Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part I

REMARKS of
HON. J. THORKELSON
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, in order that the American people may have a clearer understanding of those who over a period of years have been undermining this Republic, in order to return it to the British Empire, I have inserted in the RECORD a number of articles to prove this point. These articles are entitled "Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife." This is part I, and in this I include a hope expressed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his book entitled "Triumphant Democracy." In this he expresses himself in this manner:

"Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely it is one morning to rise, to shine upon, to greet again the reunited world union. And there is, therefore, a conflict between the educational institutions; all of them working for the purpose of eliminating Americanism as was taught once in our schools and to gradually exchange this for an English version of our history.

These organizations were organized to bring about a British union, a union in which the United States would again be a part of the British Empire. However, this has been upset to some extent by the attempt of the internationalists to establish their own government as an International or controlled union, in order to establish their own world colony, and the international money changers want a Jewish controlled union, in order to establish their own world government.

It is, therefore, best for us to stay out of both of these, in order to save what is left of this Republic as it was given to us in 1787, for the fact is that it is much more valuable today—so much so that complete disintegration of this Republic cannot be avoided should we fail to ponder seriously and to give fullest consideration to solving the problem which now confronts the world. In doing so, I am rather inclined to believe that the real American people will decide without hesitation, to return to those fundamental principles that were set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Let no one tell you that this instrument is not as valuable today as it was in 1787, for the fact is that it is much more valuable today—so much so that complete disintegration of this Republic cannot be avoided should we fail to give fullest consideration to the principles that were set forth therein.

I shall now quote an article by Andrew Carnegie, which he wrote at the request of the London Express, and which appeared in that paper October 14, 1904, entitled "Drifting Together."

"Drifting together—Will the United States and Canada Unite?"

(Written by request for the London Express, October 14, 1904, by Andrew Carnegie)

Britain and America being now firmly agreed that those who attempted to tax the American Colonies against their protest were wrong, and that in resisting this the colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens and therefore only did their duty, the question arises: Is a separation forced upon one of the parties, and now deeply regretted by the other, to be permanent? I cannot think so, and crave permission to present some considerations in support of my belief that the future is certain to bring reunion of the separated parts, which will probably come about in this way: Those born north and south of an imaginary line between Canada and the United States, being all Americans must soon merge. It were as great folly to remain divided as for England and Scotland to have done so.

It is not to be believed that Americans and Canadians will not be warned by Europe, with its divisions armed, not against foreign foes, but against each other. It is the duty of Canadians and Americans to prevent this, and to secure to their continent internal peace under one government, as it was the duty of Englishmen and Scotsmen to unite under precisely similar conditions. England has 7 times the population of Scotland; the Republic has 14 times that of Canada. Born Canadians and Americans are a common type, indistinguishable one from the other. Nothing la surer in the near future than that they must unite. It were criminal for them to stand apart.

Canada's Destiny

It need not be feared that force will ever be used or required to accomplish this union. It will come—must come—in the natural order of things. Political as well as material bodies obey the law of gravitation. Canada's destiny la to annex the Republic, as Scotland did England, and then, taking the hand of the rebellious big brother and that of the mother, place them in each other's grasp, thus reuniting the then happy family that should never have known separation. To accept this view, the people of the United Kingdom have only to recall the bloody wars upon this island for centuries arising from Scotland and England holding separate flags, and contrast the change today under one flag. The Canadians and Americans may be trusted to follow the example of the Motherland and have but one flag embracing one.
whole race in America. Present petty jealousies melt away as the
population north and south become in a greater degree born Ameri-
cans.

Even if this blessed reunion came as early as the end of the next
decade, say 16 years hence, Canada and the Republic—the Scotland
and England of America—would embrace 115,000,000 of English-
speaking people, probably 7,000,000 of these in Canada. By the end
of the present decade, 6 years hence, their population will be close
to 97,000,000—6,000,000 of these in Canada. The Republic added
to her own race that 14 years hence, and on that Canada, Australasia, or
that of Canada, the immigration having been enormous. One of these years it almost reached a million.

The peaceful union of Canada and America would lead Britain
to a serious view of her position, resulting in the conclusion that
Cecil Rhodes reached—it will be remembered that he was at first a
strong British Imperialist. Mr. Stead recounts that Mr. Rhodes went
to a serious view of her position, resulting in the conclusion that
Britain has today more shipping, and about as many spinn-
dings turning as all the rest of the world. She is the richest of
the world, and as such we are entitled to increased power and
influence. This is the age of consolidation, industrially and nationally.
Considering the recent consolidation of Italy and the more recent
consolidation and rapid growth of the German Empire. Who can
imagine that the process has stopped? On the contrary, we are
on the eve of further consolidations in Europe of great extent. The
successes of the smaller states will encourage the larger powers to
consider the consolidation of their provinces. This is the age of
the Zollverein, are too significant to pass unheeded.

The day of small nations is passing. Their incorporation with
larger areas is to be hailed by lovers of progress, provided always
that one point be carefully preserved. The national sentiment of
the small powers should be respected, but fostered in every
way, so that, as in the American Union and in Britain, the Vir-
ginian and the Scotsman remain as intensely Virginian or Scotch
as ever. Pride in and loyalty to the wider empire do not supplant
but supplement love of the part where he was born. He loves the
part and is proud of the whole.

What will Britain do? The day is coming when Britain will have
to decide on one of three courses. First, shall she sink—compara-

tively to the giant consolidations—into a third- or fourth-rate
power, a Holland or Belgium comparatively? Here note that we do
not postulate just a decline, but the increased growth of other
powers. Or, second, shall she consolidate with a European

giant? Or, third, shall she grasp the outstretched hand of her
children in America and become again as she was before, the
mother member of the English-speaking race?

Assuming that other powers are to increase their present popula-
tion (as Germany and Russia have yet room to do), or by further
consolidation, it is evident that there is not room in the
150,000,000 miles of the little, crowned United Kingdom for
further increase of moment, then the conclusion is inevitable that
one of these three courses is the only possible alternative, for
Britain has no adjoining territory she can annex.

Some have been disposed to regard British federation as a possi-
ble fourth alternative, but the figures given, which convinced
Rothschild and Rhodes, we submit, compel its exclusion, especially
as we have not room to debate. But what are we to do?

This is the age of consolidation, industrially and nationally. The
successes of the smaller states will encourage the larger powers to
consider the consolidation of their provinces. This is the age of
the Zollverein, are too significant to pass unheeded.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and
International Strife—Part II

Remarks

of

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, we are now dominated
and plagued by various pressure groups that care little or
nothing about the United States as long as they can involve
us in their campaigns. Mr. Speaker, 20,000 of these groups are
well known, others remain obscure, but nevertheless very
powerful and effective in their insidious attempt to convince
the people of this Nation that war is impending. These
groups are composed of members who are generally classed
as the "intellectuals." I shall not question their intelligence,
but if one is to judge them by what they have said and done,
their intelligence is not being directed for the greater interest
of the United States. Therefore, I believe that we should be
informed of their activities, and if we believe in democracy,
which I do, we should be so informed.

Mr. Speaker, we are now dominated and plagued by various pressure groups that care little or nothing about the United States as long as they can involve us in their campaigns. Mr. Speaker, 20,000 of these groups are well known, others remain obscure, but nevertheless very powerful and effective in their insidious attempt to convince the people of this Nation that war is impending. These groups are composed of members who are generally classed as the "intellectuals." I shall not question their intelligence, but if one is to judge them by what they have said and done, their intelligence is not being directed for the greater interest of the United States. Therefore, I believe that we should be informed of their activities, and if we believe in democracy, which I do, we should be so informed.

Mr. Speaker, we are now dominated and plagued by various pressure groups that care little or nothing about the United States as long as they can involve us in their campaigns. Mr. Speaker, 20,000 of these groups are well known, others remain obscure, but nevertheless very powerful and effective in their insidious attempt to convince the people of this Nation that war is impending. These groups are composed of members who are generally classed as the "intellectuals." I shall not question their intelligence, but if one is to judge them by what they have said and done, their intelligence is not being directed for the greater interest of the United States. Therefore, I believe that we should be informed of their activities, and if we believe in democracy, which I do, we should be so informed.
are located in our larger cities. One of these, and the one to which I shall now refer, is the Pilgrims.

THE PILGRIMS

When the Pilgrims was organized in 1902, to aid in developing Anglophiles in the United States, the Canadians, being British subjects, were not solicited at first as members of this charitable and exclusive propaganda service to sell America to the British Empire. Like converts, many of these members are more loyal to England than the British themselves, and their enthusiastic zeal to serve Albion. I am informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In dising the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set the American flag on the University of Columbia is. If this is informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.
kept the peace always. And how is it? How has it been done?

They have threatened very much on both sides—much more than you will ever hear them do again; but every quarrel has ended upon the principle of adherence on both sides to the doctrine, to the principle, of good faith and of honest dealing with one another.

I had something to do with the negotiation of the treaty which has just been confirmed. I wound the bone, and I wove it into the perfectly plain English what both had equally in his own mind; and when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all nations shall have free passage through the Panama Canal without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men, Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have passed away—either by Divine Providence or by arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did—what they did says perfectly straightforward, method of dealing with one another.

Well, the but of manpass all understanding, and different meanings have been discovered for those very plain and simple words, and thus a difference has arisen as to the interpretation of a treaty. And how are you going to settle that difference, and thus a difference has arisen as to the interpretation of a treaty? And how are you going to settle that difference, and thus a difference has arisen as to the interpretation of a treaty? And how are you going to settle that difference, and thus a difference has arisen as to the interpretation of a treaty?

Now, the people of this country are not going to allow anybody—any Congress, any Government, any President—to break their good faith which they have pledged to the mother country. Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did. And when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all nations shall have free passage through the Panama Canal without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men, Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have passed away—either by Divine Providence or by arbitration—arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

We have a little difference Just now, but I do not look upon it as half as serious as the differences that have arisen in former times, 18, 20, 40, 50, 75, 100 years ago, and there is nothing in it that cannot be readily settled upon the principle of adherence on both sides to the doctrine, to the principle, of good faith and of honest dealing with one another.

So in view of this, let us remember that no country has been at war so much as England and no country has brought about more misfortune and suffering than the British Government. This should be clear as we review the early history of our own colonies, of India, Ireland, and the 400,000,000 opium addicts in China, all of which may be charged to the greed of the British Government. Mr. Choate, in making his statements, spoke for the people of the United States, then in reality he should have hesitated even to speak for himself. His sole concern appeared to have been our friendliness toward Great Britain, but not their friendliness toward us; and again he placed the United States in the position of a supplicant to the British throne.

Mr. Choate then referred to a dispute which arose in regard to the passage of ships through the Panama Canal, and intimated that it was the understanding of Hon. John Hay and Lord Lansdowne that the British should have equal rights with us in the use of this Canal; a right which the British had always enjoyed in the use of the Suez Canal.

We have even been driven out of foreign markets by England for many, many years, and in her wars she has brazenly furnished us with a blacklist of firms with which we are not supposed to trade; and we, like fools, comply with her demands.

Continuing his discussion on this topic, Mr. Choate expressed himself as being quite willing to leave the decision of the Panama Canal in the hands of the British and American pilgrims, which anyone can readily understand would be a one-sided decision; i.e., all for England and nothing for the United States.

Mr. Choate then makes his most extraordinary statement, upon which every Member of Congress and the people of this Nation should ponder—particularly in view of the happenings since 1912:

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to read the speeches given by the American members of the Pilgrims, for they, like all converts, and more un-American and pro-English than the British themselves.

The address of Joseph H. Choate is an example of Anglo-philic, pertinent at the time in view of the conditions that exist today. I shall now recite some of these statements in order to show how deceptive they can be. Mr. Choate states:

We have no difficulty and never have had that I know of with the people of England.

A statement that is perfectly true, because the people of England have little or nothing to say in the British Government. Our trouble has been with the British Government, which has never at any time been friendly toward the United States—but the gentleman did not make such statement. Furthermore, it is well to note the servile attitude of the speaker to the Crown of England, and his praise of the rulers, which again is perfectly all right, yet he has failed in his speech as others have in theirs, to say one good word for the Government of the United States. He then goes on to say:

The people of England and the people of the United States are always friendly to each other; another statement which no one can deny. But to add that the people of all countries—the common people—have always been and are now friendly to each other. If war depended upon them there would be no war; the trouble lies with the rulers of the different governments. It is they who advocate war; war of destruction, not only of property and human life but of Christian civilization itself.

So in view of this, let us remember that no country has been at war so much as England and no country has brought about more misfortune and suffering than the British Government. This should be clear as we review the early history of our own colonies, of India, Ireland, and the 400,000,000 opium addicts in China, all of which may be charged to the greed of the British Government. Mr. Choate, in making his statements, spoke for the people of the United States, when in reality he should have hesitated even to speak for himself. His sole concern appeared to have been our friendliness toward Great Britain, but not their friendliness toward us; and again he placed the United States in the position of a supplicant to the British throne.

Mr. Choate then referred to a dispute which arose in regard to the passage of ships through the Panama Canal, and intimated that it was the understanding of Hon. John Hay and Lord Lansdowne that the British should have equal rights with us in the use of this Canal; a right which the British had always enjoyed in the use of the Suez Canal.

We have even been driven out of foreign markets by England for many, many years, and in her wars she has brazenly furnished us with a blacklist of firms with which we are not supposed to trade; and we, like fools, comply with her demands.

