



YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

The Modern Anglo-Dutch Empire: Its Origins, Evolution, and Anti-Human Outlook

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33 Highlight(s) | 0 Note(s)

Yellow highlight | Location: 137

Russell, of course, is not merely a private individual, voicing his own “personal opinions.” He is the ultimate personification of the British Empire. His ancestor Edward Russell was a leader in the 1688 Glorious Revolution which brought the Venetian System to London, and his grandfather Lord John Russell was the Victorian British Prime Minister during the years of Britain’s genocide against the Irish, known today as the “potato famine,” and he also presided over the massive expansion of British opium trafficking into China. As his grandson stated, “high minded people are indifferent to suffering.” Lyndon LaRouche has called the British Empire’s Bertrand Russell – the same Russell who publicly advocated pre-emptive nuclear war against the Soviet Union[1] – “the most evil man of the 20th century. John Robinson, together with others such as John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, and Benjamin Franklin, defined a different mission for the American colonists, one grounded in a conception of the human species stridently hostile to Bertrand Russell’s mad ravings. As enshrined in the later Declaration of Independence, all human beings are born with the potential for human discovery and creative reason. They operate from an axiomatic view of the nobleness of the human identity. It is precisely this commitment to true human happiness which defines the unbridgeable gulf between Empire and Republic.

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howling irony here is that it is the same people making those assertions – the City of London and Wall Street crowd – who have been attempting, since Richard Nixon abolished the Bretton Woods System in 1971, to turn back the clock on history, to reverse the policies of Franklin Roosevelt, to eradicate the Public Credit System of Alexander

Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln, and to GO BACK to a system of private financiers ruling the world.

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Roman Law remained the imperial legal system of the Byzantine Empire, lasting until 1453. After the collapse of the Roman Empire in the west, the anti-human outlook of that empire continued, and was concretized in the so-called "feudal system," a system that came into existence as a product of the taxation and related codes of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, who ruled from 284 to 305 A.D. It was Diocletian's "reforms" which established the legal and economic basis for the emergence of feudalism, a system where the vast majority of the European population were bound to the land as little more than two-legged farm animals.[2] This was a system of de facto perpetual slavery. With the emergence of Venetian power in the 11th century, we see the return of an explicit Roman Imperial outlook to Western Europe. During this period, the respective geopolitical roles of Venice and the Byzantine Empire were reversed. Venice, previously a satellite/client state of Constantinople,

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emerged by 1200 as the dominant military and economic force in the Mediterranean. In 1096 Venice organized the first Crusade, to be followed by four more over the next 126 years. Out of these crusades the Venetian empire was born. The infamous fourth Crusade, wherein Venice organized the sack and military occupation of Constantinople in 1204, gave Venice the island of Crete and almost all of the Byzantine colonies along the Adriatic Sea. By the middle of the 13th century, Venetian galleys dominated the Mediterranean and were actively trading in Flanders and London. The Venetian Empire was the leading imperial maritime power in all of Europe.

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Unlike Germany, the Low Countries, or France, Venice possessed no industry, save for its giant military/naval factory, the Arsenal. Their power was in their control over trade, particularly trade between Europe and the East, and in banking and currency manipulation. Venice's first partners in creating their empire were drawn from the Norman nobility

of Europe, particularly from France and Angevin England. It was the Normans who acted as the cannon fodder for Venice's wars of conquest, known as the Crusades. Venice also controlled the Black Guelph (Welf) party of the northern Italian cities, allied with the papacy. Beginning with the Guelphs' military campaigns against Frederick Barbarossa in 1176, the Venice-controlled Lombard League was born, a group which came to include all of the major cities of northern Italy, with the exception of Milan. These Lombard League cities then served as the centers for the emergence of the usurious Lombard banking system. This Venetian-controlled alliance of the northern Angevin/Norman nobility, the Guelph-dominated Lombard League, and the Vatican, ruled over Europe, and through the power of the banking houses of the Lombard League, imposed a financial system based entirely on extreme usury and economic looting. It was also at this time that Venice became the premier slave-trading center of the Mediterranean.

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Venice's control of gold and silver trading made it the actual "godfather" of the Lombard Banking system of this period. Not only the Florentine banks, but increasingly every royal court in Europe, from Naples, to France, to England, to Castile, and even including the papal court at Avignon, came under the domination of Venice's control of silver and gold trading.

