



## CHRISTIAN CRUSADE FOR TRUTH

### Intelligence Newsletter

*"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." John 8:32.*

September - October, 2000

### "Do Unto Her Double."

In the [July-August, 2000 issue](#) we showed that Abraham was born, matured and worked in the land of the Chaldees, Mesopotamia. We showed that it was a highly developed capitalistic society, much the same as we see here today. We also showed that God removed Abram from that society. He removed him because Abram did not make merchandise of men, which was the common practice of ancient Mesopotamia. Reiterating, it was the economic system of the Chaldees and that system reverberates throughout the entire Bible.

We also showed very briefly in the last issue that William the Conqueror brought with him the economic system of the Chaldees when he conquered old Saxon England.. We want to show that God's Great Debate is between two systems. The first is to possess your own workstyle. This is discussed many times in the Bible. [Micah 4:4](#), *"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."* There are many, many passages which refer to the man being the head of his own home, family and lifestyle. This is not to say that there was to be no manufacturing of goods and the trading of those goods, either directly or through a medium of exchange. It does mean that as families become communities and as communities become a part of the nation, it is to remain a sovereign national economic entity. This term, **Sovereign National Economic Entity**, must be remembered because it is a key issue. This system of economics has become the *thesis* in this great debate raging within man.

To show the second system, the system of the Chaldees, we will again quote a portion of [Revelation 18](#):

*"For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."*

*"For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double. How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her: for she saith in her heart, **I sit a queen, and am no widow**, and shall see no sorrow. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her." ([Rev.18:3-8](#)).*

That passage refers to [Isaiah 47](#): *"Come down, and sit in the dust, **O virgin daughter of Babylon**, sit on the ground: there is no throne, **O daughter of the Chaldeans**: for thou shalt no more be called tender and delicate. ..Sit thou silent, and get thee into darkness, O*

*daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called, The lady of kingdoms. I was wroth with my people, I have polluted mine inheritance, and given them into thine hand: thou didst shew them no mercy; upon the ancient hast thou very heavily laid thy yoke."*

*"And thou saidst, I shall be a lady for ever: so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end of it. Therefore hear now this, thou that art given to pleasures, that dwellest carelessly, that sayest in thine heart, **I am, and none else beside me; I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children**: But these two things shall come to thee in a moment in one day, the loss of children, and widowhood: they shall come upon thee in their perfection for the multitude of thy **sorceries**, and for the great abundance of thine **enchancements**." (Isaiah 47: 1-9).* It is highly recommended that you read all of that chapter to get the whole connection with [Revelation 18](#). Again, this relates to the economic system of ancient Mesopotamia. Mystery Babylon is a continuation of that system. We can now examine the entire specter of how this modern Babylonish (Chaldean) system has come into being.

We will be covering a lot of secular historical points in this issue. Consequently, we will only be able to briefly cover each point as we proceed. Even then it will take two issues to cover the subject from its inception in modern times to the current rage for a One World Order. Every bit of this history is the great debate between the two systems of economics. As we will see in the second part, which will be published in the [November-December, 2000 issue](#), the same names, the same organizations and the same purpose remain constant.

The economic system of the Chaldees was what is called "Absolute Free Trade." We have called the **Sovereign National Economic Entity** as the *thesis* in this great debate. We will call the **Absolute Free Trade** the *antithesis*. It has been used by western man, off and on, ever since that experiment in the Chaldees. In more modern times the Venetian Traders of Venice used the system. They became very powerful during and after the Crusades. In simple terms, it is a system where powerful moneyed individuals or groups (bankers), along with brokers, go into any country of their choosing and buy commodities at the lowest price possible, usually with much bargaining. The merchandise is then shipped to another community or country and sold at the highest price with no thought whatsoever as to actual worth of the product.

That is the way it was with the Venetian Traders and that is the way it was in England after 1066 A.D. when William the Conqueror brought in his bankers and brokers and the "City" of London was built. That "City" has existed to this very day. It was on the wane after the Jews were expelled in 1290 A.D. but returned with a vengeance after Oliver Cromwell brought them back in the 1600's. That one incident has created Mystery Babylon as we now know it. Those of you who have been on our mail list for a long time will recognize that this information has been presented before but it is so germane to what has happened to the entire world since William the Conqueror, The Bank of England, The English Nobility and the Rothschild Dynasty.

The American colonies broke away from England with the Revolutionary War because of the system of commerce which England was following, all because of the results of Oliver Cromwell's mischief. The information which is to follow comes from a multitude of books. However, an excellent summary of this historical period can be found in the book *A Century of War* by F. William Engdahl, distributed by Paul and Company Publishers Consortium, Concord, Massachusetts (ISBN 3-925725-19-9). We will be relying on that book in the preparation of this issue.

England became the world's depository of gold following the fall of Napoleon. The Prussian military competence destroyed Napoleon, not Wellington. However, England took

advantage of the fall of Napoleon and acquired the bulk of Europe's gold bullion. Their primary foreign policy centered around the acquisition of the world's gold, wherever it might be. Because of the political power obtained by the ownership of that gold, the English Commonwealth of Colonies ruled the world. They maintained that strategic advantage until after World War II. When gold was no longer the basis for the value of money, they lost their empire, or so it seemed.

Along with this drive to obtain the world's gold, they developed the strategy of "strategic denial" against any other nation that wanted to obtain gold as its standard for its money system. The economy of Britain rested on the might of their Royal Navy which ruled the oceans of the entire world. Their navy protected and shipped manufactured textile goods, coal, steel and other commodities and the return trips of these ships brought back raw materials from their colonies. Their military might guaranteed that no other country would encroach on those raw materials including the gold deposits.

But by a great margin, the power of the British Commonwealth rested with their banking system. The Bank of England came into being at the destruction of Oliver Cromwell's reign. It was a fractional reserve system wherein they could loan many times more paper money using credits than they had gold in reserves.

As we describe the activities of the Bank of England and the "City" of London, keep in mind the current tactics in the United States! Here was "Merry ole England," with the most powerful world-wide empire the world had ever seen ("Rule, Britannia, Rule").

They loaned money to nations all over the world with no regard to the possibility of the money being repaid. Think about our policy today! "Come, we want to help you. Here is some money!" That sounds very noble in itself but they weren't doing it for philanthropic reasons. They were doing it for raw strategic political power. "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely!" The modern world has been built using this system created in England and the history books are full of the Biblical unlawful and immoral acts to maintain it.

Manufactured goods and raw materials were flowing back and forth in enormous amounts and on the surface, England appeared very prosperous indeed. But on the inside England was failing, becoming poorer and poorer, weaker and weaker, all because there was too much money loaned out.

We will return momentarily to early England. After the expulsion of the Jewish money lenders in 1290 A.D. and before their return under Oliver Cromwell, there was control on the imports and exports of commodities, mostly food grains. King Henry VI, in 1436 enacted the famous and powerful "Corn Laws" which prohibited the import of corn from foreign shores at the expense of the English farmer and the community at large. It also prohibited the export of corn, and other grains, to obtain a higher price at the expense of English farmers and citizens. That law remained on the books until the early 1800's when it was removed for the selfish purposes of England's banks and merchant lenders. This single act by the English Parliament has become the millstone around our necks today.

Shipping magnates and Banking interests, through half-truths, convinced the English Parliament to adopt a Statement of Principle which declared that England was to adopt the concept of the Scottish economist Adam Smith which he had termed "Absolute Free Trade."

To accomplish this these same banking and shipping magnates formalized legislation to repeal the corn laws which provided protection for the English nation. Manufacturers of hard goods, workers, and farmers alike were protected under these same corn laws. After the

repeal of the protective corn laws, the Irish farmers were the first to fall and the famous Irish "Potato Famine" resulted.

What the repeal of the corn laws caused was the opening of the door for cheap foreign labor. England was swamped with primitive people from all over the world to supply cheap labor, replacing the English workers. The American economist, E. Peshine Smith, who vociferously opposed England's "free trade" policy, said this about this sudden turn of events. "Such has been the policy which still controls the legislation of Great Britain. It has, in practice, regarded the nation collectively as a gigantic trader, with the rest of the world, possessing a great stock of goods, not for use, but for sale, endeavouring to produce them cheaply, so that it might undersell rival shopkeepers; and looking upon the wages paid to its own people as so much lost to the profits of the establishment."

This entire scenario within England is considered to be the first and primary cause which brought about World War I.

The American economist Peshine Smith, writing at that time, also compared the system of England and its "nation of giant shopkeepers" with what was developing in central Europe under the German *Zollverein* policies of Friedrich List. This is what Peshine Smith wrote about the policies of Friedrich List and the European Union:

"Their policy (the European Union) will be dictated by the instincts of producers, and not that of shopkeepers. They will look to the aggregate of production, not to the rate of profits in trade, as the test of national prosperity. Accordingly, the great Continental nations, France, Russia and the German States--united in the *Zollverein* or Customs Union--have practically repudiated the idea which has so long controlled the commercial policy of England. What England has gained by that policy is thus described by one of her own learned and respected writers. Joseph Kay, who speaks of that nation as the one '**where the aristocracy is richer and more powerful than any other country in the world, the poor are more oppressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting uncivilized Russia and Turkey, enslaved Italy, mis-governed Portugal and revolutionized Spain.**' "

Their policy was called "English Liberalism" which developed into a system in which the elite aristocracy became increasingly more powerful and they took it upon themselves to rule for the "vulgar ignorant masses, whom they could not trust to rule for themselves."

These "aristocratic" English liberals had the power to control the British government and the public at large in such a way as to protect and serve the interests of a small, elite private power. In the United States we now call these same aristocrats "The Eastern Liberal Establishment." They were once known as the "Boston Brahmins." We will see this manifested later in this issue.

As you read about what Smith and Kay had to say about this insane "absolute free trade" policy, think about the United States today. We never had it so good, so President Clinton says, and yet, we are broke. We are the greatest lender nation on earth and yet, the greatest debtor nation. Our government, the media, the school systems and, yes, the churches, respond only to the demands of the elite. The desires of the people are never considered.

Our education system is in shambles. So many of our young workers are thinking they need only to show up for work but don't expect to do any work! If a computer can't do it, they can't do it. There is no work ethic among them, no system of apprenticeship, no viable system of speech--only *Eubonics* and other gibberish with no diction. Our nation, too, has

become irreligious. Our Eastern Liberal Establishment likewise believes they have to rule for us because we are the "vulgar ignorant masses." Think about this. Aren't all elections determined before the voting booths are even opened? The candidates are rigged in each party in such a way as, "Heads I win, tails you lose!"

Only England, at that time, had the policy of "Absolute Free Trade." None of the European powers used it. The United States didn't at that time use it. We all used the system of "Sovereign National Economic Policy" which believed that the wealth of the nation rested on the productivity and accomplishments of the citizens. The needs of the people came first.

Such a system brings about a growth in the infrastructure. The system encourages technology growth with new inventions to bring about the improved production of goods. In time, the United States, Germany and France would lead the world in new inventions using that system. The Patent Offices prove this to be true.

Toward the end of the 19th century, England realized that their economy was in shambles. But instead of retreating to a more practical course of action, they did the opposite. Again, think about the present United States as you read this.

England began to develop special relationships with what they called "client states" to which they loaned profuse amounts of money. Their intention in doing this was to develop "spheres of interest" and in doing that they would create a "balance-of-power." They planned for this to give them an "informal empire" which would make use of countries not a part of their formal British Commonwealth. All of this was simply to feed the egos and coffers of the elite aristocracy of England! To further complicate this already fragile system of government policy, they rearranged their "spheres of interest" whenever it was required to meet their current needs.

Using this technique, England would go into undeveloped countries and lend them huge sums of money with which to build railroads and ocean going shipping vessels. The amount of money to accomplish this would be so large that this newly developed country would literally become a vassal state of England, while still retaining its own sovereignty. Cattle, agricultural crops and other raw materials were sent to England at extremely depressed prices. England would then sell them on the world market. This was merchandising of men of the worst sort because it developed a form of slave labor. These countries couldn't even pay off the interest on their national debt!

They intentionally went into countries of extreme importance to safeguard their shipping lanes in the oceans of the world. Thus, such countries as Argentina, South Africa and Egypt became vassal states.

Their presence in South Africa merits special discussion because of what we know to have recently happened there. From the *A Century of War* we read this: "British presence in South Africa was initially to safeguard the southern route to India, preventing rival powers from securing bases there which could flank British shipping trade. British control in the 1840's and 1850's over South Africa was not formal. Instead, Britain shut the Boer Republics off from access to the Indian Ocean in stages, beginning with their annexation of Natal in 1843, keeping the Boers out of Delagoa Bay and intervening to block the union of the Boer Republics under Pretorius in 1869. The aim was to ensure, by least means necessary, British supremacy in the entire southern African region. Secure monopoly for Britain's control of trade was primacy in this 19th century era of British Imperialism.

"British Secret Intelligence Services in this time also evolved in an unusual manner. Unlike the empires of France or other nations, Britain modeled its post-Waterloo empire on

an extremely sophisticated marriage between top bankers and financiers of the City of London, Government cabinet ministers, heads of key industrial companies deemed strategic to the national interest, and the heads of the espionage service services."

The system of intelligence was developed to meet their needs. Their head of intelligence was a part of a highly secret network which networked together the power of the City of London's banks, along with shipping, the elite class of industry, along with the government. This secret network was patterned after the [Masonic system](#). Any unsuspecting foreign power would not normally expect to be talking to an intelligence agent when communicating with industrial or shipping personnel!

The entire British foreign policy didn't rely on good relations with allies. It was based on calculated "special interests" which would change on a moment's notice. International alliances would change instantly, depending on the demands of banks and industry. All of this was the cause of a depressed economy for the people of England. At the same time, the banks and industry could recoup some of their losses elsewhere.

Those two centuries of England being the absolute master of the world was highlighted by three things. First, England developed the largest navy, both military and shipping, of the world. They first used wind for power, then coal up until the very late 1800's. England controlled all of the strategic choke points, thus she denied other countries the use of the seas.

The second point concerns tariff versus free trade. In the early part of this period, England had protective tariffs which declared that the country was citizen, or people, oriented. These tariffs provided the revenue for government operations. England then went on the Gold standard and methodically went about acquiring by far the largest part of the world's known gold supply. They moved to Adam Smith's "Absolute Free Trade." This provided the impetus for massive buying and selling on the world's open market. This generated an enormous flow of money especially for bankers and the large business enterprises. Some could indeed become very wealthy but the majority of wealth went to the banks. The system emphasized cheap labor, usually supplied by immigrants from the undeveloped countries. The system required the use of the Income Tax to provide for the operations of government. According to the 1911 edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the Income Tax was first introduced in England in 1842. The common citizen, of course, paid the largest share of this tax. The rich got richer and the poor became more impoverished.

By the late 1800's England had become a hollow shell, beautiful on the outside, rotten on the inside. It had kept Continental Europe in a state of revolutions, civil wars, bickering and arguing among themselves. Every one of the revolutions, civil wars and other acts of unrest in the middle 1800's was created by these ever changing "spheres of interest." By the 1870's England went into a long depression and this was the impetus to create some monumental changes in the balance of power in all of Europe.

Returning to the world renown student of economics, Friederick List, he understood the shortcomings of free trade. He developed the National Economic Sovereignty strategy which was the exact reverse of Adam Smith's free trade. In fifty short years, Germany developed a modern rail transport system, a tariff protection system for the emerging domestic industries and, most important of all, political unity in the German government. In fifty years, German domestic output increased 250%. The living standard of the population increased dramatically.

The most significant part of this German industrial revolution was its technological progress. Germany developed the national system of technological schools and colleges,

modeled after the French *Ecole Polytechnique*. Their universities emphasized the natural sciences. By 1870, the technological competence of Germany was first rate. They already had an excellent basic school system for the fundamentals.

At the beginning of the century, Germany significantly trailed the British in all of the branches of industry. Up through the 1850's, Germans were emigrating to other countries, mainly the United States. However, following Friederick List's training, that was reversed. This is very important for the purpose of this lesson because it shows in modern terms the lessons learned from the free trade of the Chaldees and the reason for what we read both in [Revelations 18](#) and [Isaiah 47](#).

Again, we will quote from the book *A Century of War* by F. William Engdahl. "In the decades before 1914, in terms of fueling world industry and transportation, coal was king. In 1890, German output of coal climbed impressively to 219 million tons, while Britain had only a slight lead at 264 million tons.

"Steel was at the center of Germany's growth, with the rapidly emerging electrical power and chemicals industries close behind. Using the innovation of the Gilchrist Thomas steel-making process, which capitalized on the high-phosphorus ores of Lorraine, German steel output increased 1,000% in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900, leaving British steel output far behind. As late as 1890, Britain still led Germany in production of pig iron, with 7.9 million tons versus 4.6 million tons for Germany. But by 1910, German pig iron was 50% greater than Britain's at 14.6 million tons to 10 million tons.

"...Under the impulse of Oskar von Miller and others, the German electrical industry grew from an infant industry employing 26,000 in 1895 to dominate fully half of all international trade in electrical goods by 1913. German chemical industry...grew from one vastly inferior to both French and British industry, to become the world's leader in aniline dye production, pharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers."

Mr. Engdahl then makes the key point to mark the difference in the two systems; that of the aristocrat banking with their absolute free trade as compared to the national sovereignty economics. He writes this, "Large industry grew in a symbiosis after the 1880's together with large banks such as Deutsche Bank, under what became known as the 'Grossbanken' model, or simply 'German model' of **interlocking ownership** between major banks and key industrial companies." The key point is the interlocking ownership where the money takes the same gamble as the worker. That system is still practiced in Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Japan to some extent even though World War II has drastically changed the entire world. The value of the interlocking ownership is self evident.

England created its own problem during the latter half of the 19th century in much the same way as we in the United States have done since World War II. Once upon a time, the term "Made in the U.S.A." was the universal seal of approval. With our experiments in absolute free trade our design and production quality went down in an effort to keep up with foreign production. Japan's automobiles became superior to ours. We have had to play "catch-up" for the past twenty years. As long as we retain England's system of absolute free trade, we will not be able to produce the very best.

England's geopolitical strategy to maintain their world superiority rested totally in their sovereignty of the world's oceans. As long as the European nations remained weak in shipping ability, England felt smug and secure. But when Germany, using the concepts of Friederick List, became a worthwhile sea power, England became alarmed, and rightfully so.

In 1870, the German shipping was a poor fifth largest behind the British, American, French and Norwegian. By the turn of the century, Germany was Number Two, just behind

England. They would overtake England very shortly. England had to reconsider its strategy.

The most important factors for any nation to be powerful and successful are energy, technology, raw materials and production capacity. The factor of energy is paramount and this was the direction which the British Empire would go to retain their world status. It was a brilliant move.

We must observe that during the 19th century coal was the king of energy. Electrical power plants, trains, shipping, industrial plants as well as homes and offices used coal for energy. But coal has its limitations. For transportation, coal is limited for use only in steam ships and steam locomotives. It has very limited military use under field conditions. Its use in airplanes is impossible!

England, behind the efforts of one man, Admiral Lord Fisher, in 1882 saw the potential for converting from coal to oil for its marine fleet and rail locomotives. The use of oil at the time was very limited, being used only for oil lamps. That was a German invention in 1853. But Admiral Fisher became aware of another most important invention. Another German engineer, named Rudolph Diesel, invented the diesel engine. The news of this was not yet widely known when Fisher developed his program. Admiral Fisher understood the potential but he was crawling way out on a limb to convince his government.

England was desperate. They took the gamble so they immediately started securing all of the known sources of this then fantastic energy source. Their only sources of oil at that time were the United States, Russia and Mexico. For war-time security reasons, that was not satisfactory but they knew that the potential for oil existed in the Persian Gulf region. They went after it.

The British Government, using the services of their world famous spy services called upon its ace spy to secure the rights to the oil. The man's birth name was Sigmund Georgjevick Rosenblum later renamed Sidney Reilly! It takes the masters of intrigue to do this type of work!

The details of the intrigue are complicated but Rosenblum (Reilly) prevailed and secured for the "Anglo-Persian Oil Company" the rights to the oil of Iran. This was in 1905 and the British Government was still playing "catch-up" with the European Union with Germany taking the lead.

Germany, as early as the 1880's, understood the importance of finding outlets for their massive growth of industry under Friedrich List's plan of national economic sovereignty. Their main thrust was to the east and their logical contact was the Ottoman Empire. They reached an agreement to build a railroad through Anatolia, starting in Constantinople. Their next project was to extend the railroad to Baghdad in Iraq.

These projects were enormous in scope, magnificent in design and work effort but dangerous beyond imagination at the same time. Britain considered this a direct threat to their sovereignty of the world's transportation systems and markets. This Berlin-Baghdad railroad, along with Germany's meteoric growth of its naval shipping fleet, was the very center of the tensions growing between Germany and England. Even though there have been two major world wars since then, along with numerous minor conflicts, that tension is just as real and abrasive today as it was in the latter part of the 19th century.

This tension is still electric and will be described in the [next issue](#). It is the great debate described in the Bible. It is the way of the Chaldees with its ways of world free trade, along

with the sorceries and enchantments of the occult. Those passages in [Revelations 18](#) and [Isaiah 47](#) become more understandable as each day passes.

Opposing that is the national control of the economy and to remain as self sufficient as is possible. The current media "buzz-words" for that are "isolationism and protectionism." We continue now with the history of more modern times which has caused more lives lost than at any time in the history of our civilization.

By 1896 trains could operate from Berlin to the Anatolian highlands of central Turkey but not yet to Baghdad. The entire Middle East was being opened to Germany. England still controlled all of the ocean's choke-points but that was rapidly changing. With that railroad, Germany could sell their superior manufactured goods to the Mideastern nations (with import and export taxes but no income tax). That, alone, was giving England nightmares! R. Laffan, the British military advisor attached to the Serbian Army made this comment to his headquarters in London. "If 'Berlin-Baghdad' were achieved, a huge block of territory producing every kind of economic wealth, and unassailable by sea-power would be united under German authority. Russia would be cut off by this barrier from her western friends, Great Britain and France."

His next comment to British Headquarters was taken so seriously that the friction between Germany and England increased to the near combustion state. Laffan reported this, "German and Turkish armies would be within easy striking distance of our Egyptian interests, and from the Persian Gulf, our Indian Empire would be threatened. The port of Alexandretta and the control of the Dardanelles would soon give Germany enormous naval power in the Mediterranean.."

**"A glance at the map of the world will show how the chain of States stretched from Berlin to Baghdad. The German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, Turkey. One little strip of territory alone blocked the way and prevented the two ends of the chain from being linked together. That little strip was Serbia. Serbia stood small but defiant between Germany and the great ports of Constantinople and Salonika, holding the Gate of the East...Serbia was really the first line of defense of our eastern possessions. If she were crushed or enticed into the 'Berlin-Baghdad' system, then our vast but slightly defended empire would soon have felt the shock of Germany's eastward thrust."**

Following that simple but accurate statement, the Turkish War was created. The Bulgarian War, along with the enormous unrest in the entire region, became history. England, using its famous intelligence system was at the bottom of all of it.

Everything one reads in the politically correct history books blames Germany's actions of building the railroad as the cause for it all. What does history actually say?

**Germany sought England's cooperation, support and membership in the project from its outset.** It didn't take a rocket scientist to understand that the tensions would build if the railroad was built. What would have been the alternative? Germany could have remained a vassal state of the British Commonwealth. The United States would by now have returned, under the teachings of Andrew Carnegie, Cecil Rhodes, et al, to be just another colony of , "The sun never sets on the British Empire!"

The Berlin government and the Deutsche Bank (which had interlocking ownership with industry) went to England and made numerous attempts to obtain a cooperative venture which would have been to the benefit of all parties concerned. Even Kaiser Wilhelm II went to England and met personally with Queen Victoria to try to obtain English cooperation.

England kept holding out the carrot to keep Germany's hopes high but all-the-while they continued to use every means they had to disrupt and destroy the project. The end was coming near when British warships steamed up to the shores of Kuwait and simply informed the Turkish Government that henceforth, Kuwait was to be a British Protectorate, much like they did in Egypt and elsewhere.

Because of the intelligence services of England, Turkey had become weakened from the Turkish War, just mentioned. Turkey had obligations to Germany but they were in no position to deny these demands. From this action, a "lease in perpetuity" was signed by the Sheikh of Kuwait giving England the rights to the oil in the southern reaches of Kuwait. The Sheikh of Kuwait didn't have the authority to sign such a lease. From that, however, one can see why the so-called war and the ongoing conflict with Saddam Hussein of Iraq came about!

The English Government then acquired another agreement from Kuwait not to sell oil to anyone else than one approved by the British Government. And the reason for that in this "cat and mouse" game was the fact that John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil of the United States controlled 91% of all sales of oil by Germany! Obviously, England didn't want the Standard Oil Co. of the United States to be in Kuwait!

German engineers and the Deutsch Bank knew that oil was on both sides of the railroad line that Germany was building. Germany would have huge amounts of oil, except for one thing. The German Government was hampered with stalling and delays until it was too late. They failed to pass the legislation which would have allowed a German state-owned oil company, independent of the Standard Oil Co., to develop the oil field.

England was truly risking a war with Germany. Why? The statements by the German banker, Karl Helfferich, made after the war in 1918, tells us. **"In the old tradition of British policy, through which England grew to great power status, and through which she sought to remain a great power, England's policy was always constructed against the politically and economically strongest Continental power. Ever since Germany became the politically and economically strongest Continental power, did England feel threatened from Germany more than from any other land in its global economic position and its naval supremacy. Since that point, the English-German differences were unbridgeable, and susceptible to no agreement in any one single question."** Helfferich then repeated the statement made by Bismarck in 1897: **"The only condition which could lead to improvement of German-English relations would be if we bridled our economic development, and this is not possible."**

There were two times in recent history when Germans emigrated to the United States. One was in the middle 1800's during the civil wars and revolutions caused by the chicanery of England and others. The other time was at the turn of the 20th century when, once again, Germans wanted to feel free from the conflict between the two systems of economics. During both times, the United States was following the National Sovereignty Economic Policy. But, alas, these Germans came over here, raised families and became among the most fruitful of Americans. Their children and grandchildren had to go to war anyway!

Returning to the final incidents leading up to World War I. Britain, again using their famous intelligence system, brought about the famous Dreyfus affair which was accomplished to destabilize the relations between Germany and France. The Rothschild banking dynasty assisted the British in this regard. They succeeded in creating the friction they wanted. The French Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux made this statement about this

unseemly event, **"It was a marvelous invention of English diplomatic genius to divide its adversaries."**

Count Sergei Witte of Russia saw the economic value of the German's Berlin-Baghdad railroad. Count Witte likewise understood the value of a railroad linking Moscow with Vladivostock, a 5400 mile project. He was able to complete the project and that railroad was going to transform Russia into a modern nation. In keeping with their strategic policy of world dominion, the British Empire did not approve of Russia's economic transformation. The British Foreign Office declared, "This line will not only be one of the greatest trade routes that the world has ever known, but it will also become a political weapon in the hands of the Russians whose power and significance it is difficult to estimate. It will give her an economic independence, through which she will become stronger than she has ever been or ever dreamed of becoming." This resulted in the humiliation of Russia by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War with Britain siding with Japan. Russia was therefore forced to be a part of the Anglo-French-Russia Triple Entente against Germany. The British Empire was now prepared to put down this "upstart" Germany! The fuse was lit when Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated by a Serbian.

In the [next issue](#) we will continue with this saga of the return of the economic system of the Chaldees, called Mystery Babylon. Their intentions are to make it world wide and the mechanism they are using was first called the League of Nations, which was thwarted by the good sense of the American people. The present attempt is the [United Nations](#). God is in command! Have faith and keep believing in "Victory in Christ!"