



From the desk of Pierre Beaudry



“UNHEIMLICH!”

(How the Synarchy created Hitler.)
by Pierre beaudry, November 11, 2012



“Sense-perception is a mere passive impression that has no ontological significance for the mind’s creative imagination; creative insight, on the other hand, is an action on the universe that is filled with meaning and whose intention is to willfully change that universe for the better.”

Dehors Debonneheure



Figure 1. British fascist leader, Oswald Mosley, inspecting his Black Shirts in England, 1936. This is what happens when people believe in the religious powers of sense-perception.

FOREWORD

There is in the current strategic world situation an eerie feeling of historical *déjà vu* which is terribly upsetting, because the fear of a Third World War that might be a terminal thermonuclear war just won't go away. Lyn made the crucial point about this question by recasting the cause of war to the antique oligarchical destruction of Troy as the ghost of the current British-Saudi-BAE system of war that is behind the two 9/11 attacks against the United States.

The best word for describing this state of world affair is the German concept of *unheimlich*, because deep down in the collective soul of European and American people, there is a very serious worry that there might not be any hope for the future existence of mankind, and that the more recent cause of that unsettling thought has been undermining Western Civilization ever since the breakdown of the Charlemagne Kingdom at the *Treaty of Verdun* in 843.

This report intends to show how the history of the revanchist war policy between France and Germany stems from that original division which has been at the source of an imperialist tendency that leads invariably to a fascist dictatorship under the Synarchy Movement of Empire. The point is that humanity will self-destruct unless this infantile and barbarian threat is understood and eradicated. However, the true source of fascist dictatorship does not lie in *revanchism per se*; it is located in the infatuated power of sense-perception as opposed to mind.

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INTRODUCTION: WHY LOOK AT THE FUTURE FROM BEFORE WORLD WAR ONE?

“Mind is the process of integrating three distinct mental functions: processing sense-perceptions, creating insights, and causing changes through will power. When you have all three functions harmonically ordered in a socially congruent state, society becomes creative and peaceful; when you have only sense-perception and will power, you have Fascism and war.”

Dehors Debonneheure.

There is a reason why Lyn keeps returning to Bismarck and talking about the necessity to impose mind over sense-perception from the future. It is because if you don't do that, all you will see in the

distorted mirror of history is the fallacy of how the present world situation is experiencing a replay of the past. The reason for this eerie feeling is that the world has been experiencing systematic destructiveness of human creativity since about the middle of the nineteenth century, and the current strategic situation seems to be a mirror image of the conditions that were decided more than a hundred years ago, when Germany invaded France in 1870, and then, again, when the *Triple Entente Cordiale* was signed between the British Empire, Russia, and France in 1907.

The only difference between then and now seems to be that the Triple Alliance for World War Two has now shifted to the UK, France, and the United States against Russia and China, and the trigger mechanism to launch it is not located in Sarajevo, but in Damascus. If you want to know what the British Empire is up to, and how you can change the future they have in store for you, you must rethink how World War One was set up, and change in yourself the axioms that led to the disaster of that genocidal war. As Lyn put it: “So, everyone of you has a purging job to do on their own mind.”

This means that you have to get to the true integration of another triple alliance, which is the alliance among sense-perception, mind, and will power in accordance with the Peace of Westphalia, otherwise the simple combination of sense-perception and will power will lead you to Fascism. From the geopolitical standpoint of the British oligarchy, the axioms that led to World War One are precisely leading to fascism all over again today, because they embody the oligarchical principle of going along to get along, which itself, is congruent with the greenie principle of the survival of the fittest. It is with that geopolitical view that World War One was meant to be an endless war, a war of attrition and despair, a war of genocide against mankind and human creativity.