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like the financial vultures of today, the Lombard bankers not only drove their victims into debt, but used that debt to seize real assets. By 1325, for example, the Peruzzi bank owned all of the revenues of the Kingdom of Naples, the most productive grain belt of the entire Mediterranean area. In Castile and England the entirety of wool production was pledged as collateral for the Lombard loans. The situation in France, Hungary, and elsewhere was similar. Europe was transformed into a gigantic tax farm as local rulers looted their economies and people to send money across the Alps. By 1300 whole sections of Europe were experiencing severe economic decline, food shortages, and loss of population. Continent-wide famines struck in 1314-17, and again in 1328-9. The financial bubble began to burst in the 1320s, with a first wave of Lombard banking failures. Financial doomsday arrived in 1342-1345 with the collapse of the Acciaiuoli, Buonacorsi, Bardi, and Peruzzi

banking houses. In 1347, the Black Death arrived, striking a population already in a state of collapse, weakened by famine and disease, as a result of the economic looting of the previous century. The plague swept across Europe from 1347 to 1351 – killing an estimated 30 to 40 percent of the population, and in many areas far more than 50 percent. From 1351 through to the early 15th century, the population declined further, as disease, famine and economic devastation played themselves out.

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life work, almost universally ignored in the history books of today, represents one of the greatest revolutionary interventions in all of human history. In his scientific and mathematical writings, Cusa destroyed Aristotelianism, and returned science to its rightful domain of hypothesis and human creativity. For Cusa, Man was not a beast, a farm animal, or a slave, but each human being was a creature endowed with creative reason. This conception of “man, the creator” is also seen in the great Dome built by Filippo Brunelleschi, constructed on the principle of the catenary, at the Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral in Florence; as well as in the breakthroughs in dynamics and perspective by Leonardo DaVinci, the map of Toscanelli which provided Columbus with a route to the New World, and many, many other radiating effects.

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like the later notorious activities of Madame de Staal, these salons were not either simply social clubs, nor artistic literary groups. On the one hand, Sarpi was the unquestioned leader of the network, and from these ridotti, he would launch the creation of his “new science” of empiricism. At the same time, these meeting-places represented the headquarters for a political effort to remake Venice, and to change the entire geopolitical map of Europe.

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years after the 1582 Giovanni takeover, the first “public” bank in Venice was established, the justly famous Banco della Piazza di Rialto, sometimes simply called the Bank of Venice. This was followed, in 1619, by a second bank, the Banco Giro, which gradually absorbed the former. This banking revolution was the Giovanni’s answer to the

Renaissance threat of the sovereign Commonwealth. Under this new banking system, all of the pre-1400 usurious practices of the Lombard bankers were retained, but, essentially, rather than have private family banks loan money to the state, the innovation was to have the financial oligarchy simply take over the state, i.e., to eradicate any principle of national sovereignty, to eliminate the idea of the Common Good, and to make the state itself an arm of the financial oligarchy. That, in essence, is the core principle of what would become the Anglo-Dutch financial system.

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banking changes in Venice might appear at first as merely a few changes in financial structures and practices, but the axiomatic change was profound. First off, both the Banco della Piazza di Rialto, and the subsequent Banco Giro were granted a monopoly by the Venetian government on the issuance of bank notes and bills of credit. The notes of these banks were declared legal tender by the Venetian government, and they circulated publicly as the legal equivalent of money. Although, both the Venice bank, as well as the San Giorgio in Genoa, also functioned as deposit banks, taking in deposits, making loans, and conducting specie transactions, it was this change in their relation to the state which was key. This was the new paradigm, from which everything later developed. As a consequence of the massive new financial resources at its disposal, during this period Venice made the shift from a commercial economy to primarily a rentier and speculative economy. By 1620, Venice had become the foremost European center as a clearinghouse for Bills of Exchange. For the oligarchical fondi, it is not the individual Venetian, Spanish, Dutch or British empires which are important. Nations are obstacles to the oligarchy. For the fondi, it is the System of Empire that is fundamental. With the creation of the Banco della Piazza di Rialto, and its later imitators in Amsterdam and London, the oligarchy had invented, not national banks, but the beginnings of what we would call today private central banking. The institutions of the state were made subservient, or more accurately, were fused to the private banking system. This, of course, is the essential idea behind the 20th century's "corporativism" of the Mussolini regime, as well as the ideological descendants of Mussolini, like Felix Rohatyn, today. The Commonwealth was to be eliminated, to be supplanted by a world run by the fondi.

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the same time, Sarpi dispatched his personal assistant Fulgenzio Micanzio to London to plead with King James to intervene militarily, and Sarpi's agent, the English Ambassador Henry Wotton, went to Vienna, where he conducted secret communications with Elizabeth, the wife of the Elector of Palatine. Elizabeth also happened to be the daughter of James I, and Sarpi and Wotton hoped that King James could be induced to enter the war in defense of his daughter. The foolish Elector Frederick took Sarpi's bait. He accepted the Bohemian throne, thus setting off the war which Sarpi wanted. Frederick (known as the "Winter King") was quickly defeated by the Austrian army, and lost not only Bohemia but the Palatine as well, ending his days as a political refugee at the Orange Court in The Hague.

