies such as intermarriage, family solidarity, kinship and business networks to promote their power and wealth. Everyone who was anyone knew their family history inside out and the intricate marital relationships between their ancestors and those of other famous families. Family histories were studiously recorded generation after generation in the family bible going back to the Great Puritan Migration. An article in the October 1935 issue of *The Atlantic* regarding the New England elites, commented: "Genealogy was a very popular hobby; and at every social gathering were many who could announce the precise degree of relationship between any two persons there." Proud to be known as the 'Boston Brahmin,' they funded cultural and educational institutions and were invariably associated with Harvard University. Putzi's American mother – a snob who had rooms in her house painted green to please Queen Victoria – regaled him with stories of his illustrious Boston Brahmin ancestry, and of the many other famous American families who were the Sedgwicks' relations through marriage. Educated in a small cluster of private schools and then Harvard – the exclusive university created by their forebears – these white Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASPs) had long believed they were set apart by God and destined to rule. Proud Americans as they were, the ruling elites of English Puritan descent remained staunch Anglophiles.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8802

The Anglophile New England Brahmin elites were an integral component of the Eastern Establishment that rules the United States. Supporters and funders of racist eugenics, they had an almost megalomaniacal sense of their own destiny and that of the English-speaking peoples to civilise the world. This staunch Anglophilia of America's ruling elite was the basis of the longstanding 'Special Relationship' between Britain and the United States.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8859

Putzi was elected to membership of the prestigious Hasty Pudding Club, which dates back to 1795 and proudly boasts of being the oldest social club in the United States, with five U.S. Presidents having been members. Its offshoot, Hasty Pudding Theatricals, dates to 1844 and has regularly performed shows ever since. With musical and acting talent, Putzi became a leading member and was popular and much in demand with audiences. He wrote songs for the football team, and in later chapters we see how his musical, acting, and football cheerleader talents would be employed to good effect while grooming Hitler for power. One of the most important friends Putzi had in the United States was Charles William Eliot, the long-standing president of Harvard.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8869

In 1869 at the age of 35, Charles William Eliot was elected the youngest-ever president of Harvard University. He served in that esteemed position for forty years, befriending international leaders in the political, business and banking world. A Boston Brahmin and Harvard trained scientist, his father had been mayor of Boston and treasurer of Harvard. Eliot's four-timesgreat grandfather, the Puritan Thomas Dudley, sailed from England with Putzi's Puritan ancestors and founded Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dudley was the co-founder of Harvard with Putzi's ancestor, General Robert Sedgwick. Over the following centuries, Putzi's family and Charles William Eliot's family intermarried, making them not merely friends but kin. It is likely that Eliot was responsible for Putzi gaining a place at Harvard, and virtually from the day of his arrival at the university as an 18-year-old freshman, Eliot and his wife took him under their wing. Putzi was greatly honoured to be a frequent guest at their home, for the Harvard supremo seldom indulged undergraduates, and none dared approach the great man uninvited on campus. Mrs. Eliot, née Ellen Derby Peabody, hailed from the famous Boston Brahmin Peabody clan, which also had links to Putzi's family. She was related to George Peabody who, as we have seen in an earlier chapter, opened the Peabody bank in London which soon morphed into the J.P. Morgan bank. Charles William Eliot was a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a friend of both John D. Rockefeller and J.P. Morgan whose donations helped fund the building of the Harvard Medical School. Eliot was also a close friend of that other major Wall Street banker, Jacob Schiff. They enjoyed holidays together and were frequent hiking companions in the hills around Bar Harbor.⁴⁷

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8882

Charles Eliot, then, was remarkably close to the leading bankers on Wall Street who were intricately linked to the London Rothschilds and at the very pinnacle of the Anglo-American High Finance. In yet another instance of wheels within wheels, Putzi was remarkably close to Eliot. In their books, Professors Antony Sutton