In 1913, H.G. Wells was asked by British Intelligence to write a book to justify Edward VII in his design of going to war against Germany. In that book titled [The War That Will End War](#), H.G. Wells, wrote: “The cause of this war was the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium. We declared war because we were bound by treaty to declare war. We have pledged to protect the integrity of Belgium since the kingdom of Belgium existed.” That statement was a complete lie made to cover-up British Royal intentions. This was merely a sense-perception cover up of imperial power, and it is being flexed again today for the extinction of the human species. Unless we change that situation now, we risk losing all of mankind during the immediate period ahead. It is that serious. There was no creative insight that could stop this diabolical plan a hundred years ago when the so-called “Peacemaker” Edward VII hatched his plan, but there is now. And, don’t forget the truth that Parlmerston once pronounced to identify the unflinching British oligarchy’s policy: ***“Britain has no permanent allies and no permanent enemies, she only has permanent interests.”***

In fact, Wells was totally in line with the British imperialist method of lying, which is to take the effect for the cause, or to make public the popular credible perception that the shadow must prevail over the real intention behind the perception. In fact, there was a more profound reason for Britain to go to war against Germany in 1914, and Wells let it slip only a few pages later. The reason was genocide. The purpose was total extermination of the German people. This is how Wells put it:

“There can be no diplomatic settlement that will leave German Imperialism free to explain away its failure to its people and start new preparations. We have to go on until we are absolutely done for, or until the Germans as a people know that they are beaten, and are

convinced that they have had enough of war.” (Herbert George Wells, [*The War That Will End War*](#), New York, Duffield & Company, 1914, p. 11)

Later, British Prime Minister Lloyd George followed the same precept, except, he announced the coming of the Second World War before the First World War was over: “*This war, like the next war,*” he said, “*is a war to end war.*” In total agreement with the two British genocidalists, American President Woodrow Wilson of Ku Klux Klan fame modified the phrase by saying: “*the war to end all wars.*” Then later, after the British assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon demonstrated that he also had the same intention, when he wrote in his speech on *Silent Majority*: “*I do not tell you that the war in Vietnam is the war to end wars.*” Nixon was totally committed to the genocidal policy of Britain. Now, think for a moment and ask yourself: “Have we reached the point where the British intention of World War One has finally come to its full realization yet, or are you willing to place yourself, as Lyn put it, under the “*Tyranny of Optimism?*””

Look at the situation in the following way. Millions of people have fought and died in two World Wars, yet that is barely enough in comparison with the growth of the world population of today. The immediate results of the two world wars demonstrated they were unsatisfactory, because the two wars only caused 39 million and 73 million casualties respectively. War may be a good way for a few to get rich, but it is an expensive way to eliminate billions of people. As Bertrand Russell put it:

“War, as I remarked a moment ago, has hitherto been disappointing in this respect, but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could be spread throughout the world once in every generation survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. There would be nothing in this to offend the consciences of the devout or to restrain the ambitions of nationalists. The state of affairs might be somewhat unpleasant, but what of that? Really high-minded people are indifferent to happiness, especially other people’s.” Bertrand Russell, *The Impact of Science on Society*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1953, p. 104.)

Thus, the British plan is to reduce the world population from 7 billion down to 1 billion. They need a new World War to finish the job, including a thermonuclear war. Do you wish to put an end to war? Then, you must be prepared to go to hell in a thermonuclear cloud. Because, that’s how the British planned to put an end to it. In a sense, one way or another the immediate period ahead will determine the end of all wars. Isn’t this what World War One was meant to be in the first place? Isn’t that what British Imperialism has always been about: the business of interminable wars to reduce world population?

1. THE LONG HISTORY OF REVANCHISM BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE

“The ghost that seems to stalk.” Lyndon LaRouche

How did the universe come to be what is today? Up until now, scientists and historians have looked at the past of the universe and have studied how the past determined the present. If you proceed in

the same manner, you will never know the answer. Why? Because if you wish to know the truth, you must look at what the universe is becoming as opposed to what it has been.

The only way to understand the history of the world is to discover the crucial moments that change profoundly the course of historical events of different peoples, and to evaluate if those axiomatic changes have benefited mankind or have caused mankind to degenerate. For example, the case of *revanchism* between the German people and the French people. What is it based on? It is based on a historical anomaly that broke apart the Carolingian Economic Platform by having the Germans and the French believe that their respective social identities were based on accepting the rule of *going along to get along*.