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Before leaving Venice, de Dominis was given a copy of the History of the Council of Trent by Sarpi, which with Wotton's help, de Dominis then had published in London. De Dominis was a key entry-point for Sarpi into British scientific circles. Based on earlier work by Sarpi, de Dominis developed a theory of the tides, that was later incorporated into Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation. In 1611 he published a book on optics which was also highly praised by Newton. De Dominis also played an important role in the "handling" of Francis Bacon, including translating Bacon's Essays into Italian, and arranging to have them published in Venice. Eventually, de Dominis met a very sad end. Under threats from the Vatican, he returned to Rome and attempted to rejoin the Catholic Church, but he was arrested for his previous heresy. He died in prison awaiting trial. By order of the Inquisition, his body was dragged through the streets of Rome, and then publicly burned. Huig de Groot (Hugo Grotius) – Arguably, one of the most influential writers on the subject of international law in the last 400 years, Grotius was very much ensnared in Sarpi's web. Much of Grotius' theories on law and trade are actually taken wholesale from the theorists of the Spanish School of Salamanca,[18] and it was the Salamancans' pluralist free-market views on international law which were incorporated, almost in toto, in Grotius' work *De Jure Praedae*, which, in turn, served as the philosophical justification for the new Amsterdam-based system of Empire.

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earlier, empires are not empires because of their form, but rather, it is to their axiomatic nature, their view of Man, that one must look, in order to understand the issue at hand. The Oligarchical Principle rests on a view of Man absolutely hostile to the outlook of Dante, Nicholas of Cusa and Cusa's allies and successors. And, it was Sarpi's bestial view of Man that we see later realized in the mature liberal British Empire of Adam Smith, Parson Malthus, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, the Huxley's, H.G Wells and Bertrand Russell. The Gouverneur Morris-authored Preamble to the United States Constitution was a declaration of war against precisely that oligarchical outlook. Don't just look at the policies; peer behind the curtain to the outlook from whence the policies derive. Venice's break with the Holy Alliance was not simply political; it was a realization by Sarpi and his associates that feudalism and backwardness could no longer be imposed by brute force and superstition. The Renaissance idea of the Commonwealth, Cusa's revolution in physical science, and the economic progress they both engendered, could no longer be contained either by Venice's purely geopolitical maneuvering, nor by the belief structures of the middle ages. These beliefs were, in fact, inevitably doomed. The work of Cusa, leading a century later into the revolutionary discoveries of Johannes Kepler, annihilated the entire medieval Aristotelean philosophy.

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Pensieri were not Ivory Tower speculations. The ideas set forth by Sarpi were immediately put into practice to develop a new experimental science and a new mathematics, based on his reductionist empiricist methodology. According to his 18th century biographer, who examined Sarpi's private papers at the Library of the Servi in Venice, Sarpi's papers included many works on geometry, mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics, astronomy, and acoustics. Sarpi's first major area of research was his 1582-1585 work on anatomy, a subject which he had earlier studied at Padua. Later, as Sarpi's ideas gained influence in various European university faculties, the earliest recruits were among the professors of medicine and mathematics, and, it was in those fields that Sarpi's mechanistic methods spread most quickly. Among the initial Venetian group which promoted Sarpi's "new science," were Giovanni Francesco Sagredo, Santorio Santorio, and Marc Antonio de Dominis. De Dominis, who we have already met in the previous chapter, was a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Padua, where he conducted experiments on optics, physics, and mechanics. Sagredo, a leading Venetian aristocrat, was also a mathematician, and he was Sarpi's

personal “controller” of Galileo. He actually invented the first modern version of a thermometer, which is usually attributed to Galileo. Santorio was the Chair of Theoretical Medicine at the University of Padua. His belief in mechanics was so insane that for 30 years he not only weighed himself every day, but also weighed all the food and fluids he consumed as well as all the urine and feces he emitted. He was celebrated for his empirical methodology.[26] He denied the “essence” of things, insisting on the fundamental mathematical and mechanical nature of things, which could only be discovered through sense perception.

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the publication of *Sidereus Nuncius* in 1610, there was a proliferation of “scientific” groups throughout Europe, all aimed at promoting the new science of empiricism, and all taking their cue from the developments in Venice. Among the most important of these groups were the *Accademia dei Lincei* in Rome, the Oxford Philosophical Club (a.k.a. the Invisible College) – the forerunner of the British Royal Society – in England, and the *Accademia Parisiensis*, – the so-called Mersenne Circle – based in Paris. The Mersenne Circle came into existence in 1623, and lasted for about 25 years, when, after the death of Mersenne, Pierre Gassendi organized a successor group, the *Académie Montmor*, which lasted about another 20 years. The Mersenne Circle was unquestionably the most important group in Europe in promoting Galileo and spreading the new science of empiricism. It was also at the Mersenne Circle that the direct transition was made from Galileo to Descartes. The founder of the Circle, the ordained priest Marin Mersenne, began as a staunch defender of Aristotelean scholasticism, and had gone so far as to issue a public attack on Galileo in the early 1620s. By the 1630s, however, Mersenne had surrendered to empiricism. He became Galileo’s foremost champion in all northern Europe, and it was Mersenne who was responsible for the translation and publication of Galileo’s works in France. Mersenne is perhaps best known today for his 1636 work *L’harmonie Universelle*, an attempt to apply Sarpi’s empirical methods to music.[33] Mersenne was also the key Parisian contact of Rene Descartes. He met Descartes in 1623, and by no later than 1630 he was Descartes’ chief partisan in Paris. When Descartes finished his *Meditations*, the first person he sent it to was Mersenne, who circulated it in transcript form, showing it to Hobbes and other members of the Circle. At the beginning the Circle was not a homogeneous group. The key leaders, Mersenne, Pierre Gassendi, Isaac Beeckman, Fabri Peiresc,

