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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Get US Out!***THE U.N. THREATENS THE UNITED STATES**

By GARY ALLEN

(Continued)

A world government under a Parliament of Man has been an ideal of dreamers and schemers since ancient times. The dreamers envision perpetual world peace; a utopia in which the lion will sup with the lamb instead of dining on its carcass. The schemer bedazzles the dreamer with visions of permanently eliminating war, pestilence, famine, and want. He plays the "idealists" as Heifetz plays the violin. The schemer has other, less laudable goals.

Among the most important of such schemers have been powerful international financiers and cartelist. Their goal was described by Montagu Norman, former head of the Bank of England, who said they seek to assure that "the Hegemony of World Finance should reign supreme over everyone, everywhere, as one whole supernational control mechanism". This hegemony, or domination, can only be established through a world government controlled from behind the scenes by the *Insiders* of international finance.

The leading representatives in America of this worldwide clique were the firms of J.P. Morgan & Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Company. Members of these international banking concerns were primarily responsible for creating the Federal Reserve System in 1913, which gave them hegemony over America's banking system and, thereby, essential control over our economy.^f Next these same men, largely through their control over key newspapers, and through "Colonel" Edward Mandell House, their front man who was the Henry Kissinger of the Wilson Administration, worked mightily to push America into World War I. From the ashes of the "war to end all wars" the *Insiders* of international finance hoped to create a world government, the League of Nations, which would serve as a conduit for extending their hegemony over all world commerce and finance.

One of the most important agents in this scheme was an operator named Theodore Marburg. Born in Maryland, an ardent scholar and successful businessman, Marburg had gone to Oxford University in 1893 to take a special course in economics and political science. There he had been initiated into the conspiracy as a member of the Fabian Society and, according to Woodrow Wilson's biographer Jennings Wise:

His studies brought Marburg to the conclusion that the liberalization of the governments of the world through the medium of a league of nations, with power residing in the hands of the international financiers to control its councils and enforce peace, would prove a specific for all the political ills of mankind!

Returning to America, Marburg was supported by international financiers in a spectacular rise in the Republican leadership, and at the same time he began founding or-

ganizations to "preach Fabianism" among American intellectuals. It was Theodore Marburg who founded the American Association for International Conciliation (and later the League to Enforce Peace) around such magnates of finance as Andrew Carnegie, Paul Warburg, Otto Kahn, Bernard Baruch, and Jacob Schiff.

But Marburg was handicapped because of his reputation as a Republican. When it became apparent that only the Democrat Party was likely to promote the Federal Reserve System and assure passage of the Income Tax Amendment, Marburg was assigned the job of finding his own "opposite number" within the ranks of the Democrats. The task proved remarkably simple. Theodore Marburg contacted "Colonel" Edward Mandell House, a behind-the-scenes manipulator in the Democrat Party whose views paralleled Marburg's almost exactly. House was commissioned to find a Democrat candidate for President whom he could control. The man he found was Woodrow Wilson, who later described House as "my alter ego" or second self. It was through Marburg and House, serving as agents for international finance, that Wilson was sold the idea of championing a League of Nations.

At the same time that the *Insiders* of international finance were attempting to create a League of Nations, they were also sponsoring and financing the Communist Revolution in Russia. The Bolsheviks were bankrolled by a consortium of bankers, many of them cousins, from Wall Street, London, and Frankfurt. While J.P. Morgan & Company and the Rockefeller interests participated, the chief American sponsor was Jacob Schiff, a senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Company and an active sponsor of Fabian agent Theodore Marburg. As the *New York Journal-American* reported on February 3, 1949: "Today it is estimated, even by Jacob's grandson, John Schiff, a prominent member of New York society, that the old man sank about \$20 million for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia".

Why did *Insiders* of international finance support a movement whose ostensible purpose is to assure their own destruction? The answer is that they needed a geographical base for their revolutionary operations. Soviet Communism would serve as the sword while the Fabian movement promoted Socialism in the West by the use of the pen. Here were two arms of the same movement, with the violent arm distracting attention from the ultimately more dangerous non-violent arm.

(continued on page 4)

*From *American Opinion*, January, 1972.