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8903

Some view eugenics as a product of Nazi Germany, but extensive work in the field was conducted in Britain and the U.S. long before Hitler appeared on the scene. Driven by their prejudiced thinking about racial purity, together with social control imperatives and the vision of an Anglo-Saxon master race, tens of thousands of unmarried mothers, the poor and mentally and physically disabled people across America were rendered sterile against their will. In California alone, more than 20,000 men and women were subjected to this shameful undertaking. Many analysts believe these grotesque events in the United States inspired Hitler and the Nazis' eugenic atrocities. The

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8922

Charles William Eliot was but one of Putzi's famous friends/relatives in the United States. Family connections meant everything to the Boston Brahmin, and everywhere one looks in Putzi's American ancestry, one finds important connections. Charles William Eliot's first cousin, fellow Brahmin and good friend, Charles Eliot Norton, was a Harvard graduate (1846) and member of Hasty Pudding. He was married to Putzi's second cousin, Susan Ridley Sedgwick. Susan's brother-in-law, William Darwin was the son of Charles Darwin, whose work on 'Social Darwinism' nourished the roots of eugenics. Charles Eliot Norton spent many years in Europe studying art, and became a close friend of John Ruskin at Oxford. Ruskin, as we have seen, was the inspiration for Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Milner, and English ruling class imperative to control the world. Charles Eliot Norton was also a good friend of Rudyard Kipling, poet, journalist and propagandist for the British elites. Kipling made trips to visit Norton in the United States and regularly visited South Africa where his friends included Cecil Rhodes and Sir Alfred Milner, founder members of the secret 'Society of the Elect'. A fervent Freemason, Kipling moved in high Establishment circles and provided influential propaganda in support of the Establishment's war to wrench control of the gold fields from the Boers. From 1914 onwards, he also did much to promote and disseminate the British Establishment's lies and propaganda regarding the world war. Carroll Quigley names him as a member of the Cecil Bloc of the secret society.⁵⁰ Through Charles William Eliot, Putzi Hanfstaengl was directly or indirectly linked to these individuals. The reader will by now recognise the many and varied wheels within wheels of the Anglo-American elite circles. Charles Eliot took Putzi under his wing at Harvard where, as a frequent guest at Eliot's house, he met some of the wealthiest and most famous people in America, who were also regular guests there – individuals such as John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan and Jacob Schiff. Eliot was a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation created in 1913, and Rockefeller was a generous benefactor of Harvard university. Schiff, the senior partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co, spent holidays with Charles Eliot, and every second weekend the pair went hill walking together. As

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8945

In his memoirs, Putzi names other students he grew close to at Harvard, who included the famous Walter Lippmann.⁵²

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8954

Lippmann was a master at creating propaganda and directing the thrust of fake history. He is credited with being a founding father of Public Relations and its use as a propaganda system to misinform, control, and manipulate populations in the so-called Liberal Democracies. He wrote in 1916:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8965

Lippmann kept up the 'Germany bad, England good' propaganda in 1917. Germany, he reported, was an enemy of the international order and preferred war to peace. He reiterated the Bryce Report lies about German atrocities in Belgium.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8989

Putzi's friend Lippman was deeply involved with the transatlantic elite and a member of the Milner Group's Round Table. He was also a friend of Woodrow Wilson and his alter ego, Col. Edward M. House, and would work for the American delegation on the disgrace and travesty of truth that became the Versailles Treaty in 1919. Yet another student friend of Putzi's at Harvard who became deeply involved in the secret intelligence services and played a significant role for the U.S. elite was John Reed.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 8994

Jack Reed was born into one of the leading families in Portland on the Pacific northwest. He was educated at a private school before going on to Harvard. A member of Hasty Pudding Theatricals with Putzi and their mutual friend, Lippmann, Reed apparently backed socialism. On graduating, he travelled around Europe for several years before becoming a writer and a journalist for a New York City periodical, Metropolitan Magazine which was owned by J.P. Morgan interests.⁵⁷ In 1913, Reed covered the Mexican Revolution for the journal and in late 1914 the new editor sent him to Europe as a war correspondent. That new editor was none other than Putzi's friend, former U.S. President, Theodore Roosevelt. On retiring from politics, Roosevelt edited the magazine from 1914 until his death in 1919, and wrote many articles arguing against U.S. neutrality in the war.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9002