and Thomas Hobbes were all in the empiricist camp. However, other individuals like Blaise Pascal, Pierre Fermat, and Christian Huygens were also sometimes participants. As was the case of Galileo's contacts with Kepler, one of the purposes of the Circle was to recruit, co-opt, or neutralize the opponents of empiricism. The activity of the Circle centered on a sustained, relentless attack on established Aristotelianism. Rene Descartes participated in the Circle by no later than 1625, and the Circle was crucial in spreading Descartes' influence. The political exile Hugo Grotius also attended meetings.

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1659 Johann DeWitt, the leader of Holland, translated and published Descartes' *La Geometric*, with an original appendix written by himself. By the 1670s the Cartesians were hegemonic at all the Dutch universities.[34] The Cavendish Family & England In examining the subversion of England by the agents of Paolo Sarpi – including Hobbes, Bacon, Wotton, and Petty – it is shocking, at first, to find the name Cavendish pop up again and again and again. What complicates matters even further, is that there are not one or two, but FIVE William Cavendishes who were involved in the Venetian takeover of England. This role of the Cavendish clan begins with Sarpi himself and continues all the way into the 18th century. Every step of the way, they were to play an important role in the creation of the Anglo-Dutch Empire. To sort some of this out, I present here brief profiles of the Five Williams, in chronological order: William Cavendish, First Earl of Devonshire (1552-1626) - the individual who financially backed Thomas Hobbes from 1610 to 1626, and employed Hobbes in 1610 to tutor his son. William Cavendish, Second Earl of Devonshire (1590-1628) - the William who, in 1614, accompanied Hobbes on a trip to Venice where they both met with Paolo Sarpi. Following this trip, Cavendish maintained a 13 year correspondence with Sarpi and Micanzio. This was the Cavendish who initiated the correspondence between Sarpi and Francis Bacon in 1616. He was also a founding Director of the Virginia Company, and remained close to Hobbes his entire life. William Cavendish, First Duke of Newcastle (1592-1676) - nephew of the First Earl of Devonshire and first cousin of the Second Earl. In 1611 he traveled with Henry Wotton – Sarpi's supporter during the Interdict crisis – to Savoy, when Wotton was named the new English ambassador there. This William organized the informal "Welbeck Academy" at his estate in England, which became the center for Galileo supporters in England, with members translating many of Galileo's works into English, including the *Dialogue*

Concerning the Two Chief World Systems, in 1636. Newcastle and other members of his Academy, then played an important role in organizing the Mersenne Circle in Paris, and Newcastle, himself, became an early patron of Mersenne.[35] In 1634 Newcastle sent Hobbes to Paris to work with Mersenne. Later, Newcastle spent three years in Paris, from 1645 to 1648, where he played an important role in supporting the activities of the Mersenne group, including personal financial sponsorship of Hobbes, Gassendi, and Descartes. Late in life he became a patron and financial backer of William Petty. William Cavendish, Third Earl of Devonshire (1617-1684) - son of the Second Earl of Devonshire, this William also became a pupil of Hobbes for 7 years in Paris, from 1631-1638, during Hobbes time with the Mersenne Circle. In 1635 Hobbes and Devonshire traveled to Italy and met with Galileo. William Cavendish, First Duke...

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Sarpi was corresponding with both Cavendish and Bacon. Hobbes was serving as the personal secretary to Bacon, and translating his works into Latin, while Micanzio was translating them into Italian and publishing them in Venice. Bacon's influence grew in the years following his death, leading into the founding of the Oxford Group, and ultimately the Royal Society by his disciples. The end product of all this was, of course, Isaac Newton, who began by studying Gassendi, moved on to Descartes, and ultimately arrived at Bacon—a true end product of a Sarpi curriculum. And when the publication of Newton's works, including his Principia Mathematica, failed to have the intended impact, it was Venice once again that stepped in to help. The 1715-1718 visit of Venetian master-spy Antonio Conti to England resulted in the "creation" of Newton as the master scientist, just as Sarpi had "created" Galileo a hundred years earlier. Conti's subsequent deployment of Newton against Leibniz shouldn't have shocked anyone. It was just Sarpi using Galileo against Kepler, all over again.

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the destruction of Antwerp, thousands of people fled north, and many of Antwerp's bankers, speculators, and merchants relocated to Amsterdam. These emigrants included Jan de Wael, Jacob Poppin, and Isaac Le Maire, all of whom would play a major role in the founding of the Dutch East India Company. The creation of the financial center in

Amsterdam also entailed the emergence of a new elite. Of the ten wealthiest families in Amsterdam in 1550, none remained among the ten wealthiest by 1600.