Continuing his discussion on this topic, Mr. Choate expressed himself as being quite willing to leave the decision of the Panama Canal in the hands of the British and American pilgrims, which anyone can readily understand would be a one-sided decision; i.e., all for England and nothing for the United States.

Mr. Choate then makes his most extraordinary statement, upon which every Member of Congress and the people of this Nation should ponder—particularly in view of the happenings since 1912:

Now the people of this country are not going to allow anybody—any Congress, any Government, any President—to break their good faith which they have pledged to the mother country. Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did. And when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all nations shall have free passage through the Panama Canal without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men, Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have passed away—either by Divine Providence or by arbitration—arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

We have a little difference Just now, but I do not look upon it as half as serious as the differences that have arisen in former times, 18, 20, 40, 50, 75, 100 years ago, and there is nothing in it that cannot be readily settled upon the principle of adherence on both sides to the doctrine, to the principle, of good faith and of honest dealing with one another.

Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did—what they did says perfectly straightforward, method of dealing with one another.

Well, I should say, as any gentlemen would settle differences that they could not adjust which had arisen between them—refer it to some judge or arbitrator; and my first proposition would be, not to refer it to the Pilgrims on both sides of the water. We would not have any difficulty. In the first place, we would take a secret vote, if you please, on the Pilgrims on both sides of the water. We would then let our brother Pilgrims of Great Britain answer the question—try their hand at this little puzzle; it is only a puzzle—the question is how to put it together. Let them give their answer first and seal it up, not communicate it to us, and then let these 500 law-abiding, country-loving American Pilgrims answer the question for themselves by another sealed and secret vote.

Now, the people of this country are not going to allow anybody—any Congress, any Government, any President—to break their good faith which they have pledged to the mother country. Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did. And when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all nations shall have free passage through the Panama Canal without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men, Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have passed away—either by Divine Providence or by arbitration—arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and mean—what they said, and what they meant to say, and what their effort was actually to do, and what they actually did. And when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all nations shall have free passage through the Panama Canal without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men, Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have passed away—either by Divine Providence or by arbitration—arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

Now, gentlemen, I have read to you the various messages that we have received from our very eminent friends across the water and at Washington, and we did hope to have the letter of His Excellency the British Ambassador, but I suspect that he has eaten as many dinners as he could stand—his secretary nods as if to say he could, and the British Ambassador, the counselor—I call him counselor—I do not know whether he exactly likes to be called counselor, for they might think he is a counselor-at-law, instead of, as he is in fact the first secretary of the British Embassy, and I call upon him as the first secretary of the British Embassy, and I call upon him.
from a republic to a semidemocracy; the year in which we destroyed constitutional government, international security, and paved the road for us to become a colony of the British Empire. It was also the same year in which we, by adopting the Federal Reserve Act, placed our Treasury under British control and domination of the Bank of England and the international banking groups that are now financing the British-Israel movement in the United States. It was also the year preceding the World War, a war in which we became involved, as everyone knows, in 1917, but what nobody else knew until 1917, but what everybody does not know is that we were committed to this war in 1910, and were to all intents and purposes in the war in 1914, when J. P. Morgan & Co. began to finance the Triple Entente. This statement is borne out by Mr. J. P. Morgan's own testimony before the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry.

Mr. Choate was, therefore, right, because nothing has stopped, not even Congress, the destruction of this Republic for election to the executive committee, their terms to expire in the year 1935. Are there any non-contestants? Mr. CHARLES H. WARREN. I move that the secretary cast one ballot for the names mentioned in the report of the nominating committee. Therefore, Mr. Burton, Mr. Darrell, Mr. Demorest, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Noble, Mr. Satterlee, and Mr. Shields are elected to the executive committee, terms to expire in 1935.

There have been happenings in the year 1931 so grave, so far reaching in their importance, and so massive in their historic interest that it is no slight task to make choice among them of those of which we are permitted to speak in your presence for a few moments this afternoon. Let me, first, however, pay tribute to that splendid spirit of the British people which in time of storm and stress, of national embarrassment and portending danger, enabled them, in accordance with the best traditions of the great parliamentary nations, to meet their great problems solely in the interests of the nation and of the world. Great Britain has shown that it can be done.

I recall that a year or so ago, I had to say something on this occasion of the movement going on to bring into existence a British commonwealth of nations, a new form of political organization for the great British people, a new form of political organization for the British Empire. I invited your attention to the fact that that movement was going forward, more Anglicana, informally, quietly, without the world paying much attention, and hardly noticed in the world at large, but it was making such headway for the better part of a generation, came to its climax and has now been formally written into the public law of Great Britain.

I hold in my hand the few printed pages which constitute the Statute of Westminster. It is Appendix IV and it questions the most important act in public law since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This statute, covering but three or four printed pages, contains three specific provisions which are its essence and which I should like to emphasize.

First, what is to be a dominion? The expression "dominion" is meant to be the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, six dominions in all.

What is to be the relation of local self-government in each of those dominions to the British Parliament? The Statute of Westminster reads:

"No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this act by the parliament of a dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or to any order, rule, or regulation made under any such act, and the powers of the parliament of the dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such act, order, rule, or regulation insofar as is the same part of the law of the dominion."

In other words, absolute legislative self-control is devolved by the Parliament of the dominions or any part thereof, where that control has rested for 800 years, upon the parliaments respectively of the six Dominions.

What certainty and security have these dominions that their local self-government shall be permanent and complete?

The Statute of Westminster reads:

"No act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion unless it is expressly declared in that act that that law, to which the Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof."

Those three brief paragraphs, I repeat, are the most important contribution to the public law of the world made since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. They introduced a new form of federal relations, not a federal relationship such as exists between our own States and the Federal Government, but a federal relationship which consists in loyalty and devotion to a person who is the symbol of unity; but the legislation power is as multiform as the Dominions. The British people consciously, after 25 years of discussion and experience, and after making a great statute, enacted it into law without dissent, and have started this new ship of state out on the sea of human political experience. I submit, my fellow pilgrims, that that is so stupendous a happening and so amazing an achievement that we would do well to pause for a moment to remark upon it. Let me say two things about it in conclusion, and you will pardon a word of personal reminiscence.

In June and July 1921 the Imperial Conference was sitting in London, and the sort of question which underlay this movement was uppermost in the minds of the delegates. There were other delires in the minds of the delegates of the so-called Dominions as now defined and the Prime Minister in the Government of Great Britain itself were, of course, the leading personalities. Mr. Lloyd George was then Prime Minister. He did me the honor to ask me to come to Chequers for the week end to meet these gentlemen and to hear them discuss the problem of the possibility of a British commonwealth of Nations and the results of such a project. They spent the whole of Saturday and Saturday evening, and all of Sunday until luncheon under the trees and in the library at Chequers discussing informally and familiarly and with profound delight. They came from England and saw for the first time the problems that were before them. There was the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Meighen. There was General Smuts from the Union of South Africa. There was the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, and there were two representatives from the Government of India, the Maharajah of Cutch and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri of Madras.

It was my privilege and good fortune to be questioned by these gentlemen as to the working of our own Federal system. In
steps toward british union, a world state, and international strife—part iii

remarks

hon. j. thorkelson

of montana

in the house of representatives

tuesday, august 20, 1940

pamphlet by john j. whiteford

Mr. thorkelson. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the record, I include a pamphlet by John J. Whiteford. This pamphlet should be of interest to every member of Congress because it deals with a subject that will soon confront us, as it did in 1917: sir uncle sam, knight or the british empire

(by John J. Whiteford)

In these days of national and international confusion and conflict there is one issue on which the American people are substantially in agreement—We do not want to fight again.

This great desire to keep out of war is perfectly logical. We know the cost of war from bitter experience. We are no more responsible for the outbursts of international conflict and hostility of the past than we are for the troubles and hardships that have resulted from them. We are not an aggressor nation and we have no designs on foreign territory. We have nothing to gain and much to lose if we again take part in foreign wars. We have enough vital problems at home that require all of our attention and efforts. When and if the time should ever arrive, we shall be fully able and willing to defend our shores against foreign invasion.

There are, indeed, a thousand-and-one good reasons why we should stay out of foreign wars.
With all the self-evident advantages of peace for America as against the horrors of war in Europe and Asia, and with an overwhelming majority of our people against war, there still remains the ominous fact that there is a definite danger of this country and Asia and with an overwhelming majority of our people against war, there still remains the ominous fact that there is a definite danger of this country and BritishEmpire—covering roughly one-fourth of the world's population—becoming embroiled in the war. The very vastness of the British Empire and its operations constitute a constant danger to itself and to the peace of the world. Whenever any other nation feels the urge to expand, for whatever reasons and in whatever direction, it automatically comes in conflict with the broad interests of the British Empire.

In the Orient the Sino-Japanese conflict is not only a local matter between China and Japan. It is in reality a threat to British interests in China; to British "concessions" in China; to the huge British investments in China; to British control of Chinese railways and revenues; to British trade and shipping and even to the British port of Hong Kong in China. It is a blow to British prestige in the Orient, with repercussions throughout the world. It is actually a challenge to the British Empire. It brought from Britain a cry of outraged Justice while it was the tried and proved the Sino-Japanese problem into the lap of the United States.

When Italy marched into Ethiopia, Britain again became highly indignant. This was not because of a profound love for the Ethiopians, but because Ethiopia was a potential Corridor from Europe to India and Burma, and already resting heavily upon a large section of China.

Today, denuded of all propaganda, there is only one fundamental issue in the present crisis—the survival of the fittest. America can take, and that is the American side. With this in mind, let us try to find out what are the real facts behind these foreign machinations so that we may be able to give the forces that are so desperately working to again involve the United States in a world war. Only by facing facts and by clearing up misconceptions can the American people be given the real story of the world war. Let us face the right answer to the question, "What is best for America?"

For all our so-called civilization, the compelling force behind the present struggles in Europe and in Asia is still the law of the jungle applied to the struggle for survival of the fittest. Whether we like to admit it or not, that same force guided the early settlers of New England and Virginia when they had to fight for their very existence in a strange and hostile land where they were not invited. In the conquest of this new continent our forefathers proved themselves the strongest—the fittest—and the original owners, the Indians, lost. Only by the process of applying their superior fitness could our ancestors have built themselves a new home, gained their independence, and created a rich and powerful nation. We, as their descendants, stand today as the heirs of all our countrymen, and the time should come when we are called upon to show our fitness to have and to hold what we have gained.

The British Empire, with its communistic paws uncomfortably close to the already resting heavily upon a large section of China. The most important international question before the people of the United States is the same as in 1914. It can be summed up in one word—propaganda. Few Americans realize the magnitude of British influence in this country. When I write frankly on this subject I fully understand that I lay myself open to the accusation of favoring Britain's enemies. That is not at all the case. I am only following the single track of being pro-American, and I would be grateful to any critic if they would join me on that straight road. I clearly see the menace of all subversive movements, as well as the great necessity of combating all these un-American activities. The point is that, in our Justified agitation over communism, nazi-ism, and fascism, we are overlooking another subversive movement that has actually proven to be more destructive to our peace and welfare. In the past it has been largely responsible for drawing this country into the World War at a cost of thousands of our young men and billions of dollars and a long period of depression. It does not work openly and it is not generally recognized by the public. It does not yell from soap boxes in Union Square, call strikes, picket, or hold parades. It operates from the top down and so it reaches into every stratum of American life. It is the far-reaching power of British propaganda to make this country subservient to the interests of Great Britain and the British Empire.

America in honor of the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, on October 25, 1939. This banquet was given by the Pilgrim Society of America in honor of the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States. It is an old custom of the American Pilgrims to invite the British Ambassador to their midst at a banquet in London. Each year a number of leading Englishman and Pilgrim functions. In the first place there are present at these dinners an array of notable others for any purpose and by any other society. The list of names that joined Lord Lothian for his visit was no exception. Presiding over this affair was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and chairman of the foreign committee of the American Pilgrims. Among the guests were John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamb, and other members of the House of Morgan, Frank B. Polk, Jeremiah Milbank, James B. Duke, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamb, and other members of the House of Morgan, Frank B. Polk, Jeremiah Milbank, James B. Duke, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and many other leading figures in government, diplomacy, politics, finance, banking, shipping, law, industry, insurance, and education. These men had come especially to honor Lord Lothian and to hear him speak. Before this important audience Lord Lothian's speech could not merely be a light after-dinner talk of the British Empire's position in the world. The Lothian dinner was an occasion for serious and well-reasoned discussion of foreign policy, as such as it was carried by the New York Times as front-page news.

As a highly experienced publicist, Lord Lothian opened his remarks with the naive statement that his country has no propaganda in America, or elsewhere. You, he said, are misinformed if you think so. He knew that he was to unfold, in one stereotyped formula: "For your own good and for the good of the world, these two great democracies, the British Empire and the United States, must stick together. What this plea to America
really amounts to this: "We have the largest empire in the world. Never mind how we got it. The trouble is that we may not be able..."

Lord Lothian practically confirmed that message when he wrote in Foreign Affairs, 1936: "...the situation of the last century cannot be re-created by Great Britain alone. She is not strong enough. But the United States, the republics, and the institutions of the British Commonwealth could together re-create it. * * * They also are both democratic and territorially satisfied...

And the morning after the Pilgrims dined a front-page headline in the New York Times read, "London asks unity in democratic aims."

But they can be fooled again. "...to make the world safe for democracy..."