On 14 August 1917, Jack Reed received a new U.S passport and travelled to Russia on 'magazine work'. It was just weeks before the Bolshevik Revolution played out. The timing was immaculate. According to Professor Richard B. Spence, Reed had been tipped off about the exact day of Lenin's anticipated seizure of power.⁵⁸ Presenting himself as a socialist and a Bolshevik supporter, Reed befriended Trotsky and Lenin. He was a strange revolutionary.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9009

Reed offered Lenin and Trotsky his support and wrote pro-Bolshevik propaganda for his American readership, but all was not as it seemed. Professor Antony Sutton writes: John Reed was not only financed from Wall Street, but had consistent support for his activities, even to the extent of intervention with the State Department from William Franklin Sands, executive secretary of the American International Corporation.⁶⁰ The American International Corporation was set up in 1915 as an American investment trust by Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank. The bank was controlled jointly by Rockefeller, Jacob Schiff, and Paul Warburg. In suggesting that Reed was in effect an agent of the Morgan interests, Antony Sutton adds:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9024

The American elite had placed Reed at the heart of Soviet Russia, just as they would place his good Harvard friend, Putzi Hanfstaengl, at the heart of the Third Reich. Three years after the revolution, however, Reed died, aged 33, from typhus and was given a hero's funeral. His body lay in state with a military catafalque guard before burial at the Kremlin Wall necropolis. Richard B. Spence, professor of history at the University of Idaho, gives a powerful account of Reed and his Wall Street connections in his excellent book, *Wall Street and the Russian Revolution, 1905-1925*.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9029

Another close friend of Putzi's at Harvard was Warren Delano Robbins. They acted together in the Hasty Pudding club shows. Warren was the cousin of future U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) and via Warren, Putzi would become a good friend of FDR. Robbins would go on from Harvard to serve in various ambassadorial posts and in 1922 was second-in-command at the American embassy in Berlin. In the next chapter we shall see how it was Robbins who brought Putzi and Hitler together that year. While at Harvard Putzi enjoyed the friendship of William Randolph Hearst, the famous newspaper baron, who was a close friend of Putzi's mother and had known Putzi since he was a young child.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9037

Hearst had attended Harvard twenty years before Putzi and was a member of the Hasty Pudding theatricals. It is entirely likely that Hearst, as well as Charles William Eliot, was responsible for introducing his young family friend, Putzi, to many notables in New York.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9174

Vincent Astor was the hugely wealthy half-brother of the equally wealthy John Jacob Astor, who was yet another close friend of Putzi's. In later years (1934), Putzi would be 'guest of honour' at John Jacob's wedding breakfast. No evidence has been uncovered that Putzi was recruited to Roosevelt's 'super-secret' intelligence unit, but he was certainly close to most who were involved.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9177

Guy Gaunt of British intelligence socialised with Putzi's friend Franklin Roosevelt, and other 'big hitters' in New York including Edward Mandell House who 'ran' Woodrow Wilson in the White House on behalf of Wall Street. Another of Gaunt's friends, Edward Stettinius, was a partner in the J.P. Morgan firm and deeply involved in the purchase of all Allied war supplies in the US Working closely with Bernard Baruch, Stettinius bought, shipped, and insured supplies on an unprecedented scale. He had thousands of factories built, stimulated methods of mass production, and was involved in illegally shipping explosives to Britain on the Lusitania and other passenger liners. The 'special relationship' was working well. Stettinius would later become the US Assistant Secretary of War.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9184

In 1915, Guy Gaunt was recalled to London and replaced as head of British intelligence in New York by a banker/businessman, Sir William Wiseman. For his services, Gaunt was promoted to Admiral and received a knighthood. Sir William Wiseman arrived in the autumn of that year under the cover of being a merchant who headed the British Purchasing Commission, and went straight to work at Whitehall Street. A former British army officer and banker, he had worked in New York before the war and knew his way about.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9192