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time was lost in creating a new maritime/financial capital in Amsterdam. In 1594, the Dutch “Long Distance Company” was founded, beginning trade with Asia. In 1600, the first Dutch ships reached Japan. In 1601, the East India Company (VOC) was founded. Its founder Johan van Oldenbarneveltdt said: “The great East India Company, with 4 years of hard work public and private, I have helped establish, in order to inflict damage on the Spanish and Portuguese.” In 1605, the Dutch began their takeover of Indonesia, which they would not relinquish for almost 350 years. 1606 saw the first known voyage of Dutch slave ships. In 1608, the New Bourse was opened in Amsterdam, to replace the Antwerp exchange. In 1609, the Bank of Amsterdam (Wisselbank) was founded, modeled on the practices of the Bank of Venice. Later that same year, the Treaty of Antwerp was signed, whereby the Spanish officially recognized Dutch independence. It was Venice that had the distinction of being the first government in Europe to recognize Dutch independence, and it was Venice that was the first government to which the Dutch sent an ambassador.

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the Advocate of Holland for more than 30 years, Oldenbarneveltdt was the most powerful political official in the Netherlands. He was the founder of the Dutch East India Company, and it was under his leadership that the Venetian system was recreated in Amsterdam. In 1613 Oldenbarneveltdt named his protégé, Hugo Grotius, to the post of Pensionary of Holland, the second most powerful political post in the government. It was under the leadership of Oldenbarneveltdt and Grotius that the Dutch Empire was created, and the alliance with Venice was realized. Oldenbarneveltdt went so far as to send his own son as the first Dutch ambassador to Venice. The problem came on the eve of the Thirty Years War, in 1618, as the Netherlands’s 12 year truce with Spain was about to expire. Oldenbarneveltdt wanted to extend the truce. Venice wanted European wide war. The Venetians provoked a conflict between Oldenbarneveltdt and the House of Orange, which ultimately

resulted in a military takeover by Maurice of Nassau, the arrest and execution of

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Oldenbarneveldt and the imprisonment of Grotius. Standard histories attribute the downfall of Oldenbarneveldt to his opposition to the radical Calvinists. This is known as the Remonstrant controversy (the Arminius versus Gomarus theological conflict). The truth is, Venice wanted the Orangist War Party in power.[50] Oldenbarneveldt's ouster was indispensable if Venice's plans for European War were to proceed. After Oldenbarneveldt's downfall, the Dutch Stadholder Maurice seized absolute power, signed a military alliance with Venice, and reopened the war with Spain.

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This period is synonymous with the name Johan DeWitt, who from 1653 to 1672 served as the Grand Pensionary of Holland, and who, together with his brother Cornelis, effectively ran the Dutch government. Many historians proclaim the DeWitt era as the model of Dutch republicanism, some even going so far as to see in it a precursor of the United States. Before one loses all bearings on reality, it is worth reminding one's self that it was under the DeWitts that the Dutch Empire reached the zenith of its power, including almost complete control of the African slave trade. Actually, it is in this era of the DeWitt brothers, that we see the real model for the modern oligarchical state. This is the period of Micanzio's Mersenne Circle, and if there was one place on the planet where the oligarchical scientific and political theories of that Circle had their greatest impact, it was in the Netherlands of the DeWitts. The works of Descartes were spreading like wildfire through the Dutch universities, and Johann DeWitt went so far as to actually personally publish an edition of Descartes' *La Geometric*, with an introduction written by himself. DeWitt also authored perhaps the first major work on demographics and insurance. His *Value of Life Annuities in Proportion to Redeemable Bonds*, pioneered the concept of calculating the value of a human life, as determined by the mathematical expectation of dying.[51] Guiding the philosophy and policies of the Dutch state, during this period, was a second set of brothers, Johann and Pieter de la Court. They were very close personally to the DeWitts, and they authored numerous works, including *Interest of Holland*,

Political Balance, and Political Discourses. After Johann's death in 1660, Pieter became the leading influence in DeWitt's government. The De la Courts were total products of the Mersenne curriculum. In Political Balance they write, "Descartes and Hobbes show the way to the theory that should occupy mankind, as he was and not as the old-fashioned professors chose to see him." In the Political Discourses, they say, "The natural state is the Hobbesian unrestrained state of nature; the best state exists where the unreasonable passions are most restrained. That is the democratic republic." That pessimistic view of the human condition is further underscored by Johann, who wrote, "Only in the private, inner, domestic circle can one rest from the struggle of an antagonistic world." Johann was a passionate admirer of both Venice and Genoa, and he said "Unqualified and mean persons should have nothing to do with government and administration which must be reserved for qualified people alone." The de la Court brothers envisioned a "civic republic" based on the extreme Hobbesian view of individual passions. Each individual can be viewed as an atom impelled by passion through the void of society. Order is achieved by controlling the continual collisions that occur between such heteronomic individuals. ...