They may again be fooled by an appeal to democracy. Knowing this, it has become a valuable vehicle for foreign propaganda. "...we may not step across the English Channel to hold out the hand of..."

The un-American brand of Marx, of Engels, of Lenin, of Stalin, of Herbert L. Satterlee (brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan), James W. Gerard (former American ambassador to Germany), the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Ellsworth Root (deceased).


As honorary members of the New York Pilgrims are listed: H. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., H. R. H., the Duke of York, K. G., the Right Honorable Sir Samuel Hoare, K. C. B., Attorney General for England and in Asia. This was so even in 1902. But the group of eminent men who formed the Pilgrim Society in London did not step across the English Channel to hold out the hand of brotherhood to the weary nations of nearby Europe. Instead they turned the Pilgrim Society into a front for American diplomacy, in finance, in banking, in education, in the church, in literature, in publishing, in insurance, in industry, in shipping, and in practically all other important fields of national and international activities.

The present of the British Pilgrims is His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, great uncle of the present King. As vice presidents are listed: The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Glenconner, Lord Redesdale, Lord Desborough, K. G., C. V. O., Sir Harry B. Brittain, K. C. L., B., O. O., C. The membership of the British Pilgrims reads like an index to British leadership.

The Pilgrim Society originated in London, July 11, 1902, as an Anglo-American club of important Englishmen and Americans. An American branch was formed January 13, 1903, at the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. Both societies are commonly known as the Pilgrims.

An extract of the Pilgrim constitution reads: "...We are the descendants of the Pilgrims and of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations, and especially the cultivation of good fellowship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the Empire.

The members shall be citizens of the United States or its dependencies or subjects of the British Empire, and others prominent for their sympathy with the objects of the society, who shall be elected by the executive committee. The number of members of the Pilgrims shall ipso facto constitute membership in the New York society and vice versa, without additional dues. The membership shall be limited to 900. The number may be altered by the executive committee.

Nothing more is needed in the world than a "sentiment of brotherhood among the nations." Nowhere is this sentiment more urgently and desperately needed than in Europe and in Asia. This was so even in 1902. But the group of eminent men who formed the Pilgrim Society in London did not step across the English Channel to hold out the hand of brotherhood to the weary nations of nearby Europe. Instead they preferred to reach out across the Atlantic for the special purpose of showing the United States to the leaders of the great nations of the United States.

Pilgrims shall ipso facto constitute membership in the New York society and vice versa, without additional dues. The membership shall be limited to 900. The number may be altered by the executive committee.

At the outbreak of the present hostilities in Europe, President Roosevelt expressed himself strongly on the necessity for maintaining our neutrality and he promised to do all within his power to keep this country out of war. That is also the great hope and desire of the American people. The Pilgrims and Dr. Butler disagree.

"...if the world should ever again become engulfed in another titanic struggle there would be and there could be no neutral side..."
The message from King George V was read by Sir Austin Chamberlain: 

"The King has pleasure in congratulating the Pilgrims of the United States on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary, and believes that this opportunity of conveying to them his good wishes for the future."

The future, according to the Pilgrims, does not include neutrality. The message from the King’s uncle, the Duke of Connaught, reads: 

"As for the particular aspects of this great subject with which this club has from its beginning had to do—the closer sympathy of the British notables for a Pilgrim dinner. It is interesting to note that among those who accepted the invitation of the Pilgrims so to happen to London to pass a night in the populous city is Lord Cecil ..."

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman: 

"I should like to read two cables which have arrived within the past couple of days, from New York and London respectively, which unite the Pilgrims on each side of the Atlantic."

(Signed) EDWARD.

Good fellows, these American Pilgrims, or shall we say British notables? The Pilgrims’ dream of 15 years turned into a nightmare for our country. We owe it to the British notables for a Pilgrim dinner. It is interesting to note that among those who accepted the invitation of the Pilgrims so to happen to London to pass a night in the populous city is Lord Cecil, who is already doing what those who know him best expected from him.

Mr. Page, with or without emotion, and to show their appreciation and reverence for their common institutions."
Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part IV

REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON
OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include a short article entitled, "Undermining America."

UNDERMINING AMERICA

The beginning of the undermining of America was brought by Cecil Rhodes, who, in 1877, left money to establish scholarships at Oxford for the purpose of training diplomats for the British Empire and America. In the first draft of his will, which is quoted in the book Cecil Rhodes, by Basil Williams, or the book Cecil Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millen, the following is a quotation from the original book:

"Directed that a secret society should be endowed with the following objects: The extension of British rule throughout the world; the civilization by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor, and enterprise; and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the Islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malav Archipelago, and parts of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. The foundation of so great a power as to hereafter make wars impossible, and promote the best interests of humanity."

A new will was made:

"He substituted English-speaking peoples for actual Britons; he came to realize his limitations and reduced his scheme to a mere federation. Not the most sanguine advocate of "Imperial federation" dares to intimate that the federation that he dreams of, beginning of it, the scholarships; but yet the thought behind each successive will remained the same—the world for England, England for the world." See page 145, Cecil Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millen

Other quotations:

Page 378: "If the Union of South Africa could be made under the shadow of the Mountain, why not an Anglo-Saxon Union under the spires of Oxford?"

In 1893 Andrew Carnegie wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, the last chapter of which is "The Reunion of Britain and America."

Page 378: "If the Union of South Africa could be made under the shadow of the Mountain, why not an Anglo-Saxon Union under the spires of Oxford?"

Page 378: "If the Union of South Africa could be made under the shadow of the Mountain, why not an Anglo-Saxon Union under the spires of Oxford?"

In 1893 Andrew Carnegie wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, the last chapter of which is "The Reunion of Britain and America."

Page 378: "If the Union of South Africa could be made under the shadow of the Mountain, why not an Anglo-Saxon Union under the spires of Oxford?"

Another quotation:

"In the event of the reunion, the American manufacturers would supply the interior of the country, but the great population skirting the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast would receive their manufactured articles direct from Great Britain."

And still another quotation:

"Time may dispel many pleasing illusions and destroy many noble dreams, but it shall never shake my belief that the wound caused by the wholly unnecessary and undeclared partition of the mother from her child is not to bleed forever. Let men say what they will, therefore, I say, that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon and fertilized the American continent and America, so shine upon, and greet again the reunited state, the British-American Union."

1914: Andrew Carnegie took over the controlling group of the Federal Council of Churches by subsidizing what is known as the Church Peace Union with (2,000,000, and the Church Peace Union of the board of trustees has always exercised a dominating influence.
in the Federal Council. This endowment has provided sufficient annual income to run the budget of the Federal Council and its cooperating organizations. Among the associated groups are the World's Alliance of Women for International Peace, the Commission on International Friendship and Good Will, National Council for Prevention of War, and American Civil Liberties Union. (See Report on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.)

1917-18: Witnessed the promise of England to give Palestine to the Zionists, the first step toward the realization of a Jewish national home in Palestine. This was reported in the New York Times March 8, 1920, Sunday edition. It was this that caused Otto Kahn to come to America, to become a naturalized citizen. (See New York Sun, June 19, 1936—Pledged Jews National Home—p. 19.)

1917: At the annual meeting of the trustees for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held at the headquarters Building of the National Academy of Sciences, on April 20, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

**PEACE THROUGH TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY**

**Resolved.** That the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace hereby declare that their annual and perpetual endowment offers to the Government the services and equipment of the division, in order that the same may be of more appropriate service, and, since the nature of the work of the division is in line with, and of many of its officers and employees are former officers and employees of the Department of State. I feel that the services and equipment of the division should be offered to that Department, which offer I hereby convey as the representative of the endowment in carrying out the above resolution of the board of trustees.

In June, 1918: Woodrow Wilson sent two men to England: Mr. Charles Moore, of Detroit, Mich., and Prof. Arthur M. McLaughlin, of Chicago, Ill. A conference and an agreement was made to leave the running trade of the Atlantic to Great Britain, which was embodied in our version of the peace treaty, as written by Col. Edward M. House, at Beverly Farms, Mass.

1918: Witnessed the American Historical Association, Carnegie endowed, meeting in London, and the agreement was made to rewrite American history to please England. (See American Historical Year Book, 1918.)

1919: When Lord Northcliffe had completed his propaganda organization during the recent World War, he said: "I have achieved more than I hoped." It is, however, essential that the nations of the civilized world should cooperate.

1921-25: Witnessed the battle for the suppression of the Star-Spangled Banner because it was not pleasing to England. Franklin Ford, her secretary, in 1931, admitted at his office that he was financed by the English Speaking Union and the British Commonwealth and their fields, published by Twentieth Century Commission Lowden, May 3, 1924, New York City.)

1925: A March issue of Saturday Evening Post carries an article by Owen D. Young, the originator of the Young plan bonds for reparations. It is one of the most interesting suggestions that the British-American good will should be restored to the status of European labor. (See We Will, p. 92.)

1934: John L. Lewis, organizer of the Committee for Industrial Organization, attended the June conference of the International Labor Organization. (See New York Times, October 11, 1934.)

1935: See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 26, 1935, p. 15051. Mr. Huey Long: "A newspaperman whom I know to be reliable telephoned me tonight and said: 'I have found out for you that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Smathers, has started a movement in confidence * * * that this 9-cent plan was devised by Mr. Oscar Johnson, of Mississippi. 'If it is the Oscar Johnson, of Mississippi, plan, I know all about it, and it is the chain of British plantations.' " The newspaperman said, "That is the same man. I knew this idea could not have been given birth in the brain of an American cotton planter, not to say the brain of a British planter."

This same Fourth of July issue of the London Times contained a signed article by Owen Wister, American born, in which he said: "A movement to return Great Britain to her status as a great power has been started and it will go on." (See p. 62 of Report on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.)

AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS, the stage, and the cinema, to press into active service the arts of creating public good will and of swaying public opinion toward a definite purpose. (See Report on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.)
good old United States. * * * And he thought the cotton farmer was doing well if he made $100 a year.

3. 1935: New York State. Food From Overseas; "Twenty-two million pounds of butter came into this country from foreign countries. In the first 8 months of 1935 imported oats, for example, reached 10,000,000 bushels. Imports of corn in the same period of this year exceeded 31,800,000 bushels compared with 60,000,000 bushels in the first 8 months of 1934 to 142,000,000 in 1935. "(While crops to this country were being burned and ploughed under.

35: Witnessed a secret national peace conference financed by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, see New York American, December 19, 1935: "Meeting behind closed doors at the posessed of 29 organizations, adopted the following six-point program:

1. "A nation-wide radio campaign to commit the United States to a policy of internationalism.

2. Crippling of the Army and Navy billion-dollar appropriation bill by attaching a billion-dollar housing project clause as a rider.

3. Abolish of the Army and Navy sedition which would punish anyone attempting to incite enlisted men to insubordination or mutiny.


5. A vigorous campaign against those who oppose this country's entrance into the League of Nations and to prevent the United States from obstructing the League in applying sanctions.

6. Adoption of the drastic neutrality bill.

Andrew Carnegie left hundreds of millions of dollars to carry out his ideals.

35-36: American Association for Adult Education. 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Carnegie endowed the list of the following institutions of finance, and the Rockefeller General Education Board: Forum Experimentation (public forums), Federal Emergency Program (cooperates with S. J. Greenhouse, E. C. R. Smith, community action, workers' education, International relations, commonwealth college. (See p. 580. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 14, 1936, also see Annual Report, address.

36: Witnesses Nicholas Murray Butler sailing on the Queen Mary June 5, for the most important Carnegie Endowment for Peace Conference in London, England, that has ever been held. In this meeting that the question of gold being used on an International basis is to be discussed.

36-37: The New York Times, June 19, 1936, page 22: "Supply Held Adequate for World Gold Basis." There even may be too much, Brookings Institution says. Brookings Institution (Carnegie-endowed) study found adequate gold supply, but admitted Dr. Charles O'Hare, held that no existing or prospective deficiency in the world gold supply stood in the way of restoration of an international gold standard. Whenever such a step was considered advantageous. * * * * Two officials of the Federal Reserve System: Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, chief economist, and Adolph C. Miller, former governor and special member, recently made speeches heralding return to the gold standard in modified form. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has said that the currency which they would hold would be redeemable with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fere.

36: Witnesses United States Government largely influenced or controlled by organized financial interests cooperating with the Rockefeller Fund. The Carnegie Corporation, Washington, D. C:

36-37: The above-mentioned organizations and the men connected with them are from American Foundations and Their Fields, published by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The Carnegie Fund joined with the (Rockefeller Fund) General Education Board because they found themselves doing the same work. Above quotation from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Year Book, 1934.

The Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Twentieth Century Funds have three things: subsidies control over our press, churches, schools, the stage, cinema, colleges, and our Government, and America has not had a President entirely free from this control, particularly since the war.

1776: Hark ye to the warnings of the men of the "horse and buggy days!"

In his Farewell Address, George Washington bequeathed to the American people, as he said the "counsels of an old and affectionate friend." And he did so in the hope that his advice and admonition would, in the years to come, serve the following useful purpose:

1. "Moderate the fury of party spirit."

2. "Warn against the mischiefs of foreign Intrigue." (This includes Britain).

3. "Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism."

George Washington also said:

"I have never heard, and I hope I never shall hear any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet such a thing may be in agitation. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former (ignorance) is the tool of the latter (design), and is often set at work suddenly and unexpectedly."