Wiseman stayed at the luxury Gotham hotel on Fifth Avenue, several blocks away from Putzi's gallery. Edward Mandell House also had rooms at the Gotham when he wasn't staying in the apartment he had been allocated in the White House. Partly educated in England, Mandell House was a 'British trained political operative.'¹⁶

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9204

Like the Rothschild dynasty in Europe, the J.P. Morgan outfit had developed its own highly efficient private network of detectives, spies and informants. The 'shadowy Mr Green' who worked for this Morgan network was in fact Belle Greene, the talented curator of the J.P. Morgan library and museum. Born in 1883, Belle was a twenty-two-year-old junior librarian at Princeton University in 1905 when she caught the eye of J.P. Morgan and was offered the dream job. Over a period of 40 years in charge, Belle would build the library and museum into one of the largest collections of rare works in the world. An attractive woman, she wore expensive Renaissance gowns, enjoyed the company of men, and daringly posed nude for artists. She was forty-six years younger than Pierpont Morgan and a question remains over their personal relationship. He was certainly infatuated with her, considered her a 'soul-mate' and left her \$50,000 in his will when he died in March 1913. (worth around \$1.5 million in purchasing power in 2023) On Pierpont's death, J.P. Morgan Jr. (Jack) took control of the Morgan empire but, unlike his father, was happily married and his relationship with Belle was cordial and platonic over many years. He too would eventually leave her a substantial sum of money in his will.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9221

According to J.P. Morgan's official biographer, Ron Chernow, Belle Greene performed intelligence work for the British,²⁰ and Professor Spence adds that under cover of her leading role in the Morgan library and art collection, she was ideally placed to offer her services to the Allied cause.²¹ The Morgan set-up was exempted from mail censorship in and out of Britain and retained an in-house code developed by Edward Stettinius and his British contacts.²² Belle worked in close collaboration with all British intelligence agents in the city, including Guy Gaunt and thereafter with his replacement, Sir William Wiseman. She was linked with Aleister Crowley who operated on behalf of Binker Hall in British Naval Intelligence Room 40 and, as noted by Crowley himself, he and Belle Greene were lovers for a time.²³ Whether it was Belle Greene who introduced Crowley to Putzi, or vice versa, is unknown. The important point to keep in mind is that Putzi Hanfstaengl was closely involved with numerous members of the Anglo-American intelligence organisation.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9253

In addition to his role in the Lusitania sinking in May 1915, Crowley was likely involved in a major act of sabotage in the United States on 30 July 1916. Thousands of tons of munitions awaiting shipment to England exploded at the Black Tom Island munitions depot in New York harbour. The explosion, heard a hundred miles away, killed four men. Millions of dollars' worth of military equipment bound for England was destroyed, and tens of thousands of windows shattered, when the equivalent of a 5.5 magnitude earthquake rocked New Jersey and New York and damaged the Statue of Liberty. As detailed above, it was the J.P. Morgan private intelligence network that provided security for dock facilities. At the time, the massive explosion was blamed on sabotage by German agents determined not to let ammunition reach the Allies. However, investigations in the 1930s – with a view to damages claims against the German government – found evidence that Putzi Hanfstaengl had been involved and provided the saboteurs with the dynamite to destroy the depot.²⁸ If Putzi was involved in the Black Tom explosion, it was on behalf of Anglo-American Intelligence, not German. A false flag attack in which Germany was blamed, it helped turn American public opinion in favour of war with Germany. Did fellow agent Aleister Crowley assist Putzi in the Black Tom sabotage? They certainly knew each other and both were closely linked to Belle Greene. According to Putzi biographer, Peter Conradi, it was not Belle who introduced Putzi to Aleister Crowley, but a man named Frank Harris.²⁹

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9266

Frank Harris is another individual worthy of some attention. Born in Ireland, his father was a British naval officer. Frank was sent to boarding school but ran away aged 13 and made his way to America. He spent time as a cowboy before attending Kansas University and gaining a law degree. On returning to Britain he became a journalist and dramatist expert on Shakespeare and befriended Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw. Harris also edited the London Evening News which was owned by Lord Northcliffe, the virulent Germanophobe newspaper magnate who was a major source of British propaganda and anti-German lies during the First World War (Northcliffe also purchased The Times, which was effectively the mouthpiece of the Milner Group.) From 1894 to 1898 Frank Harris also edited a weekly magazine, The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art, which amongst other things carried a series of articles in 1895-97 stating that Germania est delenda (Germany must be destroyed). Interestingly, Frank Harris was a guest at Winston Churchill's wedding in 1908.³⁰ Frank Harris was a friend of Churchill's, and in another example of wheels within wheels, so too was Putzi. His biographer, Peter Conradi, tells us so³¹ but gives no information whatsoever as to how or when that friendship arose. Strange indeed given that Churchill became one of the most famous names in history. Their friendship possibly arose through a family connection. Churchill's mother, Jennie Jerome, was a Boston Brahmin like Putzi's Sedgwick forebears. Putzi often travelled to Britain³² where his brother ran the gallery on Pall Mall, and may have befriended Churchill at that time. Irrespective of the Putzi-Churchill-Harris link, in New York during the First World War, Frank Harris professed anti-English and pro-German sympathies. Like Aleister Crowley, it was a ruse to win the confidence of the Germans, and it succeeded with Harris helping Crowley penetrate the German spy circles in the city.³³ Crowley researcher Steve Jackson relates that Crowley received sponsorship for his intelligence work from the J. P. Morgan Company, and that another agent of British Intelligence was a man named John Quinn.³⁴

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9329

Like Putzi, Elihu Root was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt's and undoubtedly knew Putzi from the president's regular parties at the White House and later at Sagamore Hill. Root was a rabidly anti-German war hawk and leading proponent of the US entering the war who would gladly have seen Putzi locked up in an internment camp had he not known his real standing as a loyal American intelligence agent. Root publicly declared that the war must continue until final victory no matter the peace proposals emanating from Germany. Professor Quigley considered Root to be an important player for Wall Street and part of the "system of influence" centred on the J.P. Morgan offices at 23 Wall Street.⁴⁰

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9386

would like to discuss matters with Putzi. Like most if not all military attachés based at embassies, Truman Smith was an intelligence agent. A Yale graduate and member of the American patrician class, he had Puritan ancestors in Massachusetts dating back to the 17th century. They had founded the town of Groton where Endicott Peabody later opened his feeder school for Harvard. One of Truman Smith's grandfathers was a U.S. senator from Connecticut, another was a wealthy stockbroker on Wall Street. Smith's father-in-law was similarly successful on Wall Street. Smith's friend was married to Allen Dulles, a very important player in the stitch-up of Germany at Versailles in 1919 and the man who would later become head of the CIA. Wheels within wheels as ever, and Truman Smith was a committed member of the Anglo-American conspiracy. He would later give a whitewash account of his visit to Munich in November 1922:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9424

The Milner Group and Wall Street banking associates could hardly have asked for better. Here was the very man, the reactionary they were looking for, to lead a dictatorship and Germany into another disastrous war with Russia. Once they selected Hitler, their every effort would be focussed on promoting him and the Nazis for power. Putzi Hanfstaengl was about to be called into action and would play a leading role in that. The Hoover Institution at Stanford later published Truman Smith's memoirs and reports in a book titled Berlin Alert. Following his meeting with Hitler, Smith had written a few notes that same night.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9428