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Banking & Money Although the Antwerp Bourse was the testing ground for many of the financial practices later adopted in Amsterdam, it was also merely a financial exchange, located within the Hapsburg domains. Amsterdam, conversely, was destined to become the financial capital of a maritime empire, and the place where the true implications of the Venetian-inspired Anglo-Dutch model could be realized. Antwerp had the Bourse; Amsterdam had the Dutch East India Company, the Amsterdam Exchange, and the Bank of Amsterdam, and it was in Amsterdam that our current modern form of European Central Banking was created. From a technical standpoint, the single most important banking invention in Amsterdam was that of Central Bank Money,[54] which is often described as the foundation of modern central banking systems. This developed around the notion of a "unit of account," establishing a relationship of bank money (the privately issued notes of the bank) to specie, with the value of the bank money eventually becoming the actual legal unit of account and the basis for the final settlement of all contracts and accounts. When the Wisselbank ended the right of specie withdrawal in the 1680s, the ascendancy of fiat bank money was complete. The financial paper of the Central Bank was

legally, the official money of the realm, so to speak. What this did was to institutionalize a system whereby the power of money replaced any concept of the Common Good as the governing principle of society. It also took the power over currency and credit out of the hands of the sovereign government. The issues involved here are not technical; they are axiomatic. This concept of the pre-eminence of money is at the heart of the modern System of Central Banking. It is a system based on money, usury, and debt, where both the people, as well as the government, are controlled through the Central Bank's power over money and debt. The purpose of the debt is not to finance physical economic development for the benefit of the Common Good, but to perpetuate the wealth and governing power of the financial oligarchy. By the second half of the 17th century, the Wisselbank had amassed an enormous concentration of financial power, which gave them the ability to expand the Empire and finance wars on a scale never before

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Earl of Shaftesbury Death of Warwick – from Shakespeare's Henry VI
After 1688, the new institutions of Empire were rapidly put into place in London.[60] Venetian agents such as John Locke, Charles Montagu, and Isaac Newton, among others, were key to the London revolution in financial and monetary affairs. In 1690, Locke's Two Treatises on Government was published, to provide the "philosophical" lattice for the transformation. In 1694 the Bank of England was founded. The next year saw Isaac Newton's "Great Recoinage," carried out under Locke's direction. In 1696 the Board of Trade and Plantations was established, with John Locke appointed as its first Commissioner of Trade,[61] and in 1698 the New East India Company was created. Within ten years of the Dutch invasion, the new institutions of Empire were all in place.

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Treasury in 1714 after the takeover of the Hanoverian George I. In terms of its character, the Bank of England went even beyond the Wisselbank in its reach and power. One area where even the densest of historians have it right, is that the creation of the Bank of England was a defining moment in the emergence of modern private Central Banking. However, this is not due to many of the technical reasons that are usually given – even if those technicalities are important – but rather to

the relationship between the Bank and the British state. In Amsterdam, the Wisselbank, the VOC, the Bourse, and the government all, more or less, coexisted. That may be a simplification, but for now, it is a useful simplification. In London, the financial oligarchy literally became the de facto government. The Parliament, the Privy Council, even the Church of England,[64] were absorbed into a Leviathan oligarchical entity, all of whose parts had a different function. Even to this day, there really is no British “government” in any meaningful definition of that term which is legitimate. There is an oligarchy, a financial elite..... and an empire. In 1697, the first of a series of Acts was passed by Parliament, the end result being that the Bank was given a total monopoly over all banking in England. In 1707 the Bank took over the exclusive management of the national debt, which at that time, was £7 million, and growing. As the creditor of the national debt, that debt guaranteed the continued existence of the Bank. In 1742 the Bank was given the sole authority to issue bank notes, and its notes became the only legal tender (legal money) in all of Britain. You have to grasp what you’re looking at here. This is not the “normal functioning” of an economy. This is the Anglo-Dutch system. This is the beginning of European Central Banking. This is the deliberate handing over of sovereign economic, credit, and banking power to a private oligarchy.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,178

And, of course, the Empire which emerged in London was not British; it was Anglo-Dutch. 1688 was not a transfer of the Empire’s capital from Amsterdam to London; it was a takeover of England, a cloning of the Amsterdam financial institutions onto London, and a fusion of the financial and military capabilities of both nations to effect the creation of a power on behalf of Empire, greater than anything seen up to that time. Initially, after 1688, the Netherlands was, by far, the greater of the two nations, both commercially and financially. In 1690, e.g., the VOC had 20,000 men in Asia, and the British East India Company only 1,000. Moreover, it was the financial resources of the Bank of Amsterdam and the Dutch money markets which created the Bank of England, and sustained it well into the 18th century. After 1690, and particularly after 1720, huge quantities of Dutch capital entered the English financial markets. By the 1730s, 30 percent of East India Company stock and 35 percent of Bank of England stock was held by the Dutch. Another ten percent of both companies was held by Geneva-based Swiss investors. By 1750 Dutch investors held 20 percent of the shares on the London Stock Exchange and held 26 percent of the England’s