Figure 2. Partitioning of the Charlemagne Realm at the *Treaty of Verdun of 843*. (Histoire et Géographie – Atlas Général Vidal-Lablanche, Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1898.)

The origins of this German and French swindle can be traced back to the grandchildren of Charlemagne at the *Oath of Strasbourg in 842*, when Louis the German and Charles the Bald swore in their respective languages to “defend” each other against their third brother Lothair. Such destructive scheming is the result of an infatuation with sensual or sense perceptual gratification and is exemplary of

an anti-Westphalia principle whereby an agreement between two sense-perception-driven minds against a third can only breed injustice and revenge; while the principle of the *advantage of the other* of the Peace of Westphalia is based on a reciprocity of congruence between three minds, such that a third should always be willing to sacrifice his own personal self-interest for the higher purpose of benefiting the other two. The latter is the key to peace; the former opens the door to war.

After a three-year civil war (840-843) between the three grandsons of Charlemagne, the realm was divided into three separate parts under the *Treaty of Verdun of 843*. The proposal for such a division reflected an old Frankish custom of dividing the family inheritance equally among the children. However, a nation is not a family business. The partitioning of the Carolingian Kingdom was encouraged by a Venetian alliance which included elements of the Norman Invasion. The weakest part of the three royal domains was the middle section of the realm called Lotharingie after the name of the oldest of the three brothers, Lothair, which included Italian Lombardy, Provence, Burgundy, Alsace, Lorraine, and the Low Countries. (See **Figure 2.**) That artificially divided central portion had also been devised as a language barrier between the Old High German and Old French, which was used to further divide that region during the following centuries of crusading wars between opposing imperial forces that later attempted to capture provinces of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands. Such was the poisonous source of *revanchism* between those two brotherly peoples.

After several centuries of further European medieval divisions and Crusades, in 1429, Jeanne D'Arc, the Maiden of Orleans as she was called, succeeded in kicking the English out of Orleans and reunited several parts of the old kingdom of France under the Crown of Charles VII, but without being able to rein in the Burgundian succession of Lotharingie. In the winter of 1477, King Louis XI succeeded in uniting France as the first nation state of Europe by defeating the Burgundian, Charles the Bold, at Nancy. However, he was not able to rein in Burgundy either. Up until that day, the French house of Valois-Burgundy had managed to keep fairly intact the old domain of the Lotharingie but, this time, it was ceded to imperial hands.

In 1477, the Habsburg Emperor Maximilian I married the daughter of Charles the Bold, and the entire inheritance of the Valois-Burgundy family passed over to the Habsburg Empire. After Maximilian married his son, Philippe the Handsome, to Joanna of Castile, heiress of Castile and Aragon, his grandson, Charles V inherited Burgundy and the Low Countries in 1506. Ten years later, in 1516, Charles V inherited Spain, and France became completely surrounded by Habsburg territories. This is when Francois Rabelais created the first fictitious but truthful form of the Peace of Westphalia based on the *principle of gratuitousness*. (Francois Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, Translated by J. M. Cohen, Penguin Books, 1955, Book One, p. 147)

Although the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, based on principles of cooperation and development amongst peoples, was an unprecedented attempt at putting a stop to the *revanchist* poison that was constantly revived in order to prevent the creation of a German nation state, it failed in its peaceful intention because the Peace Treaty was sabotaged by the antics of Louis XIV and his *Folie des grandeurs*. In 1679, the wars of Louis XIV against the Dutch Republic ended with the Peace of Nijmegen which located the northern border of France near its actual position and gave to France the County of Burgundy (Franche-Comté) and some territories of the Spanish Netherlands. By the same peace treaty, Habsburg Emperor, Leopold I, was forced to accept the occupation of two towns on the right bank of the

Rhine River, Freiburg and Kehl until they changed hands at the end of the Seventeenth Century. Louis XIV had been convinced by imperialist advisors that he had the right to create a buffer zone on the other side of the Rhine River.