^fFor detailed proofs see my articles "The Bankers and The Federal Reserve": *American Opinion*, Belmont, Mass. 02178, U.S.A.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"Capitol Hill is beginning to notice that even liberal sources such as the New York *Times* and *Life* magazine are beginning to worry about the growing Soviet nuclear threat. For the past two weeks, for instance, the *Times'* chief military writer, William Beecher, has been highlighting the Russian buildup. In a recent page-one story, Beecher reported that satellite photos of the Soviet Union have uncovered evidence of a 'substantial buildup of more and better strategic nuclear weapons'."—*Human Events*, Nov. 6, 1971.

"Even liberal sources. . . ." What this really means is that the 'liberal' sources wish the American people to believe that it is no use going to war with the Soviets who, if not already unbeatable, certainly will be before the U.S.A. could recover strategic superiority.

But it is laid on a bit too thickly. *Human Events* reports *Life's* Hugh Sidley: "Years ago, when our advantage was huge, some degree of unilateral disarmament by us sounded vaguely plausible. But now even Senate doves grow silent when shown the Russian figures: 550 Soviet ships on the NATO north flank alone; half again as many land-based ICBMs as we have; a nuclear sub fleet that will be bigger than ours in a couple of years. . . .

"The Pentagon's research and development director, John Foster, paces agitatedly in his office and tells visitors that new developments in Russian weaponry are now coming so fast and are so complex that it is difficult to know how to tell the press and the public about them. They run across the board, Pentagon charts show; in missiles, planes, ships, undersea warfare, radar.

" . . .

Laird, Foster, the admirals and the generals expect to hear of a really major Soviet breakthrough one day soon. . . . The Pentagon thus considers a development comparable to Sputnik in 1957 or the gigantic H-bomb of 1961 to be a virtual certainty."

Of course the "liberal sources" ever since World War II have minimised the 'Russian' threat, precisely as they did the German threat prior to that war. The objective of World War I was to destroy the Pax Britannica; of World War II

to create a 'Russian' threat of war. But this threatened war is to be lost in advance—either not fought at all because the odds are too heavily in the Soviet's favour, or fought under such conditions as will ensure an exemplary and ignominious defeat for 'Capitalist' America: in Professor Arnold Toynbee's words (*International Affairs*, Nov. 1931) ". . . all the local sovereign states except one are doomed eventually to forfeit not only their sovereignty but their very existence; for . . . the anarchy will be ended not by agreement but by force; not by the organisation of a pacific League of Nations but by the imposition of a universal empire through the victory of one militant nation over all the rest".

Sidley says: "In such an event [a major Soviet breakthrough], Pentagon worriers say, a violent political reaction here would turn doves into hawks and hawks into vampires. Nixon's defense budget would be denounced as blind irresponsibility, and a frenzy of arms spending would be touched off". Meanwhile, of course, the Soviets would sit back in their arm-chairs while the U.S. rebuilt that military superiority which the "liberal sources" have helped to erode.

Now it does not really matter whether or not the Soviets actually have overwhelming military and strategic superiority, so long as the public, and particularly the American public, can be persuaded that they have. It is not at all likely that "liberal sources" have suddenly discovered a situation of which the U.S. Administration has been unaware these several years. "Liberal sources" do not possess their own private spy-satellites, nor the technical facilities for interpreting photos taken from an altitude of say 100 miles to reveal that the Soviet Union has "more and better nuclear weapons".

"Foster has gone to Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird's office so frequently over the past weeks with fresh news about Soviet advances that finally he stopped and compiled a list. It had more than 20 items on it. Laird and his men then ordered a detailed study of the Russian build-up of the past 10 years and a new assessment of where we stand."—Sidley. But on Jan. 8, 1972, a news broadcast stated that U.S. forces were to be reduced by 200,000 men. So who's kidding whom?

The British, of course, cannot directly affect this general situation. But the conspiracy to subject Britain to the Treaty of Rome, or whatever the instrument of subjection is to be called when the difficulties of translation have been surmounted—hopefully by January 22—is part of the larger picture; and if the British Government, and the shadowy figures behind it, can be thwarted in this matter, it will mean a disruption in the smooth plans of the larger Conspiracy, and quite possibly force some public disclosure of the conspiratorial forces involved. The one hope left is that if a real world war would be even a hundredth part as destructive as the "liberal sources" would have us believe, those who stand to gain by the threat of war would never unleash it; so that Britain, by threatening genuinely to unleash nuclear missiles, could turn the "threat of war" into a credible weapon against its arch enemies.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By BRYAN W. MONAHAN

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The Dean's Appeal

A spokesman for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Anglican Consultative Council said that no comment would be made on the conviction of the Dean of Johannesburg until the appeal had been dealt with. (*Church Times*, Nov. 5, 1971). The editorial, however, felt no such inhibitions and lashed out at the South Africans strongly if not judiciously. The charges, it says, were "as clearly trumped up as any charges in a blatantly political show trial" could be. The main evidence was "planted by the police", while it is irrelevant whether the judge was "technically correct in law" in finding him guilty. Yet this question may have a vital bearing on the Dean's appeal, and presumably South Africa does not want a local Thomas à Becket.