Daniel Webster warned you, in 1832, while in Congress: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, I have been convinced that none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fer the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinarily the oppressor of the laboring classes exacts with the utmost degree of trust on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a de¬gradant currency, organized by those who have trusted to the countenance by government." (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 24, 1934. Speech by Hon. Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania.)

"To all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, I have been convenced that none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fer the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinarily the oppressor of the laboring classes exacts with the utmost degree of trust on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a de¬gradant currency, organized by those who have trusted to the countenance by government." (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 24, 1934. Speech by Hon. Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania.)
Mr. Speaker, the information contained in this booklet is important at this time, particularly in view of the fact that the pro-English groups in the United States are now working in close cooperation with world internationalist organizations. Before 1917, foreign influence came mainly from Anglo-American groups. Since the World War, these groups have been fortified by the international financiers and the internationalists, or the so-called minority group. The pressure is therefore more than double, for combined, these groups control all avenues of communication and are now using them to further their plan of British domination of our world federal state.

Let me call your attention to the fact that on the reverse of the great seal of the United States, which appears on our dollar bills, you will find the exact symbol of the British-Israel world federation movement. This symbol is also carried on literature of other organizations promoting a world government and a world religion. At the bottom of the circle surrounding the pyramid, you will find the wording: "Novus Ordo Seclorum." It was this new order that was advocated by Clinton Roosevelt several hundred years ago; recently in Philip Dru, and now followed by the Executive.

Do you not think, as good American people, that the administration has gone far from constitutional government, when there is inscribed a symbol on the reverse of our great seal, that advocates a new order? Yes, an order which means the destruction of our Republic as formulated in the Constitution of the United States.

It may also interest you to know that this contemplated "Union Now," as advocated by Clarence Streit, will be under the control of Great Britain, and is a movement to return the United States as a colony in the British Empire. Should we become a part of this union, our traditional rights and liberties will be lost, and we will have no greater status than an English possession. This was the dream of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, when the latter wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, in 1893.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and Internal Strife—Part V

REMARKS

of

HON. J. THORKELSON
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 20, 1940

ARTICLE ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL FASCIST UNION OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include an article issued by the Imperial Fascist Union, of London, England.

I shall not comment on this article except to say that the reference to Masonry, no doubt, refers to the Grand Orient Masonry and not to the English-American Masons as we know them in the United States.

INTRODUCTION

THE BASIC FACTOR IN POLITICS IS RACE

Those Britons who stand amazed at the defeatist trend of their country's politics; who begin to ask themselves whether our civilization is worth while; and who are puzzled as to how this state of affairs could ever have come about, are already warned in this pamphlet the cause of it all—the race itself is changing.

The great Persian, Greek, and Roman civilizations died out from the same cause. The dominant Aryan race responsible for their development became too weak by intermarriage with lesser races, until the product could no longer maintain Aryan standards.

Colonel Lindbergh, in 1936, left the United States of America for evangelizing in this cause. The dominant Aryan race responsible for their development became too weak by intermarriage with lesser races, until the product could no longer maintain Aryan standards.

A similar phenomenon was observed by the Jewish compilers of the Who's Who in American Jewry (1926), who state in their introduction to the volume: "Some persons preferred to be omitted rather than associate their names with those of their racial colleagues. A few even rejected with indignation the proposal of being included in a volume where their Jewish identity would become a matter of public knowledge."

How completely the Jewish masonic teaching of racial equality has conquered Aryan thought in this country is perhaps best indicated by the absence hitherto of any literature dealing with the race change.

Although this booklet deals only with the titled aristocracy, a similar figure of affected persons is found among other official, commercial, and professional communities. Possibly the least affected and most Aryan community is the agricultural one. That, incidentally, is one of the reasons why, in a Jew-owned land, it comprises only about 5 percent of the nation's workers.

Our case can be presented best, we think, by a consideration, first, of the examples of Spain and Portugal, where the process of Aryan racial degeneration and assimilation have taken us either in distance or in time, whilst a sufficient period of the latter has elapsed to prove that nations that have gone down from racial causes cannot rise again.

The necessity for an aristocracy to supervise the nation's politics is a fundamental tenet of the fascist creed

In publishing this pamphlet we have no idea of attacking the aristocratic principle; we simply present evidence that, for racial reasons, our "aristocracy" has ceased to function in its duty as a protector of the people, and that the racial change taking place in the nation is symptomatic of a racial change affecting other parts of the community, a change which will destroy the British Empire unless it is rendered impossible.

FOUL BROOD—THE RACIAL TRANSFORMATION OF A NATION—ENFORCED MASONIC UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

There is a disease of bees called foul brood, which, when it affects a hive, corrupts it irredeemably. An analogous malady is that which has destroyed the greatness of Spain and Portugal, and which has secured for itself a strong footing in Britain, where the symptoms are obvious enough, although puzzling to all who do not appreciate their racial cause.

Spain and Portugal bore the brunt of the early Jewish invasion into western European territory. The poison Insinuated itself the more easily because racial differences were obscure to religious ones, so that it was comparatively simple for the Jew to accept Christianity outwardly, whilst remaining at heart a Jew and practicing Jewish rites in the privacy of his home; thus arose the Marrano community, or Crypto-Jews, who at first avoided to some extent the extreme consequences of the hostility of those of the dominant faith.

In the fifteenth century, the Marranos or Secret Jews dominated Spanish life, occupying high positions not only in the administration, the universities, the forces, and the judiciary, but also in the Church. Because of this conspicuous conformity with the Catholic Church, together with their accumulation of wealth, enabled them to penetrate by marriage to such an extent into the most exalted families and to become a part of the aristocratic family in Aragon or in Castile which was not contaminated with the foul stream of Jewish blood.

The wars turned at last, and not only were all professing Jews expelled from Spain, or forcibly converted and later expelled from Portugal, but the Inquisition attacked the Marrano community, the position of which was ever afterward insecure and hopeless.

The total extermination of the Marranos began in 1568 with the expulsion; and Portugal built up her great colonial Empire subsequent to the riddance of the professing Jew. But in both cases, the curse descended upon the colonial possessions of these two nations. In Peru, the Jew held the commerce of the country in his hands,
and it was impossible for a Castilian to succeed in business 
and commerce, so that the English could win great fleets with fictitious credits which they divided amongst themselves, rendering large capital unnecessary. When the strug-
gle between Portugal and Holland for the possession of Brazil took place, the Marranos, included in the Dutch enemy.

At home, the Spanish and Portuguese had, however, made the 
supreme mistake of imagining that any Marrano could be a sub-
stitute for a European. Absolute discrimination between white 
and non-white people degenerated rapidly as the Jewish contagion spread by inter-
marrriage with them might cease. The racial quality of the people 
was contaminated by the Jews who returned to that country.

Then, at last, the assault was deliberately made on the last 
place in the world without first recovering her race-consciousness, 
for entry up to 1860, whilst in some parish churches, even in 
the nineteenth century, notices were still displayed warning the old 
Church against having to do with the new.

To some extent, of course, in Spain the Moorish occupation 
was responsible for a dilution of the Aryan and Mediterranea-
nian blood of the people, but this Moorish corruption was never 
so marked, in some of them so strong that though the 
other hand, the Portuguese, through their custom of intermarrying 
and marrying people degenerated rapidly as the Jewish contagion spread by inter-
with colored people in their colonies and through the return of 
the Portuguese to their old quarters, the Marrano blood has suffered great 
contamination from non-Jewish races of color.

Both Spain and Portugal went down because their native peo-
plexity had been considered. In Spain a dainty and effeminate youth, he was commonly called Bonsai, revised Masonry 
in Portugal on his return to that country.

In Britain a few "damped" (baptized Christian) Jews remained 
saved us from too early an application of this 
process in Britain, but other countries were less fortunate and 
suffered the extinction of their nobility by Jewish women marry-
ning into the Gentile aristocratic families.

In Britain a few "damped" (baptized Christian) Jews remained 
who, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 
 richt, the Moorish occupation 
in Britain a few "damped" (baptized Christian) Jews remained 
who, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 

Francis Bacon wrote in his Life and Reign of King Henry VII: 
"There was a townsman of Tourney that had born office in that 
town, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many 
instances of which the Jews can be called without the remedy of the 
Imperial Fascist League?

OU R J E W I SH A R I S T O C R A C Y

It has long been one of the Jewish methods in the attainment 
of world domination to penetrate into privileged circles where 
"foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 
characteristic Jewish effrontery, this man claimed the English 

Francis Bacon wrote in his Life and Reign of King Henry VII: 
"There was a townsman of Tourney that had born office in that 
town, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many 
instances of which the Jews can be called without the remedy of the 
Imperial Fascist League?

OU R J E W I SH A R I S T O C R A C Y

It has long been one of the Jewish methods in the attainment 
of world domination to penetrate into privileged circles where 
"foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 
characteristic Jewish effrontery, this man claimed the English 

Francis Bacon wrote in his Life and Reign of King Henry VII: 
"There was a townsman of Tourney that had born office in that 
town, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many 
instances of which the Jews can be called without the remedy of the 
Imperial Fascist League?

OU R J E W I SH A R I S T O C R A C Y

It has long been one of the Jewish methods in the attainment 
of world domination to penetrate into privileged circles where 
"foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 
characteristic Jewish effrontery, this man claimed the English 

Francis Bacon wrote in his Life and Reign of King Henry VII: 
"There was a townsman of Tourney that had born office in that 
town, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert, Jews, to acquire 
degree "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. 

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many 
instances of which the Jews can be called without the remedy of the 
Imperial Fascist League?
thing will prevent it getting there. It may be of interest to men­tion that Debrett's Peerage is published by the same Jew firm, Odhams Press, Ltd., which runs the Daily Herald. Sir Sydney Lee (Jew), the editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, sometimes helps from those. And the Jew, M. Epstein, edits the Annual Register.

(6th) Earl of Craven is the great-grandson of the Jew Bradley Martin.

(17th) Earl of Devon is a Jew of a Jewish Silva.

(6th) Earl of Mexborough is a son of a Raphael. The last earl was his half-brother and a Baptist.

(6th) Earl of Pembroke is son of the Jew Treves.

(2d) Viscount Bearstead is a Samuel, and owns 150,000 acres; he is chairman of Shell Transport and a director of Lloyds Bank. Viscount Castleosse says he has Jewish blood, but we know no details. He is son of the fifth earl of Kenmare.

(9th) Viscount Chetwynd is a descendant of the Jew Gideon.

(3d) Viscount Esher is of Jewish blood; we do not know whether the Jewess was married twice or thrice, or both, but her sister admitted it in the Sunday Dispatch of August 11, 1935, saying she was proud of it. He married a Jewish Heckscher.

(1st) Baron Goschen, the third son of the Jew William Goschen, is descended from the second viscount who married the Jewess Villa Real in 1747; the viscount is stated to be proud of his Jewish blood.

(8th) Viscount G Herries of Wakefield is a Jew.

(6th) Lord Melchett, the Jew, Mond.

(5th) Baron Brabourne's mother was a Jew of Von Flesch-Brun­ning.

(3d) Baron Burnham, whose original name, Levy, was altered to Lawson. Members of this family have married into gentile-titled families; as follows: the Hulse baronetry, the present baronet being free from this Levy blood; the family of the late Sir H. de Bathe, Bart., with issue; and the present baron's niece married the son of the Earl of Craven.

(2d) Baron Cranworth is distantly descended from the Jew, Samuel du Pass, through his mother.

(1st) Earl of Pembroke, the first wife of the last Duke, who left no heir, who had the name "Leveson" in this case, has no Jewish application. Also, that the Marquess of Bute is descended from the Jew Treves.

(16th) Lord Melchett, the Jew, L. Z. Letter; he is also distantly descended from John Moses. M. Epstein, editor of the Annual Register.

(2d) Marquess of Reading. He is the son of the late Rufus Isaacs' brother was the power behind the Marconi scandal. Rufus Isaacs' brother was the power behind the Marconi scandal.

(1st) Baron Jessel, who was Controller of Horses Disposal Board after the war; also chairman of Military Services Committee Panel of 1918; and is president of the London Municipal Society. His son has married the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry.

(2d) Baron Melchett, who, in Modern Money, advised the sale of the whole story of reparations and war debts is humiliating in the extreme and calculated to make us the world's laughing stock as well as the world's milking cow. It is in this connection that such a book as Colonel Lane has written throws a timely searchlight. It is in the higher ranks of society that the alien menace is formed. They are either past or present ones. The lists given below are of present titleholders only.

HEREDITARY TITHEOLDERS OF JEWISH BLOOD

(12th) Duke of St. Albans, whose grandfather was the Jew, R. Bernal Osborne, M. P. The Duke married the daughter of the fifth Marquess of Lansdowne, and is the hereditary grand falconer.

(1st) Marquess of Crewe, is descended from the second Viscount Galway, who married the Jewess, Villa Real; his second wife was the mother of the fifth Earl of Rosebery and the mother of Anna Rothschild. The family name is Crewe-Milnes. The marquess is a privy councilor, has occupied Cabinet positions, and was His Majesty's Ambassador to Paris, 1922-28.

(13th) Baroness de Ruggiero is the son of the late Rufus Isaacs, who was a privy councilor, and who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a position once held by the present King when Prince of Wales. He is a member of the Indian civil service, and is responsible for the "white paper" surrender of that vast empire, won to us by British valor and retained by straight dealing; was made counsel for Justice of England in 1936. He was sent from India, and is responsible for the "white paper" surrender of that vast empire, won to us by British valor and retained by straight dealing; was made counsel for Justice of England in 1936.