This Lotharingie revanchist policy was later revived again on the French side of the border during the French Revolution. Contrary to the legitimate *Levée en Masse* policy of Général Lazare Carnot, the policy of Robespierre, Marat, and Danton was to expand its territorial claims under the name of “fraternity” deep into the Lower Countries until the point that Carnot resigned under Napoleon’s fascist imperial antics when Carnot saved Antwerp. See my report on [The Early Synarchy Movement of Empire, Book I](#), especially section 10.2 Dumouriez’s Belgium Experiment, and 11.2 Imposing “French Democracy” in Westphalia. *Revanchism* was again on the agenda when General Dumourier wrote to General Philippe Custine on November 29, 1792:

"It is certain that we must not lay down our arms until we have guaranteed that the borders of the Rhine have been secured as the limits of our empire; either by the aggregation of free republics, under our protection, either by the acceptance of the peoples who will give themselves to us, and will join us to form the composition of the French Empire. The timid people will say that throwing ourselves into conquests is against our principles. All we have to reply to them is that there is a difference between conquering, which is an act of violence, and receiving in your bosom the peoples who willfully offer themselves, which is an act of fraternity." (Quoted by Albert Sorel, *Un général diplomate au temps de la révolution*, Revue des deux mondes, I, Paris, Bureau de la Revue des Deux Mondes, 1893, p.801.)

If one wishes to discover the real sources of fascism, it is not difficult. All you need to do is to take a look at Napoléon Bonaparte. A number of historians have rightly compared the Napoleonic campaign of Jena to Hitler’s invasion of France in 1940. The comparison is quite apt in many respects. Hitler took over half of France within six weeks, and Napoléon had taken over nearly all of Prussia within two weeks in 1806. Doors were being opened deliberately in both cases. Napoléon went as far as integrating Hamburg into the French Empire and establishing the Confederation of the Rhine, notably the Kingdom of Westphalia, which became ruled by his brother, Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte. Other regions like Bavaria and Saxony became French Protectorates. Napoléon was explicitly attempting to reconstruct the Carolingian domain, but under imperial designs.

However, the October 1813 Battle of the Nations at Leipzig became known as the *French-German hereditary enmity*. Napoléon had lost the largest battle ever fought in Europe before World War One. After his failed invasion of Russia, Napoléon was pushed back into France by the victorious coalition of armies of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, and Sweden. The coalition of Nations pressed its advantage by entering into Paris in January 1814. Napoléon was forced to abdicate and was exiled to Elba by spring. This Battle of the Nations marked the end of the First French Empire, but it also represented a new beginning for *revanchism*.

The nineteenth century represented a surge for nationalism across Europe. The Italians, the Germans, and other smaller populated European nationalities were attempting to unify their countries around a patriotic purpose. The British felt threatened and identified the German nationalist movement as a real threat to their empire. In fact, all you had in Europe at the time were empires: The British Empire,

the French Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire, with the addition of the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire in the East. However, the German nationalist movement was probably the most visible force of popular sovereignty on the continent of Europe at the time due primarily to the inspiration of the Prussian Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. The point is that German nationalism was born as a reaction against the rule of such generalized European imperialism.

Regardless of religious, social, and cultural differences among the different regions of Germany, the people of the German states and principalities reacted very strongly to the formal declaration of the so-called “German Empire” on January 18, 1871, when the King of Prussia, Wilhelm I, was proclaimed Emperor by Otto von Bismarck in the Hall of Mirrors of the Versailles Palace in France. That was quite an ironic inversion of the Peace of Westphalia, because, ever since 1648, France had the obligation by Treaty to protect and give the advantage to the unification of the German principalities against the encroachment by the Habsburg Empire. However, the truth of the matter was that, ironically in 1871, the French Empire was forced by Bismarck to accept the unification of Germany as a nation-state under the guise of creating a new empire.