The *Church Times* suggests the immediate use of diplomatic and economic weapons against South Africa, but they may not know their man, for the Dutch Calvinists would not be impressed. The editorial "castigates the manifestly iniquitous and immoral" laws of "the dictatorial clique in power", and their "iniquitous political ideas" issuing in the "persecution" of a British subject. Yet the Dean lived under these laws, harsh and unpalatable though he may have found them, and the call to "condemn and oppose" the Government's policy will not help him much at this time. The Terrorism Act carries the severest penalties.

The situation, in fact, resembles the Northern Irish rather than the English scene, although complicated with many groups, Indian and coloured for instance, and with tribal feelings. George Bull (*The Tablet*, Nov. 6, 1971) says that any opposition to South Africa should "also be a responsible Opposition", and he refers to the outside world. He points to the friction between business men and the Government, the former with an eye on "the growing prosperity of millions more black African workers and consumers". He notes too the "fears of the white working class" of losing their positions to these black Africans.

Brig. W. K. Thompson, writing on subversion (*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1971) draws some lessons from Ulster's undeclared war, and says that "the basic requirement is good Intelligence", while he insists that Britain "must come into line with other countries and issue all citizens with identity cards". An overall plan for dealing with the threat to law and order must, he adds, "inevitably include political, and frequently economic, action".

The South African Government, of course, does not wish their country's situation to deteriorate into a North Ireland situation, let alone a Congo or Nigeria. But they will take stern measures and pass and maintain severe laws to keep peace and order. Nor will they lightly abandon their scheme of separate development if, with Bantustans established, they now can do so.

The Huntingdon (England) road passes a Southern Baptist Temple, for the service of visiting airmen no doubt, and perhaps the Afrikaners look on the Anglican Church as we should regard the Temple. But if the pastor ran into difficulties with local laws, his case would not be helped by furious attacks on those laws from abroad. They would say he was being used.

—H.S.

Nixon Repudiated

The vast country of Brazil, larger than Australia, has taken the lead in South America in defending civilized values and rejecting communist aggression, through the Movement for Tradition, Family and Property. The inspiration of this movement, which has branches in four South American countries and sympathetic groups in at least two others, comes from Professor P. C. de Oliveira. So when the Professor turns on President Nixon in Press Release No. 10, printed and covered by a red banner bearing a lion—for courage—it cannot be without significance for loyal Americans or even for the President. This Release encloses a picture of the Mass which filled São Paulo Cathedral with four thousand victims of communism from twenty-five districts, including Chile and Macedonia, while hundreds could not find room inside.

The article quotes a lecture which D. Z. Manuilsky gave in 1931, noting that he was elected President of the United Nations Security Council in 1949. Manuilsky said in 1931 that Communism was not then strong enough to attack and that "the bourgeoisie must be lulled to sleep", while the stupid and decadent capitalist countries would "collaborate with joy" in their own destruction.

Professor de Oliveira shows how American power is undermined, by internal crime and violence, by external deterioration and loss of prestige and by military decline. And Nixon prepares to visit Peking and Moscow where he will meet the "active and unyielding political gangs" who are aware of American weaknesses. The writer hopes that Nixon's "electoral game" may fail.

Those who arrange political contests in this country make sure, it seems, that a vague left-wing type will fill a safe "conservative" seat, while the anti-Common Market patriots often find themselves in marginal constituencies. So perhaps in America a forthright man like Goldwater could win his party nomination when they would probably lose, but when victory seemed likely, a smiling but untrustworthy candidate emerged as his party's nominee. The candidates have been described as horses from the same stable. So that a certain inconsistency should cause little surprise.

The colonnade at St. Peter's sweeps round with two arms, and the evil world conspiracy uses the arms of communist power and of finance, which advances the reds and cripples the Western nations and sows dissidence, as in Africa. In South America these powers do not scruple to penetrate a great organisation to hand there, the Catholic Church. Luckily the young of several countries in South America resent being so used and have trained, under the sign of the golden lion, to defend their heritage, and to constitute the true Church Militant.

I hope that some of the feeble-minded if well-meaning Church figures in this country who disregard her dangers may note the threats to faith and civilisation which the twin monsters carry and that instead of fiddling with forms or smiling on socialism they will face up to the real enemies: the principalities and powers.

—H.S.

THE SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN

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Part I is a collection of notes and comments which appeared in *The Social Crediter* during 1968-70. Individual notes cover a wide range of observation and argument, but have been grouped under roughly appropriate headings, numbered for reference and the date of publication of each note is given. All the extracts demand urgent attention.

Part II aims at introducing some realism into economic thinking. It contains proposals of prime importance which, although intended in the first instance for South Africa, could be applied in principle in Great Britain as a first step towards preventing inflation and even putting it in reverse, thus bringing speedy and progressive amelioration to all concerned.

The Appendix, entitled *The Trap*, describes the financial trap in which we are not so much 'struggling to survive' but which we are being prevented by the traitors in our midst from dismantling. This was published separately as a pamphlet in July 1969.

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Get US Out!

(continued from page 1)

Following the Armistice of November 11, 1918, Woodrow Wilson journeyed to Paris, accompanied by House, Thomas Lamont (a partner of J.P. Morgan & Company) and Paul Warburg (a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Company).^{*} A member of the delegation, Professor George Herron, is quoted by the *Paris Herald Tribune* of May 21, 1919, as observing:

I have said that certain great forces have steadily and occultly worked for a German Peace. But I mean, in fact, one force—an international finance to which all other forces hostile to the freedom of nations and of the individual soul are contributory. The influence of this finance had permeated the Conference . . .

According to Professor Herron, one of the chief goals of the international financiers at Paris was to achieve "a recognition of the Bolshevik power as the *de facto* government of Russia".[†] However, European representatives, living in fear that the Bolshevik match might ignite a revolutionary tinder-

*Paul Warburg was known as the father of the Federal Reserve System and one of its original directors. His brother Max also attended the Peace Conference in Paris . . . but as a representative of Germany. It was Max who headed M.N. Warburg & Company, one of the world's largest international banks, and arranged for Lenin to be transported from Switzerland to Russia to lead the Bolshevik Revolution.

†Dr. E. J. Dillon, who attended the Paris Peace Conference, wrote: "Mr. Wilson, who in the depths of his heart seems to have cherished a vague fondness for the Bolsheviks there, which he sometimes manifested in utterances that startled the foreigners to whom they were addressed, dispatched through Colonel House some fellow countrymen of his to Moscow to ask for peace proposals which, according to the Moscow government, were drafted by himself and Messrs. House and Lansing."

box all over the Continent, thwarted the *Insiders* working to achieve this goal.

And, while Wilson and House bargained in Paris, disillusion was rapidly setting in back on Main Street. As the Peace Conference dragged on it became more and more obvious to Americans that the War had not been a moral crusade at all, but had resulted from the machinations of venal politicians whose specialty was secret treaties hidden behind secret treaties—all for the benefit of the *Insiders* of international finance. The American people quickly became skeptical about any involvement with such intriguers in a League of Nations. Facing a furious electorate the Senate dared not ratify the treaty and the U.S. did not join the League. Without America the League of Nations was like a cotton plantation without cotton.

But the Peace Conference was far from a total disaster for the conspirators. The Versailles Treaty, which betrayed the terms upon which Germany had agreed to an armistice, was so written as to guarantee that within two decades the world would once again face general warfare.

The *Insiders*, anticipating a second chance, were determined to learn from their mistakes. They quickly established organizations in the major Western countries to propagandize for internationalism and idealize the concept of One World government. At the same time they made every effort to encourage government policies aimed at furthering these objectives. The instrument they created to promote these goals in the United States is called the Council on Foreign Relations,^{*} and the man most responsible for its creation was the ubiquitous "Colonel" Edward Mandell House. Joining House in founding the C.F.R. were such international financiers as Schiff, Lamont, Warburg, Kahn, Rockefeller, and Baruch—the very men who had been so anxious to collar the United States into the League of Nations. Stripped of its claptrap, the Charter of the Council on Foreign Relations reveals its purpose to be abolition of the United States in favor of a One World superstate.

(To be continued)

*For details see my article, "The C.F.R.—Conspiracy To Rule The World": 12p posted. K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 215 Cann Hall Road, London, E.11.

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