

tem republican ideas and concrete great development projects, the British manipulated the Franco-Prussian, Balkan, Sino-Japanese, and Russo-Japanese wars. The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 led, lawfully, into World War I. The “Young Turk” revolution in Turkey, secured for Britain, and an allied France, the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, and its replacement by an Anglo-French series of protectorates throughout the Near East. In the course of these efforts, British Intelligence fostered the Muslim Brotherhood as a permanent insurrectionist force within the entire Islamic world. The British Freemasonic agent who inspired the launching of the Muslim Brotherhood, Jamal ad-Deen al-Afghani, was himself a collaborator of the French Synarchists, yet another global conspiratorial apparatus that would spawn 20th-Century fascism, and would later be the model on which the current disastrous Maastricht Treaty and the European Monetary Union would be based.

In all of these efforts the British apparatus of Prince Edward Albert modelled their actions on those of the Venetian republic, which emerged as the center of the new European rentier financial oligarchic power, in the wake of the collapse of the Byzantine Empire. As the center of European power shifted from the Mediterranean northward, Venice morphed into the Dutch and later Anglo-Dutch liberal system of global financier dominance, over the course of the 15th-18th Centuries. By the time that Prince Edward Albert emerged as the heir to the legacy of Lords Shelburne and Palmerston, London had become the global center of what came to be known as the “Venetian Party.”

### The Russian Revolution

The destruction of Russia was of particularly great importance to London’s oligarchs. From the time of Catherine the Great, whose League of Armed Neutrality played a pivotal role in securing the victory of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington’s American Revolution, the prospect of Russo-American collaboration posed a grave threat to the power of the British Empire. In the aftermath of the American Civil War, in which Russia, once again, was instrumental in an American victory, the spread of American System ideas into Russia was taking on alarming proportions. The great Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleev had attended the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and he was collaborating with Russian Minister Witte, in the industrialization of Russia, driven by the eastward expansion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. American railroad engineers, who had built the Transcontinental Railroad, after serving in the Army Corps of Engineers during the Civil War, were now in Russia, working with their Russian counterparts, on the Trans-Siberian. Upon the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the first railroad locomotive to traverse the Eurasian line would be built by the Baldwin Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Illustrative of the pro-American outlook of the leading Russian modernizers was an 1899 memo from Minister of Finance Witte to Tsar Nicholas II, in which he wrote: “The

welfare of Your Empire is based on national labor. The increase of its productivity and the discovery of new fields for Russian enterprise will always serve as the most reliable way for making the entire nation more prosperous. We have to develop mass-production industries, widely dispersed and variegated. We must give the country such industrial perfection as has been reached by the United States of America, which firmly basis its prosperity on two pillars—agriculture and industry.” The eastward development of Siberia, centered on the Trans-Siberian Rail project, was key to Witte’s concept of Russian modernization. Among other things, Witte wanted to open Siberia to colonization by Russia’s Jews, who remained in terrible ghetto conditions in the Pale of Settlements, and were subject to frequent pogroms.

The British, unfortunately, had their allies and agents inside Russia as well. Indeed, in 1881, Tsar Alexander II, the great ally of Lincoln and the liberator of the serfs, was assassinated by the terrorist Narodnaya Volya (People’s Will) group. Their plot against the Tsar was not only not blocked, but

## The ‘Protocols’: An Okhrana Hoax

That infamous forgery, “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion,” which attained notoriety in Nazi propaganda during the 1930s, had its origins in the attempt by the Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy to discredit Russia’s Count Sergei Witte in the eyes of Tsar Nicholas II, and ultimately, to overthrow the Witte coalition (see article in this section). Nicholas carried with him all the backwardness of the Russian aristocracy, including violent anti-Semitism, but had very few of the strengths manifested by his father, Alexander III, and his grandfather, Alexander II, that admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and liberator of the serfs. Suspicions of a “world Jewish conspiracy” would play well in the paranoid psyche of the Tsar and his wife, Alexandra, the superstitious, hysterical former Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, granddaughter of England’s Queen Victoria.

But the scene of the concoction was Paris, and one of the key players was the infamous Peter Ivanovich Rachkovsky, specialist in the use of *agents provocateurs* and director of the Foreign Agency of the Okhrana (secret police) in 1885-1902. Like most of the Okhrana command, Rachkovsky was part of a faction of the Russian elite that wanted, for its own reasons, to bring down the Romanov dynasty if they couldn’t control it, and collaborated with British imperial interests on that and other geopolitical projects. Among other things, British strategists welcomed

was even facilitated by the leaders of the Tsar's own security service, men who profoundly opposed the modernization of Russia, which threatened to break the power of the landed feudal oligarchy. Several of them were direct collaborators of the British Balkan Wars project in the 1870s, as well. In the aftermath of the assassination of Alexander II, this same grouping created a secret society called the Holy Brotherhood, ostensibly to do a better job of protecting the monarch. The Holy Brotherhood would spawn the Okhrana secret police agency, which would be pivotal in fomenting the events leading to the Russian Revolution.