(14th) Sir J. L. Hanham, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lopes.

(15th) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.

(16th) Sir G. S. Fry, Bart., is grandson of the Jewish Capper Pass.

(17th) Sir H. J. D. Broughton, Bart., a great grandson of a Rosenzweig.

(18th) Sir John Ellerman, Bart.

(19th) Sir P. V. David, Bart., a Bassoon.

(20th) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.

(21st) Sir J. P. G. M. Fitzgerald, Bart., is the son of a Bischoffsheim and a Jewish Lehmann.

(22nd) Sir Guy Colin Campbell, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(23rd) Sir J. L. Hanham, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lopes.

(24th) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.

(25th) Sir P. V. David, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(26th) Sir E. E. A. Viddal-Goldsmid, Bart., who has been high sheriff of Kent.

(27th) Sir John Ellerman, Bart.

(28th) Sir P. V. David, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(29th) Sir G. W. Albu, Bart., (South African gold mines and diamonds).

(30th) Sir Alfred Beit, Bart., (the same interests), actually half Jew.

(31st) Sir H. J. D. Broughton, Bart., chairman of Military Services Committee Panel of 1918.

(32nd) Sir J. L. Hanham, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lopes.

(33rd) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.

(34th) Viscount Goschen, who is married to the daughter of a Jewish Lehmann.

(35th) Sir Guy Colin Campbell, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(36th) Viscount Goschen, who is married to the daughter of a Jewish Lehmann.

(37th) Sir H. J. D. Broughton, Bart., a great grandson of a Rosenzweig.

(38th) Sir J. P. G. M. Fitzgerald, Bart., is the son of a Bischoffsheim and a Jewish Lehmann.

(39th) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.

(40th) Sir P. V. David, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(41st) Sir E. E. A. Viddal-Goldsmid, Bart., who has been high sheriff of Kent.

(42nd) Sir John Ellerman, Bart.

(43rd) Sir P. V. David, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

(44th) Sir G. W. Albu, Bart., (South African gold mines and diamonds).

(45th) Sir Alfred Beit, Bart., (the same interests), actually half Jew.

(46th) Sir H. J. D. Broughton, Bart., chairman of Military Services Committee Panel of 1918.

(47th) Sir J. L. Hanham, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lopes.

(48th) Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Ricardo.
Sir F. D. S. Head, Bart., is descended from Mendes, the Jew physician of Catherine de Braganza.

Sir J. C. W. Herschel, Bart., is of distant Jewish blood, but, according to a book, The Real Jew, edited by H. Newman, page 164, "anything which can be called Jewish was absolutely zero," in his distinguished grandfather, the astronomer.

Sir G. Mathew, Bart., is of Jewish descent, and married the granddaughter of the Jewess Rebecca Franks.

Sir C. G. Lampson, Bart., is the son of a Jewish Van Gelderen.

Sir L. H. Larcombe, Bart., is descended from a Jewish D'Israeli.

Sir J. H. Lawson, Bart., is grandson of a Jewish Lousada.

Sir G. E. Leon, Bart., is of Jewish descent.

Sir J. F. Lever, Bart., publisher, whose grandfather adopted this old English name to camouflage the fact that his real name is Levy.

Sir E. J. Levy, Bart.

Sir G. E. Lewis, Bart., of the firm of lawyers Lewis & Lewis, who keep in their cupboards the skeletons belonging to many great British families.

Sir H. R. Lopes, Bart., of Jewish descent; has married the sister of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Sir P. Magnus, Bart.

Sir A. J. Meyer, Bart.

Sir C. G. J. Newman, Bart., whose brother married the daughter of the 2nd Baron Loch. (Real name, Neumann.)

Sir M. B. G. Oppenheimer, Bart., whose father married the daughter of Sir R. G. Harvey, Bart.

Sir L. L. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., whose sister married Baron Rothchild brother.

Sir Lionel P. Phillips, Bart., whose father was arrested in 1896 and condemned to death for high treason, but was released; interestingly, South African mines, Sudan cotton, etc.

Sir B. L. B. Prescott's (Bart.) mother was daughter of the Jew Lionel Lawson.

Sir L. R. Richardson, Bart., interested in South African wool; his daughter is General Smuts' secretary.


Sir E. L. Samuel, Bart., Australian wool interests.

Sir H. B. Samuelson, Bart., is Jewish family which has intermarried to a large extent with gentiles.

Sir Philip A. D. Sassoon, Bart., a Privy Councillor and first commissioner of works; chairman of National Gallery Board; once secretary to Lloyd George; and acted as such at Peace Conference; royalty accepts hospitality from this Jew, who is a Rothschild on his mother's side. His sister married the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Sir E. V. Sassoon, Bart., of Bombay, who has been a member of the Legislative Assembly, India.

Sir Felix V. Schuster, Bart., held to be a high banking authority.

Sir P. Stanhope, Bart., is descended from the Jew Mendes.

Sir G. J. V. Thomas, Bart., whose mother was a Jewish Oppenheim.

Sir W. R. Tuck, Bart., whose firm prints Christmas cards.

Sir D. Werner, Bart., is son of a Jewish Mankiewicz.

Sir H. E. Yarrow, Bart., is son of a Jewish Franklin.

The Earl of Birkenhead is descended from an oriental called Batalhep, who was a daughter of the Earl's uncle is a director in the Jew international bank of Rothschild.

Sir E. A. Lechmere, Bart., married a Samuels.

Sir C. G. Levy, Bart., of the sugar-monopolist firm Tate & Lyle, married a Levy and his son married the daughter of Sir John Jarvis, conservative M. P. for Guildford.

Sir E. O. McTaggart-Stewart, Bart., married a descendant of the Jew Treves.

Sir A. Moir, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Jewish Franklin.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., married a granddaughter of the Jew L. Z. Letter; he is chief of British Union of Fascists.

Sir P. J. J. Mossman, Bart., married Jewish Marks.

Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Bart., married a Costa Ricci.

Sir N. A. Pearson, Bart., married a Mond, but obtained a divorce.

Sir Giles E. Sebright, Bart., married the granddaughter of an Isaacs.

Sir C. E. Ward married a "de Stern."

As though that were not enough, the following noblemen and baronets now holding their titles have married women of Jewish blood; their heirs, if by descent from these will be Jewish aristocrats:

(1st) Viscount Bledisloe married a Jewish Bernal Osborne. Another son married the daughter of a Jewish Van Raalte.

(2d) Earl of Derby's daughter married the son of a Rothschild.

(3d) Lord of Beddington.

(4th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(5th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(6th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(7th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(8th) Van Raalte.

(9th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(10th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(11th) Earl Beauchamp's daughter is godmother to the son of Hon. E. Jesse.

(12th) Earl Peel's aunt married Charles S. Goldman, M. P., and the Earl's uncle is a director in the Jew international bank of Rothschild.

(13th) Earl of Crawford's heir married a granddaughter of the Jew Bernal Osborne. Another son married the daughter of a Jewish Van Raalte.

(14th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(15th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(16th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(17th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(18th) Van Raalte.

(19th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(20th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(21st) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(22nd) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(23rd) Van Raalte.

(24th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(25th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(26th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(27th) Earl of Crawford's heir married the son of a Jewish Van Raalte.

(28th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(29th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(30th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(31st) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(32nd) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(33rd) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(34th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(35th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(36th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(37th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(38th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(39th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(40th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(41st) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(42nd) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(43rd) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(44th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(45th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(46th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(47th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(48th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(49th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(50th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(51st) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(52nd) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(53rd) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(54th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(55th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(56th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(57th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(58th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(59th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(60th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(61st) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(62nd) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(63rd) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(64th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(65th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(66th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.

(67th) Earl Ranfurly's stepfather is a Jewish Lezard.

(68th) Earl Spencer's brother married a Jewish Blumenthal.

(69th) Earl of Orkney is nephew of Baroness de Samuel.

(70th) Earl of Jersey is stepfather of a Jewish Sessler.
Generally speaking, when people of Aryan family look like Jews, they are Jewish.

The list of Jewish knights which follows gives no real idea of the Jewish contamination of the once-prized honor of knighthood. It is far more difficult to get at the ancestry of holders of non-Jewish knighthoods than it is to get at the ancestry of holders of Jewish ones. It is easier for your Jewish knight to camouflage himself, and there is no doubt whatever that there are as many Marrano Jews today in this country as there were in Spain and Portugal. We include in the list below only names of living knights of undoubtedly Jewish extraction, and set out to add to the list in future editions, particularly if our readers will assist us in the business of Identification.

The appointments mentioned are either past or present ones.

Sir S. S. Abrahamson, of an engineering firm in Denmark; was commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir George de S. Barrow.

Sir M. Bloch.

Sir M. J. Bonn, banker; chairman of London regional advisory committee for juvenile unemployment.

Sir Montague Balfour, cut-price tailor.

Sir A. Cohen, barrister.

Sir L. Cohen, banker and stockbroker and member of numerous British economic committees.

Sir H. Courthope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir W. Dineen, bodyguard to the title.

Sir Air Ministry.

Sir Edmund Davis, director of many mining companies.

Sir Ernest Davis, New South Wales;

Sir Benjamin Drage, installation furniture dealer.

Sir W. Deedes, brigadier general.

Sir John Duncan, first commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir Lufton, A. Keyser & Co., Jew bankers; was in charge of Belgian refugees at Folkestone.

Sir F. E. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. R. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. H. Fremantle, brother of foregoing.

Sir S. H. Freman, brother of foregoing.

Sir Glucksteln, tobacco magnate.

Sir F. W. Goldstone, general secretary, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir H. Grauman, interested in South African gold and mayor of Johannesburg.

Sir A. M. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir C. E. Hambro, director of banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Sir J. A. Hankey, of Shell Oil and of Baldwins, Ltd.

Sir S. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir Albert Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir H. Courtrope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir S. D. Dannreuther, son of a Jewish Inonides; deputy secretary.

Air Ministry.

Sir Edmund Davis, director of many mining companies.

Sir Ernest Davis, New South Wales;

Sir Benjamin Drage, installation furniture dealer.

Sir W. Deedes, brigadier general.

Sir John Duncan, first commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir Lufton, A. Keyser & Co., Jew bankers; was in charge of Belgian refugees at Folkestone.

Sir F. E. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. R. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. H. Fremantle, brother of foregoing.

Sir S. H. Freman, brother of foregoing.

Sir Glucksteln, tobacco magnate.

Sir F. W. Goldstone, general secretary, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir H. Grauman, interested in South African gold and mayor of Johannesburg.

Sir A. M. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir C. E. Hambro, director of banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Sir J. A. Hankey, of Shell Oil and of Baldwins, Ltd.

Sir S. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir Albert Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir H. Courtrope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir S. D. Dannreuther, son of a Jewish Inonides; deputy secretary.

Air Ministry.

Sir Edmund Davis, director of many mining companies.

Sir Ernest Davis, New South Wales;

Sir Benjamin Drage, installation furniture dealer.

Sir W. Deedes, brigadier general.

Sir John Duncan, first commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir Lufton, A. Keyser & Co., Jew bankers; was in charge of Belgian refugees at Folkestone.

Sir F. E. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. R. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. H. Fremantle, brother of foregoing.

Sir S. H. Freman, brother of foregoing.

Sir Glucksteln, tobacco magnate.

Sir F. W. Goldstone, general secretary, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir H. Grauman, interested in South African gold and mayor of Johannesburg.

Sir A. M. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir C. E. Hambro, director of banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Sir J. A. Hankey, of Shell Oil and of Baldwins, Ltd.

Sir S. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir Albert Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir H. Courtrope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir S. D. Dannreuther, son of a Jewish Inonides; deputy secretary.

Air Ministry.

Sir Edmund Davis, director of many mining companies.

Sir Ernest Davis, New South Wales;

Sir Benjamin Drage, installation furniture dealer.

Sir W. Deedes, brigadier general.

Sir John Duncan, first commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir Lufton, A. Keyser & Co., Jew bankers; was in charge of Belgian refugees at Folkestone.

Sir F. E. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. R. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. H. Fremantle, brother of foregoing.

Sir S. H. Freman, brother of foregoing.

Sir Glucksteln, tobacco magnate.

Sir F. W. Goldstone, general secretary, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir H. Grauman, interested in South African gold and mayor of Johannesburg.

Sir A. M. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir C. E. Hambro, director of banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Sir J. A. Hankey, of Shell Oil and of Baldwins, Ltd.

Sir S. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir Albert Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir H. Courtrope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir S. D. Dannreuther, son of a Jewish Inonides; deputy secretary.

Air Ministry.

Sir Edmund Davis, director of many mining companies.

Sir Ernest Davis, New South Wales;

Sir Benjamin Drage, installation furniture dealer.

Sir W. Deedes, brigadier general.

Sir John Duncan, first commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war. Sir Lufton, A. Keyser & Co., Jew bankers; was in charge of Belgian refugees at Folkestone.

Sir F. E. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. R. Freman; late of the Jewish Chronicle.

Sir S. H. Fremantle, brother of foregoing.

Sir S. H. Freman, brother of foregoing.

Sir Glucksteln, tobacco magnate.

Sir F. W. Goldstone, general secretary, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir H. Grauman, interested in South African gold and mayor of Johannesburg.

Sir A. M. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir C. E. Hambro, director of banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Sir J. A. Hankey, of Shell Oil and of Baldwins, Ltd.

Sir S. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir Albert Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir H. Courtrope-Munroe (real name Isaacs). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers' association.

Sir S. D. Dannreuther, son of a Jewish Inonides; deputy secretary.
Sir M. Myers, chief Justice of New Zealand.
Sir M. Nathan, who had five colonial governorships.
Sir F. G. Newbolt, official referee, supreme court.
Sir H. J. Newbolt, official naval historian, 1923; controller of wireless and cables in European War.
Sir E. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.
Sir S. Oppenheimer, British delegate in many International commissions.
Sir C. E. Pereira, major-general.
Sir F. Pfitzter.
Sir G. Landon Ronald, musical conductor.
Sir C. Rosenthal, major-general.
Sir W. Rothenstein, artist.
Sir Isidore Salmon, of J. Lyons & Co., served on many important public bodies.
Sir H. Samuelson.
Sir C. D. Seligman, member of advisory committee of Export Credits Guarantee Department. Board of Trade.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London County council.
Sir E. J. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir H. Slesser, Lord Justice.
Sir H. J. Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; real name, Bonnenthal.
Sir L. S. Sterling.
Sir Albert Stern, director-general, mechanical warfare department.
Sir H. Strakosch, expert on scores of Empire financial commissions; British financial representative. League of Nations.
Sir Aurel Stein, explorer and traveler to Tibet, etc.
Sir Thomas Whitaker, chairman of Central Valuation Committee for England and Wales.
Sir H. A. Wernher, chairman of Anglo-Swedish Society.
Sir A. Zimmern, professor of International relations, Oxford University.
Sir Otto Niemeyer denies he is Jewish; he does not look it; he is president of the Bank of International Settlements.

The following Knights now living have married women of Jewish blood:
Sir Percy Ashley married a Jewish Hayman. Has been lecturer on history, London School of Economics, and secretary, import duties advisory committee.
Sir J. M. Astbury married a Jewish Susman (first wife). Judge, high court.
Sir E. C. Benthall married the daughter of the Jewish Baron Cable; he was Lord Reading's agent in India.
Sir A. A. Biggs married a Pollak.
Sir C. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Bamberger. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir J. J. Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administrations, financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir P. H. Dent married a descendant of the Jew Gideon. Governor, London School of Economics.
Sir G. M. Franks married a Garcia. General, president Allied Commission of Organization, Turkey.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir A. Greer married a Van Noorden. Lord Justice of appeal.
Sir C. J. C. Grant married the granddaughter of a Rothschild.
Sir J. J. Hogg married the granddaughter of a Jew Gompertz.
Sir A. Hore married the widow of J. J. Belisha. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Pensions.
Sir H. K. Kitson married a Jewish de Passe. Admiral Superintendent of H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
Sir Miles Lampson married a Castellani. High Commissioner, Egypt.
Sir K. Lee married a Strakosch. On many industrial commissions.
Sir H. J. Mackinder married a Ginsberg, director, London School of Economics 1903-8; British High Commissioner, South Russia 1919-20; chairman, Imperial Economic Conference 1926-31.
Sir W. Morrison married a D'Costa. On legislative council, Jamaica.
Sir F. S. Pary married a descendant of the Jew Gideon. Private secretary, First Lord Treasury 1897-1902; has been deputy chairman, board of customs, for 25 years.
Sir W. T. Southorn married a Jewish Woolf. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
Sir F. T. Spickernell married the descendant of a Jew Rosenweig.
Sir M. Wood married the daughter of Moss Davis. Liberal whip.

Other knights have allowed their children to marry Jews or Jews have allowed their families to marry persons of Jewish blood, and therefore make no distinctions.
They following are women of Jewish blood bearing titles as being widows of knights:
Lady M. Barnard (nee Loewen).
Lady C. M. Chermise, daughter of 1st Baron Reuter.
Lady De Pass (nee Mercado).
Lady de Villiers, daughter of Simon Davis.
Lady M. H. Egerton, daughter of a Jewish Franklin.
Lady A. Gollanze (nee Goldschmidt).
Lady A. R. Goodrich (nee Hertz, originally Israel).
Lady A. G. Greg (nee Samuel).
Lady A. Hayter (nee Slossor).
Lady L. Henry (nee Levy).
Lady A. E. Henschell (nee Louis).
Lady H. E. F. Jacoby (nee Liepmann).
Lady D. F. James (nee Basevi).
Lady K. de V. Lambton, granddaughter of the Jew, Bernal Osborne.
Lady J. V. Lucas (nee Henriques).
Lady P. Lyons (nee Cohen).
Lady A. Mandelberg (nee Barnett).
Lady A. Myers (nee Levy).
Lady A. E. Nathan (nee Sichel).
Lady E. Prince (nee Jonas).
Lady A. Z. Pringle (nee Levy).
Lady R. Samuel (nee Beddington).
Lady I. Snowdon (nee Levy).
Lady F. Walston (nee Einstein).

So, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. The cases we ask our readers to join us and to help to rouse is left of the great British Nation to race-consciousness. No man or woman can escape the responsibility which the knowledge given in this pamphlet forces upon them. The task cannot be left to future generations, because every generation will be more Judaised than the one before it.

The great Jew-wise reformer. William Cobbett thus addressed the nobility of his day (about 1827) in his Letter to the Nobility of England:

"You feel • • • that you are not the men your grandfathers were; but you have come into your present state by slow degrees, and therefore you cannot tell, even to yourselves, not only how the change has come about, but you cannot tell what sort of change it really is. You may know what it is, however • • • when you reflect that your grandfathers would as soon have thought of dining with a chimney sweep than of dining with a Jew or with any huckstering reptile who has amassed money by watching the turn of the market; that those grandfathers would have thought it a scandal not at all to sell to, or even with laborers, but that they would have shunned the usurious tribe of loan Jobbers, and other notorious changers of money as they would have shunned the whirlibird or the pestilence."

GENTLEMEN, YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED—KEEP TROTH

(Current engagements on going to press: The Marquess of Queensberry's daughter to Count Bendem, son of the new Jew Baron de Forest.)

Revised to November 30, 1937, enlarged with addition of new names and removal of others through death, and in three cases through error.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part VI

Remarks

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1940

ARTICLE FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO LEADER, FEBRUARY 17 AND 24, 1912

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include an Article which is a reprint from the San Francisco Leader of February 17

26353—19504

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
and 19, 1912, by Lillian Scott Troy. The article is entitled
"Benedict Arnold Peace Society—Some Inside and Interesting
History of the Infamous Peace Proposal—How the Scheme To Form an Alliance With England Is Being Engi-
neered—Carnegie's Crafty Method."

By Lillian Scott Troy

[Reprinted from The Leader of February 17 and February 24, 1912,
San Francisco, Calif.)

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England Just now Britons who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native Highland heath biyearly, now nod approved when the tros printer's name is mentioned.

When English sneer, they hate; when they hate, they hate forever. Why this sudden change? Carnegie's money? No! His libraries, hero funds, etc., No! His ambition? Yes!

Within the soul of the little Scotsman dwells a burning weakness, which only an experienced physiognomist could discern in his im-
mutable features.

Ambition! Mad ambition; the ambition of Caesar.

The man who so cleverly amassed one of the largest individual fortunes the world has ever seen, with luck, gathering together in the age of the world would be less than human had he not been ambitious.

To be ambitious is good but to be ambitious with a feverish but deliberate intensity which sacrifices principle for trickery and crafti-

ness is bad. The master mind that engineered the ways and means to a colossal fortune has no limitations! Carnegie expands and

basks in the limelight; it is the one joy of his declining years.

The visit of King Edward to Skibo Castle when your Majesty graciously design to enter again, to be ambitious is good but to be ambitious with a feverish but deliberate intensity which sacrifices principle for trickery and craftiness is bad. The master mind that engineered the ways and means to a colossal fortune has no limitations! Carnegie expands and basks in the limelight; it is the one joy of his declining years.

The question of arbitration with England must come from no one amongst them who is a representative American? Is there any

man who foresaw Carnegie's move? The gentleman who is the representing American and as such probably knows what is good for England more interestedly than he knows what is bad for America.

Mr. Choate, the ex-Ambassador to Great Britain? This gentleman

sympathies when Ambassador to Great Britain; and any fame he may have attained was chiefly as an after-dinner speaker.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the present Ambassador to Great Britain?

Benedict Arnold Peace Society—Some Inside and Interesting
History of the Infamous 'Peace' Proposal; How the Scheme To Form an Alliance With England Is Being Engi-

neered—Carnegie's Crafty Method.
The present King of England openly boasts that if George III (1760–1820) had lived in New York and not London, he would have lived as an American. The American Revolution. The Queen, a woman harsh and cold, as Queen Elizabeth but without Elizabeth's brains, detests Americans fiercely. No opportunity is lost in showing her royal contempt every day. And whatever is done by her ministers, who are acting for the best interests of America, is more fluent than their silence. Hence the American, when he is not playing the game, even if it cost him his numerous relatives of Ambassador Reid. Not that the Reids are supposed to be in any degree more eligible than any other American family. Mills. He can family, but because Mr. Reid is and may still be very useful to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to suggest and more certain of success. The history of the United States and the United American Family. As to whether John Hays Hammond is in favor of "peace," too. Our President is in favor of peace. Why was President Taft in such an indelicate hurry to rush the arbitration treaty into the Senate? Because Germany was preparing to attack Great Britain in August, and only the moral influence of a possible entente between Great Britain and the United States. The Liberal and the Irish parties have on two occasions taken se­ uire on English royalty. At one time it was thought that the Irish party would take the matter to Washington. On last Thanksgiving Day, Ambassador Reid contumeliously aired his opinion of Americans at the dinner given by the American Socie­ ty in London. He said that Americans who visited England were generally more refined. Those who referred to America as "God's country" and who couldn't find anything as good in England as in America, and women who wished to intrude their republican pres­ ence on English majesty. And thus in public speech did the man who represents the United States in Great Britain hold his own countrymen and countrywomen up to ridicule. And on Thanksgiving Day, a day on which, with all respect, they say something fair and kind, he had done better to have held his peace.

The English newspapers made much of Ambassador Reid's anti­ Americanism, but without making reference to the fact that the effect that even the American Ambassador could not stand his people. And why, may the American people consistently ask, does our country, with its struggle for freedom, its splendid war effort and its exasperate Mr. Whitelaw Reid to such an extent that he must select Thanksgiving Day of all days to criticize at a public dinner our warm-hearted and truthful reference to our own country? As to the American women he holds in such contempt for endeavoring to "intrude" their republican presence on English royalty, why should they not, if they wish to, and royalty wants them? Can Mr. Reid, with all his close experience of royalty, begin to compare any royal house in the world with even the averagely refined American family? Not! Can he compare any of the royal women with American women in refinement, courtesy, genuine kindness, brains, wit, or honorable pride and virtue? No doubt the United States Ambassador, knowing the distaste the English King and Queen have for Americans, would turn it to account by barring out all but his numerous family and family-in-law from the sensi­tive royal presence. He has only to glance casually at the picture of the group of guests at Ambassador Reid's country home in Eng­ land, where King Edward is seen sitting close to D. O. Mills, Mr. Reid's father-in-law, to observe the angry and disgusted expression on His Majesty's face at being roped in so neatly and being obliged to sit and have his royal face and figure taken "with that d—d old nobody, Mills." But the possibility of an entente with America, and possibly in time—worse, the King was only playing the game even if it did upset him.

Cecil Rhodes' dream of empire found expression in his legacy pro­ viding for the education of youths in England. Rhodes hoped that the process of time would gradually prove an influence in changing the history of the United States as it is written and studied. This plan was to be carried out and taught in English colleges and desires that it should be taught in America in order to do Justice to England.

Rhodes sagaciously remarked that as far as education went, every 10 years saw a new generation. As the influence of American boys educated under English direction increased, so would the tendency to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to sug­ gest and more certain of success. The history of our country as written, studied, and believed in England would be the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress.
2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only Judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain, and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate.
3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specifically prepared).
4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If under pressure they must be brought to heel by continual watching until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign.
5. After which the process of time will gradually prove an influence in changing the history of the United States as it is written and studied. This plan was to be carried out and taught in English colleges and desires that it should be taught in America in order to do Justice to England.

Rhodes sagaciously remarked that as far as education went, every 10 years saw a new generation. As the influence of American boys educated under English direction increased, so would the tendency to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to sug­ gest and more certain of success. The history of our country as written, studied, and believed in England would be the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress.
2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only Judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain, and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate.
3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specifically prepared).
4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If under pressure they must be brought to heel by continual watching until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign.
5. After which the process of time will gradually prove an influence in changing the history of the United States as it is written and studied. This plan was to be carried out and taught in English colleges and desires that it should be taught in America in order to do Justice to England.

Rhodes sagaciously remarked that as far as education went, every 10 years saw a new generation. As the influence of American boys educated under English direction increased, so would the tendency to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to sug­ gest and more certain of success. The history of our country as written, studied, and believed in England would be the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress.
2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only Judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain, and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate.
3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specifically prepared).
4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If under pressure they must be brought to heel by continual watching until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign.
5. After which the process of time will gradually prove an influence in changing the history of the United States as it is written and studied. This plan was to be carried out and taught in English colleges and desires that it should be taught in America in order to do Justice to England.
13. The women of men showing hostility to "peace" must be socially ostracized.
14. In 1899 a strong phalanx of influential people in favor of "peace" has been created, and the exchange of British and American naval officers accomplished, and as many as possible of the United States troops to be sent to India, the King and Queen of England may then visit Washington.
16. Men whose wealth prevents their being influenced by money must have their existence and position and possibly a title dangled before their wives' eyes.
17. When newspapers cannot be bought or leased, new publications must be sold for political reasons.
18. Educators must receive special favors in flattering newspaper notices; and wide publicity must not be given to Independence Day exercises. The public demonstration of "cut" and held up to ridicule. Any demonstrations with fireworks must be strongly opposed and discouraged on the ground of protection to life and property.
19. The clap of celebration must be arranged to take place in the United States in 1915, to commemorate 100 years of peace between Great Britain and America, by which time the object and advantage of the service which Japan must be ever prepared and ready to offer, if necessary, must have honors and position and possibly a title dangled before the United States.
20. Education of the masses must be discouraged, in order to create harmony with the desires of the wealthy and the several trusts, who will see in such a suggestion a strong tendency to reduce wages from their now unreasonable heights to the basis of wages paid in Great Britain; also, the suggestion that the ignorant, untrained to organize so forcibly as the economic group must be widely appreciated as dissension and suspicion of their own leaders can be more easily advanced.
21. Against immigration may be aroused in the United States by giving wide publicity to all individual cases of rejection of immigrants for reasons of acute poverty, insanity or crime. The idea of rejection of immigrants for reasons of acute poverty, insanity or crime, must take up his residence in Canada.
22. Arbitration, offensive or defensive alliances, andfinally peace must be brought about as quickly as possible. For the first, the army, as we all know, is the army of the people, and the policy and diplomacy of his Government speaks with authority substantially with the Carnegian peace at the price of liberty!
23. With the assistance of some important and powerful trust, such as the Meat Trust, strained relations may be brought about between Germany and the United States; in such event, and with a defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain, a casus belli of the slightest honor or courage, and comparing them detrimentally to the gentlemen he had known in Pall Mall, he was scattering broadcast in New York and Washington his hypocrisy, criticism, and admiration for the great Republic and the American people. His comparison of the Canadian soldier to the United States soldier leaves nothing to be admired in the American soldier, and he goes on with small quotations, one must say that many of his statements regarding the people whose bread he broke are devoid of the merits of truth.
24. It is suggested to embrace France in the arbitration treaties, for the French army at the price of the United States, which received him with open-hearted hospitality, he also says that many of his statements regarding the hatred the English army, he broke are devoid of the merits of truth.
25. As the great Japanese admiral placed a wreath at Washington's Tomb, did any of us remember the almost prophetic words of the First American President, "to beware of entangling alliances"?
26. Should a suggestion be made to Congress that it will be next impossible to hold the Philippines without increasing our Army, which will eventually enable him to hold his residence in Canada.
27. The inefficiency of the Senators and Representatives is systematically exaggerated in the American public press, and it is teeming with contempt and bitterness. Even the clubs in the United States, which received him with open-hearted hospitality, for this cause, one must say that many of his statements regarding the people whose bread he broke are devoid of the merits of truth.
28. Secrecy is often essential in negotiations, but secrecy is impossible when a treaty must be communicated to the Senate. The Senate is not popular with the country at large.
29. It is generally believed that Members of Congress, as a rule, are extremely difficult for the Japanese to understand, and that the senators have dally and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, enmity, detestation, and hatred. "Americans who favor 'Carnegie peace,' otherwise called 'absorption,' will do well to read 'Y, America's Peril.'" The Y is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. The opening chapter of Lieutenant Colonel Lowther's book, in its general exaggeration of lawlessness in the United States, has helped to cement the idea in the English mind that the United States is not popular with the country at large.
30. Following are a few printable extracts from this book:
31. "There can be no doubt that America is the dumping ground of all books written by Englishmen about the United States I naturally supposed the public would be the only book on the "Yankee" he has ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, enmity, detestation, and hatred. "Americans who favor 'Carnegie peace,' otherwise called 'absorption,' will do well to read 'Y, America's Peril.'" The Y is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. The opening chapter of Lieutenant Colonel Lowther's book, in its general exaggeration of lawlessness in the United States, has helped to cement the idea in the English mind that the United States is not popular with the country at large.
32. "There can be no doubt that America is the dumping ground of all books written by Englishmen about the United States I naturally supposed the public would be the only book on the "Yankee" he has ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, enmity, detestation, and hatred. "Americans who favor 'Carnegie peace,' otherwise called 'absorption,' will do well to read 'Y, America's Peril.'" The Y is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean Yankee. The opening chapter of Lieutenant Colonel Lowther's book, in its general exaggeration of lawlessness in the United States, has helped to cement the idea in the English mind that the United States is not popular with the country at large.
than three generations the United States will be unfit for a civili­
lized lady or gentlemen to live in.

"From the boy who shies your boots to the Senator, they are a
different breed. This writer tells that the Americans are the cast-offs from every land on the face of the earth.

I saw a good deal of the American woman—in fact, "most all" that she could show me without exposing herself to Yankee's anger. The American woman is a hired helpmate. It is a curious fact that she does not care to fight with their fists. The American police are no more fitted for police than a barrel; they bear a resemblance to a walrus on end. They are executed in the same fashion as a splendid wooden ship. The American woman is lackadaisical. She bears a resemblance to a poodle dog and girl.

I was informed that in a western town, there was not a virtuous woman, and that 75 percent of them had suffered from mumps, appendicitis.

(Writer's note—particularly regarding the explanation of this last statement, which appears in the book, cannot be printed.)

Yankee is a deadly assassin, worse than a rattle snake. In a Yankee is avowed, bravo and true to 1 Yankee does not care to fight with his fists. The American police are no more fitted for police than a barrel; they bear a resemblance to a walrus on end. They are executed in the same fashion as a splendid wooden ship.

I was informed that in a western town, there was not a virtuous woman, and that 75 percent of them had suffered from mumps, appendicitis.
great. Ask the Indians. Ask the Egyptians! * * * and you might also ask Mr. Morgan Shuster. Hands off!

Carnegie set up the Church Peace Union in 1914 with a $2,000,000 fund to further his ideals.

World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches has as its stated purpose "To organize the religious forces of the world so that the weight of all churches and Christians can be brought to bear upon the relations of governments and peoples."

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part VII

REMARKS

HON. J. THORKELSON
OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 3, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON, Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article by the Reverend Dr. W. Pascoe Board which appeared in the National Message, March 28, 1936, the official publication of the British-Israel World Federation. This article is entitled "British-Israel Is True."

We wish to speak a word of caution and expostulation to those of our brethren of the Christian ministry who are boldly challenging the truth of the British-Israel.

First, we may present our credentials to Justify what we are about to say hereafter. The following has been written without partiality on the part of our authors, but the equal truth be no question that they carry the weight of the judgment of the clergy-men and ministers, educators, and other professional men, and of the laity, who stand with us in the many countries where our movement prevails.

What is the truth of the British-Israel? The truth is that the British-Israel is not a denomination and is not an ecclesiastic sect; but is instead a subsidized political organization. The question may then be asked, How can the British-Israel call the Christian clergy "brethren" when their organization is not ecclesiastic, but political, as I have stated? It is generally stated, in order to give weight by comparison to the opposition, that there are no scholars in the British-Israel movement. No doubt those who make such statements think that they are strictly adhering to truth, and that this movement is one carried forward by those not qualified to Judge.

The statement, however, is not only untrue—which is the negative form of the statement—it is positively untrue. A much shorter form of expression might be used. Facts will be desired to support this statement. Anyone who cares to search the literature of the British-Israel movement with the fact that the small number who for many years stood together in defense of this truth a very large proportion of them carried the various degrees which our universities bestow. Such degrees were earned from Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham, Durham, Trinity College, Dublin, Aberdeen, Yale, McGill, Toronto, British Columbia, and many other universities. We warn our opponents, if they have any respect for truth, to avoid circulating such misleading statements as these.

I do not believe anyone will deny that the British-Israel World Federation is well connected and well financed. The question is, Who are the financial promoters of the subversive movement to establish a world government? Can it be possible that the international bankers are the financial backers of this movement? Can it be connected with the Grand Orient Lodge? Is it not true that the British-Israel and its proponents comprise the group now actively promoting war, and is it not true that those who are the defenders of this movement are those who control gold and international gold credit?

We must recognize that the British-Israel world movement is anti-American and destructive to the principles of this Government.

Turning to standing and experience in the various churches. Within our ranks have been bishops, bishops, well-placed clergy, ministers of high standing in the various churches, heads of educational departments and institutions, distinguished members of the bar, and so on. Such appointments have been occupied by many of those referred to have been achieved through merit in long and vigorous years of service in the various branches of the Christian church.

It is indeed unfortunate that many Christian churches have allowed the British-Israel in the church organizations.

Ministers should know that political movements within church organizations will destroy the church itself.

Of late a movement to bring forward such leaders as Dr. Goudge, Dr. Dimont, Dr. Campbell, and so on, heads of theological divinity schools, has evidently had as its object the forming of a ring around us of authority. We recognize the attainments and achievements of these highly esteemed men in other fields, but not in the one under consideration. Within our movement we can meet gentlemen of equal attainments, of as wide experience; teachers and authors of equal standing. We cannot allow position or authority to weigh in a question of facts and truth. This argument does not meet the point at issue. But if the argument continues to be advanced, we balance it as we have already done.

We respectfully ask of the rank and file, of those who oppose us, "Can it be possible that this movement is connected with the international bankers?" It is not possible that the international bankers are the financial promoters of this movement. We believe that the British-Israel is a subsidized political organization. The argument continues to be advanced, we balance it as we have already done.

We accept the Bible as it stands. We are quite aware of the vacy of some of the statements of our opponents that they are interested in a Judaic state, and they are not the gentiles or those which the British-Israel have appointed themselves as the chosen people to sit in Judah as a kingdom under David, and so stated in the latter paragraph. The British-Israel movement is, therefore, backed by those who are interested in a Judaic state, and they are not the gentiles or those which the British-Israel have appointed themselves as the chosen people to sit in Judah as a kingdom under David, and so stated in the latter paragraph.

The Bible deals with Israel as a continuous national entity, from Sinal to the end of the world.

The Bible deals with Judah as a separate national entity, from its organization as a kingdom under David to the coming again of our Lord Jesus Christ.

These two paragraphs are illuminating, for they reveal the real purpose of the British-Israel plan; and it is to establish Judaism as a kingdom under David, and so stated in the latter paragraph. The British-Israel movement is, therefore, backed by those who are interested in a Judaic state, and they are not the gentiles or those which the British-Israel have appointed themselves as the chosen people to sit in Judah as a kingdom under David, and so stated in the latter paragraph.

The Bible deals with the continental empires and nations, from the granting of the Imperial charter to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, and to his successors right down to that time indicated by Daniel, of which he said, I beheld till the thrones were cast down • • •. Many scriptures show this to have been the ending of the Babylon succession, which took place in A. D. 1018, 2,520 years after the granting of the great Babylon charter. Since those times the British-Israel movement has been the chief actors on the stage. They have so monopolized the activities of world history that what has taken place outside of their scope has scarcely been worth telling.

Bible prophecy and secular history are now merged into one. This is within the scope of our faith. What objection has any churchman of any denomination to make of the facts here given.

263553—19504
and on what grounds can such objection be raised? Surely every Bible reader must know the truth of that which we have just stated. 

We see and know that the general course of the history of each of these peoples is told in the prophetic scriptures. Further, by the study of these lines of prophecy the general course of world history was foretold. 

We take these lines of prophecy and compare them carefully with history. This is not an exercise of our adoration but a serious research, which we have gone to the labor and expense of making. For instance, for years we have maintained a research department, the members of which have worked and still work in such institutions as the British Museum, and elsewhere, where the treasures of knowledge are deposited. As a result of the general scholarly research and the knowledge thus acquired, we can give chapter and verse for much of the information required to establish the fact that history fully fulfills prophecy. A large and growing literature is produced and is still being produced in this field of research.

What a triumph that is for the Bible and for those who preach the Bible facts and truths. Dr. Driver was compelled by his lack of this special knowledge to admit what he believed to be a fact, that many of the promises made by God to the northern Kingdom of Israel and to the southern Kingdom of Judah had never been fulfilled, and that circumstances have so changed that these promises can never be fulfilled, but must be rather looked upon as ideals which God would fain see fulfilled in the life of His people. This is not a mere verbal criterion, but an impossibility, which we can demonstrate by reference to Scripture, and to much of the information produced by a scholarly research, which we have gone to the labor and expense of making. For instance, for years we have maintained a research department, the members of which have worked and still work in such institutions as the British Museum, and elsewhere, where the treasures of knowledge are deposited. As a result of the general scholarly research and the knowledge thus acquired, we can give chapter and verse for much of the information required to establish the fact that history fully fulfills prophecy. A large and growing literature is produced and is still being produced in this field of research.

The question is asked, What are the standards of doctrine recognized in the British-Israel movement? We make answer: We form the basis of our movement, the principles and practices of our movement, and the provisions of our movement, as our standards of doctrine. 

We are not an ecclesiastical sect; our members as a rule are members in good standing in their own communions. We send a constantly increasing army of members into congregations and churches. We take none out. We leave it to the membership and adherents of our movement to exercise perfect freedom as to the formula by which they express their faith. 

The statement leaves no doubt as to this movement, for it is an organization which Judah is employing to destroy and upset Christian faiths in order to establish their own world state. The statement means that the taxpayers of the United States, who pay the expenses of the Army, and particularly the armed forces of the United States, to aid him so that his union now. This in itself proves clearly that all of these movements are un-American, anti-American and most dammably subversive. If we had a patriotic Justice Department and law-enforcement bodies that had the interest of the United States at heart, they would bring every one of these organizations before the bar of justice, because they are enemies of the United States and performing treasonable acts against our Government.

This paragraph also identifies the source of this movement in these words:

We are probably unique in this case, that alone we hold what was generally held by the established church, the Covenanters, the Puritans, and all the great denominations up to a very recent period, namely, the fact that Britain and her associate nations are Israel. Consequently we hold the Bible in its entirety, both in its references to church and state; we hold the prayer book to mean fully what it says: we hold the great confessions of faith, with all the understanding of the fathers who produced them. We hold the standard of doctrine which the great denominations of the church, and we hold the understanding of the fathers who produced them. We believe the time is speedily coming when upon the holy vessels of the temple and the bells of the horses in the streets there will be inscribed equally, "Holiness to the Lord."
are to give their lives—not in protection or defense of the United States, but for the sole purpose of establishing a kingdom in Arabia with Jerusalem as the capital, and with David as the king of the world.

I now conclude by quoting the last paragraph:

These are the things we teach. On what ground do Christian ministers oppose us? On what ground do they say that we are schismatic or heretics? Surely, if either ourselves or our opponents are schismatic or heretics, it must be our opponents, for we stand squarely for the faith which was first delivered to the saints.

Published by the Covenant Publishing Co., Ltd., 6 Buckingham Gate, London, SW. 1. Printed by the Stanhope Press, Ltd., Rochester, Kent.

I hope that Members of Congress will read this insert, entitled, "British-Israel Is True," and another insert entitled, "The International Situation," because both state the purpose of the British and the American Israel, as well as the Anglo-Saxon Federation.

---

**Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and Internal Strife—Part VIII**

**REMARKS**

**HON. J. THORKELSON**

**OF MONTANA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Tuesday, September 3, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article entitled, "The International Situation." This article appeared in the National Message, the official organ of the British-Israel World Federation, under date of November 25, 1925. It is also affiliated with the American-Israel Movement, located in Knoxville, Tenn.

The front page of this pamphlet shows the battle map of Egypt and Arabia, with arrows pointing from Ethiopia toward the Sudan; and with three arrows pointing from Persia, Siberia, and Tobolks, toward Iraq and Arabia. There are also three arrows pointing from Moscow, central Europe, and southern Europe toward Syria, and one arrow from Libya, pointing toward Egypt. This map is therefore to show the direction of attack on these British Mandates, as prophesied by the British-Israel World Federation.

What is our position in this battle plan of British-Israel? Our position is supposed to be on the side of Great Britain, to war in the Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Palestine, and Syria, against all the world powers. It will require a large army to fight the world, and we have not yet started when the Chief insists that we call out 40,000,000 men to fight for the British-Israel World Federation. All of this is to establish Jerusalem as the capital of the world and the center of this government in Egypt and Arabia.

Our Army will travel by the way of the Pacific and Indian Ocean to India and the South African British possessions, such as Tanganyika and Rhodesia, from which attack will be launched against the forces that are supposed to attack this little parcel of land lying on each side of the Red Sea. This might seem like a crazy plan, but it is that which the British-Israel and Great Britain have in mind in this war.

I have described the map and shall now insert the article which appears on the other side of the pamphlet.

We come to the consideration of the international situation. The attention of the world has been drawn irresistibly to Italy by the movements of Italy. This is focused at the moment on the invasion of Ethiopia. We have not dealt at large with this matter, and we have avoided having much discussion on it in the National Message. It is important, but it is, alas, but a detail of the larger plan. Italy is moving; Russia is quiescent, and Germany active only within her own boundaries. We consider that Italy is less of a menace to ultimate world peace than either Russia or Germany. We turn to our Book and there find our instructions. We give, in connection with this article, a map of the heart of the world. We call to mind that the city of Jerusalem is placed exactly in the center of the world's population.

We further call to mind that the great pyramid is the center of the land surface of the world. Around those two centers, including them, we find the mandated territories and possessions of Britain. Taking Jerusalem as a center, and looking eastward and north and south, we have Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Trans-Arabia, Egypt, the Sudan, and looking southward, we have Egypt and the Sudan; with the countries beyond that we do not now deal; they do not come into the sphere of the British mandates and territories and possessions as the heart of the world, and this they are. Whoever possesses them a quarter of a century from now will dominate the world. Such a thing cannot be. We believe that the Czelt-Saxon world is Israel. Therefore, Israel, the sons of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with Ishmael, will possess the land.

But Italy has announced the intention to retain that which once constituted the eastern part of the Roman Empire. That is plain enough and needs no explanation.

Russia has long announced her intention and has every plan made to occupy the northeast of China, with the intention of occupying the whole or a part thereof. First among them will be the chief prince of Meshech (Moscow) and Tobolks (Tokotk), The second group listed are Gomer (Middle Europe) and all his bands, the house of Tagarnarum (the north quarters, and all his bands, and many peoples with him. In the map on the previous page we have traced arrows to show the lines of approach by which the various peoples will invade the British territories, all aiming at Jerusalem as the central goal.

Translated into modern phraseology. Central Europe, Russia, and that power which holds Ethiopia and Libya will be marching toward a common center with one definite purpose; namely, the seizing of the land. Those who would read what will be the final issue of the matter may read the passages already named in Joel and Zechariah and, more specifically, the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth chapters of Ezekiel.

The following passages furnish those details:

And say, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal. And the chief prince of Rosh, Pul, and Cush shall come against thee out of many countries, and their ships shall come out of a far country; and shall set up a standard against thee, and cast up a very high mount, and cut out a very faire valley against thee.

And I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy jaws, and I will bring thee forth, and all thy bands, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with brass, and all of them with helmets. And I will make thy spoil and all thy prey to spoil the prey before their eyes.

Gomer, and all his bands; the house of Tagarnarum of the north quarters; and all his bands: and many peoples with him. In the copy of the Oxford Bible it begins at page 1112. It embraces less than four pages, and can be read in half an hour. I would recommend then that Members of Congress read the passage entitled, "The International Situation," because both state the purpose of the British and American Israel, as well as the Anglo-Saxon Federation.

---

**Tuesday, September 3, 1940**

Mr. Speaker, I shall make no comments on this article, except to say that this is a description of the coming war that is planned to take place in Egypt. I shall now include excerpts from other articles, giving the names of the magazines, so that those who read may be better informed of the most devilish plot which has ever been evolved by the brain of man.

I now quote from "The hand of God in the White House," by Edna Bandler:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, ordained and used by God to be His executor—to be the leader and deliverer of His people (like Moses) to...
deliver them out of the oppression and out of the chaos.

Only the hand of God could have delivered this man out of the net of the Chaldeans. But he stood alone like a Christian statesman and pleaded the cause of his people. Last Christmas he was honored by the organization of the New York World Federation, an organization which he himself helped to found. I shall now quote from a book entitled "The House of Israel":

"Much is made of the "perpetuity of the Davidic throne." If the Davidic throne was to be established forever, then it must be found somewhere now. The English throne must therefore be the Davidic throne, and King George the seed of David, for does not the Scripture say that "David shall never want a man sit upon the throne of the house of Israel"? (Jer. 33: 17, 20-21.)"

The British military and naval service, which we intend placing in the hands of every officer in the United States Army and Navy. As a foretaste of what our readers are to receive in the next months from the publication of these wonderful stories of God's dealing in the lives of great men of empire, we quote a sentence or two, from an article written by Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman which accompanied the manuscript. "I send it with the earnestest prayer that my experience as a reconstituted sailor may help some brother officer in the United States Navy to lay down the arms of his rebellion at the feet of the Lord Jesus, the captain of the Lord's host, and accept from these pierced hands God's gift of eternal life." These adorning stars are men who won their promotions and highest honors in the Great War. Their testimonies are going to be of great interest, heart warming, thrilling words to put into the hands of young people.

This movement is very subtle, and as its face appears to be a Christian movement. We must, however, take into consideration that the people who fight and die in this war are not only Christians, but include other creeds and races as well. We will conscript an army today, not to protect America, for we are not threatened. We will instead organize an army to fight in the Holy Land on the side of the English. Can we hope to succeed in this war, facing as we will all nations in the world? The answer is absolutely "No." We should, therefore, make it our business to build the defenses of the United States, wash our hands of this deadly international intrigue that is ensnaring common sense and sound reasoning. And this may be done, as I have said many, many times, by returning to our fundamental teachings and to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States.
Anglo-Israel literature has been saturated with predictions that Armageddon would take place in the years 1928 to 1934. In this period was included the seven times for Judah’s trouble, the gathering of all nation-made laws by Britain and America, the adoption of the constitutional law given to Moses and the assumption of Authority by Christ. We were told that 1934 was the last war for 1,000 years. It was flatly stated that if these things did not come to pass as scheduled, it would be the first time that the revelation of the Sone Bible (pyramid) had come true. 

McKendrick went so far as to say: “You can depend upon it that every divinely inspired prophecy from 1917 to 1938 will come true at the allotted date. Armageddon will be upon us 11 years from the time we took Jerusalem.”

Those who are sincere seekers of truth should accept our challenge to read Mr. Aldrich’s booklet and check his quotations with the best known books of the movement, showing how their dates brought forth nothing, and how subsequent issues of the books dropped these doctrines, but we do pray that they will let the sure Word of Prophecy be their guide. When the books of men become essential to one’s maintaining of a system called Christian, we have reason to suspect that we are off the main track.

I have taken the liberty of including this article, in order to show that British-Israel is suspected by many people, who know the real background of this movement. My reason for inserting these articles is to bring to light the fact that there is a movement on foot to try to establish authenticity, or to prove the prophecies of the Old Testament. We have no need for occultism, or for astrology, or for phrenology; we have no need of schemers to repair its unity, for it has never been broken. The unity for which our Lord prayed (John, 17:21-23) is a unity of life in the Father and in Himself.

If the good bishop is working for such a unity, produced only through the regeneration of individuals, we are with him. A church that is to be the subject of the Holy Spirit must be the church on the eternal rock—the deity and atoning work of Jesus Christ. The apostate denominations can never be brought together on such a basis. Any vast human organization such as is proposed can only serve to create hostility, for it has never been broken. The unity of the mystic church, comprised of born-again persons, wherever they may be, and God’s purpose requires no tinkering at the hands of schemers to repair its unity, for it has never been broken. The unity for which our Lord prayed is the unity for which our Lord prayed (John, 17:21-23) is a unity of life in the Father and in Himself.

My opinion is that the people should be left free to worship as they please, within the rights and liberties of the Constitution. For anyone to attempt to establish a monopolistic church, as advocated by Bishop Manning, is as unsound as monopoly in commerce and of the gold which is now in the Treasury of the United States. All of this is a part of the British-Israel plan to undermine the United States. I shall now quote another article from the same magazine entitled “Proofs of British-Israel Trickery,” on page 21:

PROOFS OF BRITISH-ISRAEL TRICKERY

If it seems to some of our readers that we have much to say on the subject of Anglo-Israelism, they should understand that our object is not to disprove but to prove. We are taking up with these ideas, and our increasing conviction that this is one of the latter-day deceptions, leads us to repeat our warnings.

We sometimes receive letters from premillenial ministers defending these doctrines, and demonstating that we have no right to term this a heresy for it is being preached by many who are true to the fundamentals of salvation. This we do not deny, but we are certain that these sincere men do not realize to what extent they have been imposed upon by official literature of the movement, or to what port they are being led. It may be that the advocates of Anglo-Israelism preach “Christ and Him crucified,” but it is equally certain that some of the outstanding writers on the subject have concealed the message by each legalism in its full potency. In all the literature, it is the peculiar “gospel of the kingdom” which is given prominence, and this is a doctrine of the franchise of the Anglo-Saxon people and their calling to reform the world.

One of the most startling exposures of the official literature that we have seen in small form is a recent booklet by Rev. Roy L. Aldrich, who has been classified as Anglo-Israelist Refutator. He dated the subject with Howard B. Rand, general secretary of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, in a high school auditorium in Detroit. Mr. Rand utterly failed to answer the propositions stated by Mr. Aldrich.

In the booklet mentioned, Mr. Aldrich gives numerous quotations from the best known books of the movement, showing that the writers have deliberately misquoted Scripture or omitted portions of verses which would have ruined the argument. He shows how these books have also misrepresented the position of the church, and how they have deliberately misquoted Scripture or omitted portions of verses which would have ruined the argument. He shows how these books have also misrepresented the position of the church. But if one wishes to arrive at the conclusion of the thing, he should read the quotations as to time reckonings and the setting of dates based upon pyramid measurings and the year-day theory. He quotes again and again from predictions of officially recognized leaders, showing how their dates brought forth nothing, and how subsequent issues of the books dropped these references and substituted references to dates still in the future.
People like the signers of this manifesto are responsible for anti-Semitism, for it is they who designate the anti-Semite and who raise the question so that it becomes an issue. These gentlemen who signed the manifesto must be Semites, or else they should have no need to say in是什么意思

As Dr. Smaller Mathews once put it: "The church should be less concerned in rescuing people than in educating them to keep out of danger."