national debt. It was Amsterdam that remained the dominant financial power in Europe well into the 18th century. Even after the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht had established English maritime and commercial supremacy, Amsterdam's financial power remained greater than London up until the Napoleonic invasion of the Netherlands. The original capital of the Bank of England was £1.2 million. This was increased to 2.2 million in 1697 and 5.5 million in 1710; but this was a tiny fraction of the resources of the Wisselbank. The important point, however, is not to compare the relative power of London versus that of Amsterdam, but to look at how, as the 18th century progressed, the financial oligarchies of the two cities created a unified Dutch/English financial monstrosity. [67] The key to the integration of the London and Amsterdam markets was the trading in the stocks of the 5 big companies – the Dutch East India Company, the Dutch West India Company, the British East India Company, the Bank of England, and the South Sea Company. By no later than 1723, the two markets were tightly integrated. The two exchanges, in Amsterdam and London, functioned together, with daily shipments of financial contracts transported by ship between the two cities. Amsterdam speculators could take positions in the London exchange through corresponding attorneys, and vice-versa. There was a certain division of labor between the two, and not surprisingly, it was Amsterdam that was the center of futures and options trading for all five companies. By the 18th century, the marketing of British Government and Bank of England bonds to Dutch speculators was indispensable to the financing of Britain's wars.[68] Between 1723 and 1794, neither country...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,307

mass murder in India was so horrific and blatant, that even at the time it was perpetrated, members of the British Parliament denounced the crimes of their nation. Henry Carey quotes the words of British Parliamentarian George Thompson, who described these scenes during the 1838 famine in British India: "Go with me into the north-western provinces of the Bengal presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skeletons of five hundred thousand human beings, who perished of hunger in the space of a few short months. Yes, died of hunger... The air for miles was poisoned by the effluvia emitted from the putrefying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with the corpses thrown into their channels... Jackals and vultures approached, and fastened upon the bodies of men, women, and children, before life was extinct. Madness, disease, despair stalked abroad, and no human power present

to arrest their progress. It was the carnival of death! And this occurred in British India—in the reign of Victoria the First! Nor was the event extraordinary and unforeseen. Far from it: 1835-36 witnessed a famine in the northern provinces; 1833 beheld one to the eastward; 1822-23 saw one in the Deccan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway for more than half a century.” Carey goes on to show, that far from an act of God, the famines and mass starvation in India were the direct and intended effect of the British economic policies which had destroyed the native economy and agriculture of India.[74] He also documents how, at the height of the 1838 famine, the British were exporting more than 151 million pounds of rice out of India, as a cash crop, in order to pay foreign debts and taxes. This, of course, is the same thing that the World Trade Organization is telling the nations of Africa, Asia, and South America to do today. After detailing the total subjugation and impoverishment of the Indian people, Carey concludes, “This is slavery, and under such a system how could the wretched people be other than slaves?” It is estimated that the Indian famines between 1822 and 1838 killed as many as 29 million people.[75] Adolph Hitler took 12 years to kill 6 million Jews. In 16 years the British managed to kill five times that number. And it didn’t stop in 1838. During the famine in the Deccan plateau region, in 1876, there was a surplus of rice and wheat in India. But the British Viceroy insisted that nothing should prevent its export to England. At the height of the famine, a record 320,000 tons of wheat were exported, while hundreds of thousands of Indians died. The genocide against the people of Ireland was almost identical in method to that in India. After centuries of British rule, more than 75 percent of the Irish were tenant farmers in 1845, i.e. they were the equivalent of feudal serfs and, in real terms, owned by their aristocratic Lords. They were, in effect, slaves. They were the poorest people in Europe, whose...

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1845 a potato blight wiped out three-quarters of the island’s production of potatoes, the main staple in the diet of the destitute Irish, and a second, worse, blight hit the following year’s crop as well. In 1846, as people were dying by the tens of thousands, British officials exported from Ireland enough wheat, barley, oats, butter, pigs, and eggs to feed the entire population, and those record levels of “cash crop” exports continued through 1847-1849, as hundreds of thousands starved to death. By the time it was all over, more than 2 million Irish were dead. In 1844 the population of Ireland was over 8 million. It is

still lower than that today. British rule in Ireland and India may rise to the level of Hitlerean crimes, but the experiences of those two nations is not unique. Literally millions were killed across the globe, especially in Africa. Consider this description of British activities in Kenya, in the 1950s, as they desperately tried to hold on to their colony: "Thrown off their best land and deprived of political rights, the Kikuyu started to organize against colonial rule.