Figure. 3 The proclamation of Prussian King, Wilhelm I, as German Emperor at the Versailles Hall of Mirrors on January 18, 1871, by Anton von Werner. The two first versions were destroyed during World

War Two. This third version painted in 1885, was commissioned by the Prussian royal family for Bismarck's 70th birthday.

There developed a series of delicious ironies around the fact that the unification of Germany as a nation-state was actually born in France. Those Germans and French people who had a sense of humor appreciated the historical anomaly to the full extent of its delightful creative significance. The exquisite historical paintings of Anton von Werner attested to it. The irony of the historical moment of the proclamation of Wilhelm I as Emperor after the fall of Emperor Napoleon III is exemplary. (Figure 3)

For the German imperialists, this painting expressed a territorial gain, but for the German people, this same painting represented the patriotic unification of Germany at the expense of French imperialism. This ironical clashing moment was exemplified more clearly in the 1882 version of the same painting, representing the hand-shake of unification between two former enemies, Bavarian General Jakob von Hartmann (left) and Prussian General Leonhardt von Blumenthal (center) next to Bismarck holding the proclamation in his hands (right). (Figure 4.)



The viewer will notice that the head of Hartmann is the actual geometric center of the larger painting, and thus reflects the central singular enigma of the composition. Such is the nature of metaphor where two opposite meanings come to clash into a single moment; and as they do, they establish the truth of how the matter of mind of that composition forces the spectator to progress to a higher level of understanding, and therefore, of creating an increase in the energy-flux density of the entire culture.

Figure. 4 The Unification of Germany hand-shake by Anton von Werner. (Detail of *Kaiserproklamation in Versailles von 1882*. destroyed version)

This short ten month German invasion of France (1870-1871) might have gone a long way toward achieving a lasting peace between Germany and France if Bismarck had not taken over Alsace and Lorraine on his way back to Germany. The territory of Alsace-Lorraine was then renamed *Elsass-Lothringen*, thus, reviving the ghost of the Lotharingie. This immediately rekindled the flames of *revanchism* for the next hundred years, igniting the fuses of both World War One and World War Two.

If you ever wanted to look for a *causis belli* for World War One, this is the one. As Helga explained in a presentation she gave in Berlin on November 5, 2011, at a meeting of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (Buso) in Germany, this metaphorical irony is three for everyone to see:

“Let us take a look again at the question: How did World War One come about? There are real parallels to the current situation, and we have to visualize how the reasons for the First World War were actually the same—naturally with different predicates, a different historical situation. Basically, the buildup for the First World War occurred over the course of 30 years.

“It is always said that the First World War was a conflict among nations. That is of course total hogwash, because the warring states were all *empires* [except the United States]. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German empire (Kaisertum), the British Empire, the Tsarist empire—they were all empires, not sovereign nation-states. We could look quite far back and ask: Where did the buildup to World War One begin? One might perhaps start with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, in which Alsace-Lorraine effectively fell to Germany, and Bismarck united the various small principalities into a single nation-state.” (Helga Zepp-LaRouche, [*How the British Put the Chess Pieces In Place for the First World War*](#), EIR, November 18, 2011, p. 18.)

What Helga has identified, here, is extremely important because, once the British succeeded in getting Bismarck out of the way, this Alsace-Lorraine *revanchism* business was going to be used to guarantee that the French and Germans would be at each other’s throats for at least a hundred years or more. The British capitalized on Alsace-Lorraine, because they saw in this *Lotharingie revanchism* one of the most important means of pinning the cause of war on the sovereignty of nation states. This is the point at which the metaphorical process failed, because people refused to tell the truth. This is the same way that the British succeeded in getting the Maastricht Treaty to eliminate the sovereignty of European States for the last twenty years.