Outside of the notes, only two memories of this meeting with Hitler on November 20, 1922, have come down to Captain Smith over the years. He remembers that the room in the house where Hitler received him [Georgen Strasse 42] was drab and dreary beyond belief, akin to a back bedroom in a decaying New York tenement. He also remembers distinctly that each time he asked a question of Hitler, it was as if he had pressed a gramophone switch which set off a full-length speech. In consequence, the interview lasted hours and covered many topics. No memory remains with the author as to the identity of Hitler's aide present at the interview. However, Mr. Ernst [Putzi] Hanfstaengl, in whose company Captain Smith spent most of the following day, was rather certain that Smith had told him at the time that the aide was Alfred Rosenberg. It is felt rather surely that this was the first interview of any American diplomat with the future führer. It is also thought that it was the second talk of any Western diplomat with Hitler, Smith's interview following closely on the heels of a British Control Commission officer, Colonel Stewart Roddie, who had seen and talked with Hitler just a few weeks earlier.⁵² Prior to Truman Smith being sent by the American embassy to assess Hitler, a leading British intelligence officer had been despatched to do likewise. Perhaps the British also had an astonishing 'premonition'? Insofar as we are aware, no record of Colonel Roddie's report on his meeting with Hitler has ever seen the light of day. Doubtless other candidates were assessed but Hitler's oratory skills were unmatched, and he fitted the Milner Group's requirements almost to a tee. Putzi wrote:

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9444

The Anglo-American intelligence services operated in close harmony in post-war Germany just as they did in the United States of America. With constant feedback between the two from agents such as Truman Smith and Stewart Roddie, Smith's formal report on Hitler was forwarded to the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff in Washington on 25 November 1922.⁵⁴ Almost certainly the heads of Intelligence in London and Washington compared Stewart Roddie's and Truman Smith's reports on Hitler and came to an agreement that he fitted the bill. Their joint assessment would, of course, be passed further up the pecking order. After his long meeting with Hitler, Truman Smith spent the following day with Putzi, telling him that Hitler was a "most remarkable fellow" who was "going to play a big part."⁵⁵ When Putzi accompanied Smith to the station to see him off on the Berlin train, leading Nazi party member, Alfred Rosenberg, was there to do likewise, and Smith introduced Putzi to him. The next move was to get Putzi introduced to Hitler. He was scheduled to speak that same evening in the Salvatorkeller, and as if by magic, Truman Smith presented Putzi with a Nazi party Press pass to attend. He would be doing so as a representative of the American embassy (read US intelligence) and not in a private capacity.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9516

With Putzi's guidance, Hitler practised the public speaking techniques, and the simultaneous wildly exaggerated arm gestures he became famous for. To an extent, it was thanks to Putzi that he was now on the road to becoming the persuasive orator and firebrand able to whip massive audiences into a frenzy. Putzi claimed later that the chant 'Sieg Heil' – and the accompanying arm movement – that became a feature of Nazi rallies was a copy of the technique used by football cheerleaders. Putzi would also have known the straight-arm salute from the United States. In his time there some schoolchildren were taught to use the gesture to salute the American flag and pledge allegiance.⁶⁴ It was also on Putzi's initiative that the Nazis began to use American college-style music at political rallies to excite the crowds.⁶⁵

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9534

And how was Putzi able to purchase outright a magnificent house in Herzogpark, the most fashionable part of Munich? He relates that he bought the house with money received as the last payment of his liquidated Hanfstaengl interests in America. Perhaps, but he relates elsewhere that those assets had been sold off for a pittance. One might reasonably ask if the money actually came from his Anglo-American friends in the financial elite.

Highlight (Geel) | Locatie 9544

Hitler was a frequent visitor at the grand Herzogpark house, and it was there that Putzi brought him into contact with people of some standing. They included William Bayard Hale, a classmate and friend of President Wilson at Princeton. Hale was now the chief European correspondent of Hearst newspapers, which were owned by Putzi's friend William Randolph Hearst. Putzi organised regular meetings between Hitler and Hale at the Hotel Bayerischer Hof in central Munich, and Hale (and Hearst) churned out propaganda on Hitler's behalf. Throughout 1923, with Putzi almost constantly by his side, Hitler addressed meetings across Munich and beyond, repeatedly singling out Jews as the chief enemies of the German nation. The party newspaper also went into overdrive.