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story of the Britain's Opium Wars against China is well known. What is less well known, except by some experts, is the open British control of world narcotics traffic all the way up until World War II, and that, today, it is the unregulated financial institutions in British Crown colonies, such as the Caymen Islands, which continue to finance the bulk of international drug production and trafficking. Forty years ago the authors of *Dope, Inc.*[77] demonstrated that narcotics trafficking is the biggest business in the world, and that major financial institutions, like the Hong-Kong & Shanghai Bank, control the drug trade, through their control over the money. Narcotics trafficking, like slavery, is a necessary activity of the modern Anglo-Dutch Empire. That Empire has played the controlling role in global drug trafficking since its inception, and it continues to play that role today. On the one hand, it is a business which makes hundreds of billions of dollars. On the other hand, it is an indispensable method – as was seen in 19th century China, and as we have seen in the United States and Europe since 1963 – of destroying the moral and political capabilities of populations to resist Imperial rule. [78]

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real threat to the Empire came in the years following the Union victory over the British-created Confederacy in the American Civil War. The industrial transformation of the United States, – resulting from Abraham Lincoln's Greenback and National Banking policies – together with the spread of American economic methods to Germany, Russia, Japan, and China, created a profound crisis for the maritime British Empire. Their response was to prepare the way for World War One, and the British elites were preparing for such a war by no later than 1894. [81] Additionally, the British moved to counter the spread of American economic policies by creating a System of Central Banks under British

control. Between 1876 and 1914, central banks, based explicitly on the British model, were established in Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, and other nations. In some cases there were intense battles in these nations over whether to adopt an American-style National Bank, or British private Central Banking. The British were in a war against the American system and, in the process, they were attempting to establish the Amsterdam-London model as the international banking paradigm. Lets take a look at what happened in some of these nations:

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As of 2008, not only have the nations of Europe surrendered most of their political sovereignty, but even the Central Banks mentioned above, have become little more than appendages of the new European Central Bank, created in 1998 by virtue of the Maastricht Treaty. This private bank, under the control of the Anglo-Dutch faction, is completely independent from any European national government or institution. It answers to no government, yet it has the power to dictate monetary, budgetary and credit policies, both to it's individual member banks, as well as to all of the "nations" of the European Union. If the recently proposed Lisbon Treaty were to be adopted, it would extend those powers even further, to the point that national sovereignty in Europe would cease to exist altogether. There are two final points to make on this subject. The first is to keep in mind that this global System of private Central Banking is a recent creation. Most of these institutions were established in a 55 year period from 1876 to 1931.[83] Empire may be the ancient enemy of humanity, but the global Central Banking System is not a centuries-old institution. It is also not an axiomatic pre-existing feature of human culture. It is a creation, and a very modern creation at that, whose existence is becoming more and more tenuous every day. * * * * * The final point to be made concerns the anti-human outlook or philosophy of this System. In his piece The Truth About Temporal Eternity,[84] Lyndon LaRouche demonstrates that the post-1763 oligarchical outlook of the British Empire, as expressed in the writings of Adam Smith and, later, Jeremy Bentham,[85] goes even beyond the prescriptions of John Locke, or the earlier French, Dutch, and Scottish Calvinists. Many of the 17th century oligarchical "legal theorists," discussed above in Chapter 7, stressed custom and "common law" as a philosophical justification for oligarchical rule. LaRouche makes the point that with Adam Smith and his followers, all concerns for custom, or even human culture itself, vanishes. By the 19th century,

an outright satanic empiricism is dominant. Money reigns supreme; avarice is the law of the land; and military force is deployed to defend this system. The use of the term satanic is not an exaggeration. Beginning with Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, through the activities of the 18th century London Hell-Fire Clubs, and into the works of Jeremy Bentham and Adam Smith, the ideology of the British Empire was based on a totally bestial view of human nature—on the idea that the pursuit of hedonistic pleasure is both the axiomatic nature of the human species, as well as the driving force behind all human economic activity. Bentham defined this as his hedonistic calculus, and Bentham's utilitarian philosophy has defined the outlook of the British Empire down to the present day. Consider the charters of the Central Banks discussed above, where they proclaim as priorities "to regulate the...

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Some will charge "That is socialism." No, it is not. It is called the American system of economics, and it all derives from both the intent and authority given within the U.S. Constitution. In 1790 and 1791, Alexander Hamilton – the individual most responsible for the adoption of the U.S. Constitution as well as its final form – authored a series of Reports, wherein he promulgated the revolutionary concept of national Public Credit. Hamilton's intention is explicit: to direct the economic affairs of the nation so as to increase the productivity and happiness of the people—to commit the nation to the most rapid scientific, technological and scientific progress; to create a better future. This is the economic and philosophical outlook which made America the greatest industrial and scientific power in all of human history. The truth is that there is no such thing as "capitalism." It is a meaningless term. For the last 220 years, human history has been largely determined by a battle between two economic systems: the British (Empire) system of Free Trade and exploitation, and the American system of Public Credit. The United Kingdom and the United States are not two capitalist societies. One is based on the principles of Empire; the other is a constitutional republic based on the Commonwealth Idea.

Note:
