



# *Bonaparte & Hitler* Versus the International Bankers

BY STEPHEN M. GOODSON

## INTRODUCTION

*The creation of credit and money out of nothing as a means of exchanging goods and services has been a fundamental dynamic of economic history since man first civilized his existence. This essay will deal with two famed leaders who fully understood the nature of the money power.*

One of the most significant landmarks in the history of modern times took place in August 1694, when the Bank of England was established by a retired pirate, William Paterson, who was fronting for a group of Amsterdam bankers. The initial prospectus stated openly that "the Bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing."<sup>1</sup>

The bank immediately granted King William III a loan of 1.2 million pounds in gold and silver coins at 8 percent

interest *per annum*, and then proceeded to print bank notes of the same amount. Today the national debt of Britain exceeds 400 billion pounds or 46.5 percent of national income.<sup>2</sup>

Eventually these interest payments could not be funded by governments out of customs and excise duties and led to the almost worldwide introduction of a personal income tax about 100 years ago.<sup>3</sup> This tax was first proposed by Karl Marx in 1848 as point No. 2 of his *Communist Manifesto*.

Numerous intellectuals, monetary reformers and political leaders have attempted to eradicate the corrupt system of usury, which, in spite of the superabundance generated by the technological age, has been responsible for so much enslavement, poverty and chaos.

All wars, both major and minor, of the last three centuries may be linked to the usurers' system of debt slavery. Both the American War of Independence and the American Civil War were fought over the introduction of a dishonest money system.<sup>4</sup>



**N**apoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler have been the subjects of numerous biographical analogies. Among the more well-known similarities are their “foreign” backgrounds of Corsica and Austria respectively, their admiration for Britain and her institutions, their near-successful attempts at unifying continental Europe, their failed military

campaigns in Russia and their early deaths in their 50s before their life’s work had been accomplished. Their most notable achievement, monetary reform, has been almost entirely ignored by both establishment and Revisionist historians alike.

It may be assumed that Bonaparte first became aware of the benefits of an honest money system, which was based on neither gold nor interest, when the Constituent Assembly in Paris introduced assignats<sup>5</sup> on November 2, 1789. Initially they were secured and convertible into ecclesiastical property and crown lands, and bore interest at 5 percent *per annum*. However, on August 27, 1790, they were turned from bonds into paper currency and paid no interest.

These paper currency notes were an immediate success. The economy revived, unemployment ended, and foreign trade flourished with exporters paying their costs in paper and receiving settlement in coin. However, with the outbreak of war in 1792, additional notes were issued, which precipitated an inflation in prices. The unregulated and uncontrolled emission of these notes ultimately led to their demise, and on February 4, 1797, they were replaced by metallic currency.

As a result of a successful campaign against the Sardinians and Austrians in April 1796, Bonaparte was able to remit 23 million francs in gold and silver. However, it was not until November 9, 1799, when he became consul, that he was able to stabilize the monetary situation. Fortunately for France, in that year Britain, as a result of a poor wheat harvest, was forced to import large quantities of wheat from the continent. With her population on the verge of starvation and the value of the pound having depreciated, Britain was amenable to a peace treaty, which was eventually concluded at Amiens in March 1803. Having secured peace, Bonaparte was now able to embark on his great civilizing mission.

He was, however, very mindful of the fact that big money always remains in hiding and only acts through agents, who are often unaware of the aims they are pursuing. He realized that international money stood behind every foreign enemy, every monarch and every political party, including the Jacobins, stating on one occasion that: “The hand that gives is above the hand that takes. Money has no motherland. Financiers are without patriotism and without decency. Their sole object is gain.”<sup>6</sup>

Bonaparte had very clear ideas as to how he wished the French economy to be run. He defined his system as being for the application of the resources of government, including finances, for the benefit and use of his people for the greater glory of God. His system was for the maintenance of spiritual as against material values, the nation as against political parties, patriotism as against greed, loyalty as against fear.<sup>7</sup>

The bedrock of the economy was to be agriculture, “for that is the soul of the people . . . the foundations of the kingdom.”<sup>8</sup>



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Next in importance was industry, which “ministers to the comfort and happiness of the population.”<sup>9</sup> A poor third came foreign trade, which only consists of the surplus of agriculture and industry. In his opinion, “Foreign trade ought to be the servant of agriculture and home industry. These last ought never to be subordinated to foreign trade.”<sup>10</sup>

Bonaparte would not allow loans to be employed for current expenditure, whether civil or military, under any circumstances. On the subject of debt he had this to say:

One has only to consider what loans can lead to in order to realize their danger. Therefore I would never have anything to do with them and have always striven against them. At one time people asserted that I did not issue loans because I possessed no credit and could find nobody who would lend me anything. That is quite false. That surely implies a very scanty knowledge of human nature and an ignorance of stock exchange methods if people imagine that I could find no one ready to lend. It was not part of my system.<sup>11</sup>

His first act on assuming power was to establish the *Banque de France*, on January 18, 1800, as a limited company, which commenced operations on February 20 of that year. He made himself president of the bank, declaring that: “The bank does not belong to the shareholders only; it also belongs to the





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state, since the state has entrusted to it the privilege of issuing money. I wish the bank to be in sufficient measure in the hands of the state, but not too much so."<sup>12</sup>

In 1803 Bonaparte's bank became the sole issuer of bank notes. He was so suspicious and distrustful of bankers that he personally supervised the operations of the treasury, lest the secrets of his monetary policies leak out and be exploited by speculators. Bonaparte was his own banker, who controlled both the creation and distribution of money and credit, to the chagrin of the international bankers, who were virtually excluded from operating in continental markets.

After France had abandoned the loan markets of the City of London, a fog of depression settled on its fraternity of bankers and usurers. In typical fashion the London press began to stir up trouble for Bonaparte. He was accused of having not observed the conditions of the Treaty of Amiens. Relations finally broke down when Bonaparte refused to sign a trade treaty, which would promote "free trade" and globalization, and force him to relinquish his isolationist policy.

Britain, under the direction of her international bankers, proceeded to bankroll<sup>13</sup> Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Sweden and duly declared war on France. The coalition forces exceeded 600,000. Bonaparte could not muster even a third of that number, and would, under normal circumstances, have been compelled to secure a banker's loan in order to arm and feed them. On December 20, 1803, Bonaparte trumped the war-

**Above:** *Bonaparte on the cliffs of St. Helena gazes down at the sea. He was sent to the remote island after his famous defeat at Waterloo and died there soon after. The Chemistry and Toxicology Unit of the FBI tested two of Bonaparte's hairs. These hairs, given to the young Betsy Balcombe in 1818, three years before Bonaparte's death on St. Helena, showed levels of arsenic that were, in the words of the FBI, "consistent with arsenic poisoning." The research of Ben Weider (Assassination at St. Helena Revisited), based as it is on eyewitness accounts and modern technology, now stands as more than a simple theory or thesis. It constitutes a solidly based, reasonable interpretation of history; those who disagree with it will need to counter with research of equal quality and arguments of equal strength.* **Facing page:** *French national hero Napoleon Bonaparte in full military garb and with hand placed in his shirt—a pose for which he is famous.*

mongers by selling Louisiana to the United States for 3 million pounds sterling. A brief period of peace and prosperity ensued.

However, in 1806, a new coalition, consisting of Britain, Russia and Prussia, at the behest of the last-named country, took to the field. Although the coalition forces were defeated at Jena on October 14, 1806, Bonaparte was forced to engage in a series of needless and senseless wars for the next eight years in order to protect France and her new economic dispensation. He promulgated the continental blockade, whose object was to



destroy Britain's export trade, as he realized that Britain could not finance her imports and bankroll her allies at the same time.

In the end overwhelming force obliged Bonaparte to retreat after defeat at the "Battle of the Nations," east of Leipzig, on October 19, 1813. On April 11, 1814, he abdicated, at Fontainebleau.

He tried to stage a comeback at Waterloo on June 18, 1815, but this time he was constrained to seek a loan of 5 million pounds from the City of London, which was presumably never repaid. In conclusion we may ponder what Bonaparte had to say to his former chamberlain and constant companion for 18 months on the island of St. Helena, comte de Las Cases:<sup>14</sup>

The kings gave no consideration to the position in which they stood. In their blind fury they let loose against me forces (of popular hatred) which I had studiously refrained from arousing against them. Peoples and kings misunderstood me. Yet I had restored thrones, I had recalled nobles. These thrones and these nobles may again find themselves threatened. (Let them remember that I fixed and consecrated the reasonable limits of the people's rights.)

Vague, peremptory, undefined claims may once more be made. . . . Such work as mine is not done twice in a century. I saved the revolution as it lay dying; I cleansed it of its crimes; I held it up to the people shining with fame. I inspired France and Europe with new ideas, which will never be forgotten. . . . France's finances are the best in the world. To whom does she owe them? If I had not been overthrown I would have made a complete change in the appearance of commerce as well as of industry. The efforts of the French people were extraordinary. Prosperity and progress were growing immeasurably. Enlightenment was making giant strides. New ideas were everywhere heard and published, for I took pains to introduce science among the people. . . . If I had been given time there would soon have been no more artisans in France; they would all have become artists.<sup>15</sup>

## Adolf Hitler

At the end of November 1918, Hitler returned to Munich and then proceeded to a military camp in Traunstein in south-eastern Bavaria. When the camp was disbanded in April 1919, he went back to Munich, which was still being ruled by a Soviet republic founded by Kurt Eisner.

At the beginning of May, a few days after the communist revolution had been terminated on May 1, 1919 by the Bavarian *Freikorps*, Hitler was summoned as a member of the 2nd Infantry Regiment to attend a course on political instruction. The purpose of this course of lectures was to provide the soldiers with a background of politics, which would enable them to monitor the many revolutionary and political movements present in Munich at that time.

One of the lecturers was a former construction engineer turned economist, Gottfried Feder (1883-1941).<sup>16</sup> His first lecture was entitled "The Abolition of the Interest-Servitude." Hitler was enthralled by what he heard, and this was to be a turning point in his political career. The following quotations from *Mein Kampf* reflect his initial thoughts.

For the first time in my life I heard a discussion which dealt with the principles of stock exchange capital and capital which was used for loan activities. After hearing the first lecture delivered by Feder, the idea immediately came into my head that I had found a way to one of the most essential prerequisites for the founding of a new party.

To my mind, Feder's merit consisted in the ruthless and trenchant way in which he described the double character of the capital engaged in stock exchange and loan transaction, laying bare the fact that this capital is ever and always dependent on the payment of interest. In fundamental questions his statements were so full of common sense that those who criticized him did not deny that *au fond* his ideas were sound but they doubted whether it be possible to put these ideas into practice. To me this seemed the strongest point in Feder's teaching, though others considered it a weak point.<sup>17</sup>

And again,

. . . I understood immediately that here was a truth of transcendental importance for the future of the German people. The absolute separation of stock-exchange capital from the economic life of the nation would make it possible to oppose the process of internationalization in German business without at the same time attacking capital as such, for to do this would be to jeopardize the

foundations of our national independence. I clearly saw what was developing in Germany, and I realized then that the stiffest fight we would have to wage would not be against the enemy nations but against international capital. In Feder's speech I found an effective rallying-cry for our coming struggle.<sup>18</sup>

Further, he wrote, "The struggle against international finance capital and loan-capital has become one of the most important points in the program on which the German nation has based its fight for economic freedom and independence."<sup>19</sup>

A few weeks later Hitler received an instruction from his superiors to investigate a political association called the *Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (German Workers Party). At this meeting held in the Sterneckerbrau Inn in Munich, about 20 to 25 persons were present. The main speaker was Gottfried Feder.

Shortly thereafter Hitler joined this party and received a provisional certificate of membership numbered seven. His first act on assuming control of the party was to rename it the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers Party).

Feder, who was the principal drafter of the party's 25

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TIME/LIFE

points, became the architect and theoretician of the program<sup>20</sup> until his unfortunate dismissal as secretary of state for economic affairs in August 1934.

Approximately 40 percent of Feder's "The Program of the NSDAP" is devoted to economic and financial policies. Below are some of the highlights.

Adolf Hitler prints its two main points in leaded type: *"The Common Interest Before Self—the Spirit of the Program—Abolition of the Thralldom of Interest—the Core of National Socialism."* Once these two points are achieved, it means a victory of the approaching universalist ordering of society in the true state over the present-day separation of state, nation and economics under the corrupting influence of the individualist theory of society as now constructed. The sham state of today, oppressing the working classes and protecting the pirated gains of bankers and stock exchange speculators, is the area for reckless private enrichment and for the lowest political profiteering; it gives no thought to its people, and provides no high moral bond of union. The power of money, most ruthless of all powers, holds absolute control, and exercises corrupting, destroying influence on state, nation, society, morals, drama, literature and on all matters of morality, less easy to estimate.<sup>21</sup>

"Break down the thralldom of interest" is our war cry.<sup>22</sup> What do we mean by thralldom of interest? The landowner is under this thralldom, who has to raise loans to finance his farming operations, loans at such high interest as almost to eat up the results of his labor, or who is forced to make debts and to drag the mortgages after him like so much weight of lead.

So is the worker, producing in shops and factories for a

**Above, Adolf Hitler attends a parade flanked by Alfred Rosenberg, editor of the party newspaper (left), and Friedrich Weber, leader of a freelance military unit allied with Hitler. Hitler worked hard to become a master speaker, studying theatric gesture and voice projection; his oratorical style was mesmerizing. According to the editors of the Time/Life book production *The Twisted Dream*, Hitler "could play like a virtuoso on the well-tempered piano of middle-class hearts." And why not? When he assumed power in Germany the nation was in a shambles yet in just a decade, the Fuehrer had Germany poised to resume her onetime status as a world power.**

pittance, whilst the shareholder draws dividends and bonuses which he has not worked for. So is the earning middle class, whose work goes almost entirely to pay the interest on bank overdrafts.<sup>23</sup> → "credit cards" today

Thralldom of interest is the real expression for the antagonisms, capital versus labor, blood versus money, creative work versus exploitation. The necessity of breaking this thralldom is of such vast importance for our nation and our race, that on it alone depends our nation's hope of rising up from its shame and slavery; in fact, the hope of recovering happiness, prosperity and civilization throughout the world. It is the pivot on which everything turns; it is far more than a mere necessity of financial policy. Whilst its principles and consequences bite deep into political and economic life, it is a leading question for economic study, and thus affects every single individual and demands a decision from each one: Service to the nation or unlimited private enrichment. It means a solution of the Social Question.<sup>24</sup>

Our financial principle: Finance shall exist for the benefit of the state; the financial magnates shall not form a



state within the state. Hence our aim to break the thrall-  
dom of interest.

Relief of the state, and hence of the nation, from its  
indebtedness to the great financial houses, which lend on  
interest. *USA Today*

Nationalization of the Reichsbank and the issuing houses,  
which lend on interest. *(Right! The Federal Reserve!)*

Provision of money for all great public objects (water-  
power, railroads etc), not by means of loans, but by grant-  
ing non-interest bearing state bonds or without using ready  
money.

Introduction of a fixed standard of currency on a  
secured basis. *Constitutional money*

Creation of a national bank of business development  
(currency reform) for granting non-interest bearing loans.

Fundamental remodeling of the system of taxation on  
social-economic principles. Relief of the consumer from the  
burden of indirect taxation, and of the producer from crip-  
pling taxation (fiscal reform and relief from taxation).<sup>25</sup>

Wanton printing of bank notes, with-  
out creating new values, means inflation. We all lived through it. But the correct  
conclusion is that an issue of non-inter-  
est-bearing bonds by the state cannot  
produce inflation if new values are at the  
same time created.

The fact that today great economic  
enterprises cannot be set on foot without  
recourse to loans is sheer lunacy. Here is  
where reasonable use of the state's right  
to produce money which might produce  
most beneficial results.<sup>26</sup>

Feder was appointed secretary for  
economic affairs when the National Socialists came to power on  
January 30, 1933, but his efforts to implement official National  
Socialist economic policy were immediately frustrated by Dr.  
Hjalmar Schacht, who had been appointed president of the  
*Reichsbank* in March 1933. Schacht was an enigmatic charac-  
ter. Although he was born in Tingleff, Schleswig-Holstein in  
1870, his family originally came from Hungary. In 1903 at the  
age of 26 he joined the Dresdner Bank, and in 1908 he became  
a Freemason.

He was also a student of Hebrew<sup>27</sup> as he deemed that  
knowledge of this language was necessary if one wished to  
advance one's career in banking.

Schacht immediately set out to destroy Feder's plans,  
which culminated in the latter's removal from office in August  
1934, after Schacht had been appointed head of the Ministry of  
Economic Affairs.

This tragic dismissal may be partially attributed to Hitler's  
lack of understanding of financial and economic matters. He  
admitted as much when he first met Feder in 1919, "Thus the  
judgment arrived at by Gottfried Feder determined me to make  
a fundamental study of a question with which I had hitherto  
not been very familiar."<sup>28</sup>

A somewhat attenuated version of monetary reform was  
introduced. In order to finance the state's work and rearm-  
ment programs, two dummy corporations called *Gesellschaft  
fuer Offentliche Arbeiten* (Offa) and *Metallforschung Gesell-  
schaft* (Mefo) were established. These corporations accepted

bills of exchange from suppliers who fulfilled state orders.  
These bills of exchange were then discounted at the *Reichsbank*  
at a rate of 4 percent. They were issued for three months only,  
which was clearly unsatisfactory in view of the long-term  
nature of the various projects they were financing. They could,  
however, be extended at three monthly intervals for up to five  
years.

In January 1939 matters came to a head when Schacht  
refused extension of RM3 billion worth of Offa and Mefo bills,  
because of fears of "inflation." On January 7, 1939, he sent  
Hitler the following memorandum:

1) The Reich must spend only that amount covered by  
taxes.

2) Full financial control must be returned to the  
Ministry of Finance. (Then forced to pay for anything the  
army desired.)

3) Price and wage control must be rendered effective.  
The existing mismanagement must be  
eliminated.

4) The use of the money and invest-  
ment markets must be at the sole dis-  
cretion of the Reichsbank. [This meant a  
practical elimination of Goering's Four  
Year Plan.]<sup>29</sup>

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collapse the German economy, which had  
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ing the period 1933-39 by 100 percent.  
Finally Hitler woke up. He angrily re-  
jected the recommendations of the  
*Reichsbank*, describing them as "mu-  
tiny."<sup>30</sup>

On January 19, 1939 he sacked the impudent lackey of  
international finance.<sup>31</sup> Without further ado he instructed the  
*Reichsbank* to issue all credits requested by the state. A form of  
*Federgeld* (Feder money) was now in circulation, although the  
bills of exchange still attracted interest.

A new *Reichsbank* law, which was promulgated on June 15,  
1939, made the bank "unconditionally subordinated to the sov-  
ereignty of the state."<sup>32</sup> Article 3 of the law decreed that the  
bank should be "directed and managed according to the instruc-  
tions and under the supervision of the Fuehrer and Reich  
Chancellor."<sup>33</sup> Hitler was now his own banker, but having  
departed from the fold of international swindlers and usurers  
he would, like Bonaparte, suffer the same fate: the ruination of  
his people and country.

Events quickly unraveled. On March 31, 1939, Poland re-  
ceived a blank check<sup>34</sup> from Britain, which unilaterally offered  
to guarantee her sovereignty. This merely served to stiffen  
Polish resistance to Hitler's genuine desire to achieve a perma-  
nent solution of all outstanding issues emanating from the  
Treaty of Versailles.

The more than 1 million Germans living in Poland were  
subjected to attacks and outrages of increasing intensity. These  
provocations were stoically ignored.<sup>35</sup>

In a last-bid attempt to prevent war, the Germans offered  
the Poles the *Marienwerder* proposals<sup>36</sup> on August 30, 1939.  
The four main points were: (1) return of Danzig (97 percent  
German) to the Reich; (2) construction of a 60-mile autobahn



and railroad connecting West and East Prussia; (3) an exchange of German and Polish populations; and (4) retention of the 1919 borders. The recalcitrant Poles did not deign to consider these eminently reasonable terms. The ensuing forced war resulted in victory for the international financiers and defeat and slavery for all the people of Europe.

Today the bankers reign supreme. The European Union with its commissars in Brussels and its so-called "European" Central Bank headquartered in Frankfurt,<sup>37</sup> increasingly resembles the old Soviet Union. It is ironic that one of the most basic freedoms, freedom of speech, is largely absent in most of Europe,<sup>38</sup> except for Russia and a few minor states.

#### ENDNOTES:

<sup>1</sup> George Knupffer, *The Struggle for World Power*, London, 1971, 91.

<sup>2</sup> Figure in 2000. In 1900 the national debt amounted to 600 million pounds sterling.

<sup>3</sup> The extraction of interest on money created out of nothing affects homeowners no differently, who often end up paying five or six times the initial value of a house over a period of 30 years. The money creation process works as follows: A depositor gives a bank a check for \$1,000. If the fractional reserve rate applicable to this investment is 10 percent, this entitles the bank to lend to a borrower \$9,000, who will be able to write out checks for that amount. The bank has therefore created \$9,000 out of nothing and will require the borrower to pay interest on the full amount. The bank will also insist on the provision of two to three times security for the loan, which security is subject to forfeiture in the event of default. In order to confuse the public, banks maintain the pretense that they are on a full reserve system and therefore lend out only what they receive (in this case \$1,000) and that the difference in interest rates, on the accepted deposit and the equivalent loaned amount, represents their profit margin. They are in fact operating a fractional reserve system and their profits are exorbitant. If a bank pays 6 percent on \$1,000 (\$60 per annum) and charges 10 percent on \$9,000 (\$900 per annum) it is making a profit of \$900-\$60 = \$840 + \$900 = 93 percent per annum. In order to balance its books the bank increases the value of the \$1,000 deposit to \$10,000. The \$1,000 portion is known as a primary deposit and the \$9,000 portion as a derivative deposit.

<sup>4</sup> The prosperity of the American colonies was achieved as a result of the introduction of local debt-free currencies. They were also known as Colonial scrip. The probable impetus behind the Civil War was not the propaganda smokescreen of slavery, but a plan to make the United States weak by dividing it into two feeble federations, and making it therefore susceptible to the imposition of a fraudulent money system. President Abraham Lincoln saw through the European bankers' scheme. In Document No. 23, 76th Congress Senate, 91 he stated that: "The Government should create, issue and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of consumers. The privilege of creating and issuing money is the supreme prerogative of Government, the Government's greatest creative opportunity." He proceeded to issue his famous greenbacks debt-free, but paid the ultimate price and was assassinated on Good Friday April 14, 1865. These greenbacks amounting to \$450 million were retired in 1994 and replaced by debt-based bank notes.

<sup>5</sup> *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 29, 625-6.

<sup>6</sup> R. McNair Wilson, *Monarchy or Money Power*, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1934, 92.

<sup>7</sup> This is similar to the motto of Vichy France, "*travail, famille, patrie*," or "work, family, fatherland."

<sup>8</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, 97.

<sup>9</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, 97.

<sup>10</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, 97.

<sup>11</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, 96.

<sup>12</sup> *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 3, 132.

<sup>13</sup> According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 19, 573, the Rothschilds "raised" 100,000,000 pounds for the European governments during the Napoleonic wars.

<sup>14</sup> Las Cases, Emmanuel Augustine Dieudonne Joseph, comte de (1766-1842). He recorded Bonaparte's reminiscences, reflections and aspirations, which were later published in the Memorial de Sainte-Helene.

<sup>15</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, 98-99.

Notwithstanding the inability of Bonaparte and Hitler to liberate Europe, it behooves us to appreciate that what they achieved was not done in vain. It is incumbent on us to learn and understand the fundamentals of usury and to spread that knowledge relentlessly, until our material and spiritual liberties have been restored. ❖

STEPHEN GOODSON studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. He heads the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa and is currently a director of the central bank there.

<sup>16</sup> In 1917 Feder formed an organization called the *Deutscher Kampf-bund gegen Zinsknechtschaft* (German Fighting League for the Breaking of Interest Slavery).

<sup>17</sup> Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Hurst and Blackett, London, 1942, 122.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 124.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 124.

<sup>20</sup> Gottfried Pedert, The Program of the NSDA, *The National Socialist German Workers' Party and its General Conceptions*, translated by E.T.S. Dugdale, Fritz Eher Verlag, Munich, 1932.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 21.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 25.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 27.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 30.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 43.

<sup>27</sup> Roger Elletson, *Monetary Parapometrics: A Case Study of the Third Reich*, Christian International Publications, Wilson, Wyoming, 1982, 16.

<sup>28</sup> Hitler, *op. cit.*, 125.

<sup>29</sup> Edward N. Peterson, *Hjalmar Schacht: For and Against Hitler*, The Christopher Publishing House, 179.

<sup>30</sup> David Marsh, The Bundesbank: *The Bank That Rules Europe*, William Heinemann Ltd. London, 1992, 119.

<sup>31</sup> David Irving, *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-1939*, Macmillan, London, 1978, 172. Footnote: "Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, told the U.S. ambassador in London that Schacht was his constant informer over 16 years about Germany's precarious financial position (U.S. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy reported this to Washington on February 27, 1939.) In 1945, Norman tried to intercede for Schacht at Nuremberg through a fellow Freemason on the British prosecuting team, Harry Phillimore (Schacht was also a freemason). The U.S. team flatly rejected Phillimore's advances, but the British judge, Birkett, successfully voted for an acquittal.

<sup>32</sup> Marsh, *op. cit.*, 128.

<sup>33</sup> Marsh, *op. cit.*, note 40, 300.

<sup>34</sup> This was a check that was guaranteed to bounce, as England was only prepared to come to Poland's aid in the event of a German invasion, but not one from the Soviet Union. The Poles were unaware of this circumscription. The Soviets took by far the larger portion of Poland viz. 77,300 square miles, as opposed to the 49,800 square miles acquired by Germany.

<sup>35</sup> David L. Hoggan, *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, 1989, Chap. 16, "The Terrified Germans of Poland," 388-90 and *The Lodz Riots*, 4-7.

<sup>36</sup> *Das letzte Angebot* (The Last Offer) in *Verheimlichte Dokumente—Was den Deutschen verschwiegen wird*, Fz-Verlag, Munich, 1993, 172-4. It contains all 16 points.

<sup>37</sup> Mayer Anselm Rothschild (1743-1812) founded his banking empire in Frankfurt. He infamously counseled his five sons, "Let me control a nation's money and I care not who writes its laws."

<sup>38</sup> *Ganpac Brief* No. 234, Pensacola, April 2002, 7 (editor Hans Schmidt). In Germany, for example, more than 100,000 persons have been either fined or imprisoned during the 10-year period 1992-2002, for disagreeing with the establishment's version of the history of World War II. See also in the same edition "An Open Letter to all members of the Bundestag and of the German Government" by Manfred Roeder, 4-7.

What got Lincoln shot?

15<sup>th</sup> JAN. 05