British Intelligence studied very closely the profile of all of the players in the Charlemagne household and realized that the partitioning of the kingdom, and especially the Lotharingie, was a poisoned partitioning within the heart of Europe, and history shows that none of the kings of France or of Germany were ever able to establish their rule over the Lothair kingdom because the seed of *revanchism* was built into it as a pretext for war for all future time to come. For the British oligarchy, this disputed piece of land in the heart of Western Europe was a perfect set up, because their long term synarchist plan was to turn the entire planet back to medieval county and city states governed by central bankers, as today’s Synarchist Felix Rohatyn plan. Such a situation was the perfect set up for self-policing and maintaining fascist local-control of small entities. Unless people grow up and stop believing stupidly in this religion of blood and soil, there will always be an oligarch ready to take advantage of their foolishness.

Bismarck represented the extreme danger for the British because of his peaceful relationship with Russia and his views of great development projects along the lines of the American System of Political Economy, as represented by Lincoln. Britain could not afford an alliance between Russia and the United States, nor could it afford one between Germany and Russia, because such alliances represented worldwide optimism for the development of human creativity along the lines of the original design of the American Republic. The British system, on the other hand, can only survive if world populations have low expectations of themselves, think small, and go along to get along. Therefore, after 1871, the danger for the British was the alliance between Bismarck and Count Witte, notably around the grand design for a Trans-Siberian railway line that could eventually reach America through the Baring Straits, and a German French alliance that would favor a French Trans-African railway leading to the industrialization of Africa from Berlin to Baghdad. All of this could have been built with steel from the Rhine River valley. As Helga made clearly the point:

“That was why this war [World War One] was contrived by Great Britain, notably by the Prince of Wales, Edward Albert, later Edward VII. In a lengthy process, he manipulated the Entente Cordiale and the Triple Entente, and concluded a military alliance with Japan. Japan, with backing from Great Britain, attacked Russia’s Port Arthur, and this led to the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, which lasted 11 months and was very bloody.

“Thus, piece by piece, the chessboard was prepared, so that when the shots were fired in Sarajevo—which was actually just the trigger, not the cause of the war—these geopolitical manipulations were really made on the chessboard that had been set up long ago.

“Today we can see the parallels: Russia, China, and Asia are growing; the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which we have proposed for over 20 years, is, more and more, bringing Europe and Asia together, at any rate more and more; and this is now the point from which, in some ways just like before the First World War, and from very similar motives, this threat of war results.” (Helga Zepp-LaRouche, [*How the British Put the Chess Pieces In Place for the First World War*](#), p. 21.)

Bismarck’s shortcoming with Alsace and Lorraine came from the fact that he was unable to rekindle the Mazarin principle of the Peace of Westphalia, and, was not able to establish congruence between Germany, Russia, and France. As a result, he discounted the fact that France could become Germany’s permanent enemy. Thus, the crowning of the German Emperor in the Versailles Palace, in 1871, became the ultimate provocation to the pride of the French political rulers. This is the reason why, in 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed in the same Versailles Hall of Mirrors as a revanchist measure against Germany.

The shortcoming on the French side, however, came from the fact that they did not recognize that the legitimacy of the German nationalist moment was based on the universal heritage of Bach, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Beethoven with the classical poetry of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine. In a word, the German classical culture represented the highest form of intellectual achievement ever to be generated by any nation in the entire history of modern European Civilization. This is what freaked out the British Oligarchy most of all, because more than 300 German political entities were uniting under a single national spirit to form a creative power in the world based on classical artistic composition. This is what the British feared the most; that the explosion of this new force of creative optimism could take over all of Europe and spread throughout the rest of the world.

Moreover, from the standpoint of political economy, the creation of the Prussian Zollverein (Custom Union) in 1814, inspired by the American System of Political Economy, reduced competitiveness between regions and unified the spirit of enterprise within the German Confederation. The emergence of the railroad across the continent greatly facilitated cultural and economic exchange. Bismarck even had a plan to expand the North German confederation of 1866 to include all of the remaining independent principalities into a greater German Nation that would be modeled on the United States of America. This is when the British Empire moved to identify that nation building was synonymous with war.

2. WERNER'S *A BILLET OUTSIDE OF PARIS*: AN UNHEIMLICH-MUSICAL-POEM-PAINTING

“When the German people were blessed with a political genius such as Frederick the Great or Bismarck, it achieved the height of greatness and glory.”