### Zubatov and 'Police Socialism'

One of the key figures who would be unleashed against Witte and the modernizers was an Anglophile police agent, Sergei Zubatov. In 1896, despite the fact that he had been earlier jailed for terrorist activities, Zubatov was appointed chief of the Russian secret police, the Okhrana, in Moscow. The Okhrana had been founded by Count N.P. Ignatiev, a

military commander of the Russian forces during the first Balkan Wars of 1875-78, which had been orchestrated from London. Ignatiev's close collaborator, V.P. Meshchersky, was Zubatov's immediate patron, securing him the Moscow post. Meshchersky was also a literary patron of Fyodor Dostoevsky, who propagandized for the Balkan wars, and of the German philosopher of nihilism, Friedrich Nietzsche. Zubatov absorbed these philosophical views into his police work.

Prior to taking the Moscow post, Zubatov had spent a dozen years conducting police infiltration of the various leftist and socialist groups that had proliferated inside Russia. He was an avid reader of British Fabian Society literature, and frequently used the writings of Sidney Webb as recruiting tools for his own "revolutionary cells."

Zubatov spelled out his plans in an 1898 memo to another Moscow police official: "While a revolutionary advocates pure socialism, he can be dealt with by means of repressive measures alone, but when he begins to exploit for his purpose

the rise of anti-Semitism in the Russian Empire, which could drive Russian Jews to emigrate to Palestine, potentially to become British puppets there.

Rachkovsky was experienced in forgeries, as was his specialist in such matters, Matvei Golovinsky, the reputed real author of the Protocols.

The anti-Semitic circles that had launched the Dreyfus case in France, helping to keep France and Germany at loggerheads, continuously spread rumors about a Jewish conspiracy, especially blaming Jewish banking circles in France and Germany. The Paris salon of Juliette Adam was a hotbed of this racist propaganda. Active in the Adam salon was one Elie de Cyon (Ilya Faddeyevich Tsion), a converted Russian Jew who had become an ardent Slavophile, and had for a time worked in Witte's Finance Ministry in St. Petersburg. Later in Paris, however, he became Witte's bitterest enemy, writing tracts about how Witte was a pawn of the Rothschilds, although Witte's Russia received only a modicum of support from their bank.

Another noted anti-Semite who attacked Witte in Paris was Edouard Drumont, who attacked Witte for his support of the gold standard and accused him of "maintaining the entire world under the yoke of the great Jews." A key player in the Dreyfus Affair, Drumont was also instrumental in bringing down the French Foreign Minister, Gabriel Hanotaux, who was Witte's main collaborator in establishing the alliance with France.

The "Protocols" are presented as the minutes of a series of meetings of a secret Jewish-Masonic group. They elaborate the method by which the Jews, through their growing financial power, will come to be the masters of the world,

and project that monarchies and Christian society will both be destroyed. The general model for the forgery was an 1860s tract by another French anti-Semite, Maurice Joly, entitled "The Dialogue in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu." These texts began appearing in France in the 1890s, but not in Russia until 1902. It was rumored then that the new Tsar would appoint the obscurantist priest Sergei Nilus as his confessor. Nilus would inform Nicholas about the "Protocols" in order to provoke a final break between the Tsar and Witte.

Nilus published a full edition of the Protocols in 1905, the year in which revolution hit Russia—presaged by the Okhrana networks' 1902-03 mass strikes in Odessa, and fueled by the Russo-Japanese War that Witte's enemies had unleashed. When Witte called his friend Henrik Sliosberg, a leader of the Jewish community in St. Petersburg, to ask him about the Protocols, Sliosberg indicated to him that the publication was aimed not so much at the Jews, as at the opposition in Russia, and, especially, Witte himself. The 20th Protocol, in particular, warned that the introduction of the gold standard would be a harbinger of the destruction of the nation, a direct reference to Witte's move to strengthen the ruble.

While they had been introduced through Russian emigré circles into Germany after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the Protocols received their greatest publicity in an editorial in the *Times* of London in May 1920, which spoke of the "Jewish peril." This would predate by three years the 1923 study of the "Protocols" by the Baltic German fascist ideologue Alfred Rosenberg, whose work would then become a mandatory part of the Nazi arsenal—with the most horrendous consequences.—*William Jones*