Francesco Saverio Nitti, (Italian Prime Minister, 1919-1920)

Look at Werner's paintings as expressing the creative process of metaphor in precisely the way that Lyn defines metaphor. Take the example of *A Billet outside Paris [Im Etappenquartier vor Paris]* (Figure 5) featuring German soldiers temporarily staying in the French Chateau de Brunoy during their invasion of France in 1870-71. The original cartoon was made on October 24, 1870, but the painting was finished twenty four years later in 1894. Why the painting took so long may appear to be a complete enigma, but you might get a clue by realizing that the year it was made public coincided with the year that the President of France, Sadi Carnot, was assassinated. And Carnot was assassinated precisely because he was against going to war with Germany.



Figure 5. *A Billet outside of Paris [Im Etappenquartier vor Paris]* by Anton von Werner. (1870-1894)

The Petit Château de Brunoy belonged to the Comte de Provence, formerly Louis XVIII and brother of Louis XVI, who was expelled from his home by the German Command and was forced to take up residence elsewhere. Meanwhile, the German soldiers are making themselves at home in one of the last royal residences of the Bourbon family, but without acting as invaders who came to loot the French countryside. The disorderly manner in which one of their servicemen has thrown tree branches and pine cones on the regal carpet merely goes to show the complete disinterest in the place, but it also indicates that they did not come to burn the furniture and that their interest was elsewhere and pertained to a higher social order. The small group of cavalymen breaking into a song in late afternoon can be identified as being part of the entourage of the Chief of the Prussian General Staff, Helmuth von Moltke, who was himself an artist, and to whom the military history painter, Anton van Werner, was attached during the war.

Werner used the interior of the Chateau de Brunoy as a metaphor representing the contrast



between German national culture and French oligarchical culture. While the French public opinion propaganda of that period emphasized nothing but German barbarity and revenge, *A Billet outside of Paris* emphasized nothing of the sort. The irony of the painting is exquisitely represented by the contrast between the mud-covered and rumped-ill-mannered soldiers sprawling all over the sumptuous-silk-covered furniture: an anomalous setting representing quite appropriately the poetic state of mind of Heine's poetry and Schubert's music.

Figure 6. Detail. The climax of the Werner-Schubert-Heine state of mind.

A Billet outside of Paris does not represent what it appears to be, because things are never what they seem to be in accordance with sense-perception. Werner's painting represents a state of mind which includes essentially the three primary functions of mind: 1) sorting out specific impressions of sense-perception, 2) discovering a creative insight about a revanchist war, and 3) causing a willful change in the world of perception that people are enslaved by. Those three elements are combined into a unique congruence to form what Lyn called a metaphorical irony of classical artistic composition. As Lyn put it, recently, in an internal memo to the members:

“It is through the increasing “density” of human knowledge respecting increasing broad and profound insight into the powers of the universe, that the integrity of the individual mind may be assisted in its defense of the human individual’s powers of defense against the perils of the function of mind among populations, that by aid of reaching to knowledge of the higher powers already known to be reachable, that the health of the individual mind is improved, and may otherwise be assisted in seeking to protect the infirmities which afflict what we wish to identify as the individual human mind.” (Lyndon LaRouche, *Mind or Brain*, Morning Briefing, 10/29/2012)

The true hidden significance of this little masterpiece of irony is that it demonstrates the superiority of the German culture over the French cultural heritage. Such cultural elevation has never in France, neither in painting, music, or poetry. Aside from this incomparable moment of German classical cultural cross-border intervention, there is nothing comparable in the entire history of France. And the reason why the French cannot respond with the same quality and depth of culture comes essentially from the fact that French people have been forced to wear a reductionist mental straight jacket that came to be known as so-called “French classics” of the Académie Française: [Richelieu, Descartes, and Corneille](#).

According to Werner’s own notes, what is hidden from sense-perception behind the apparent gross impropriety of the German soldiers, is the impromptu singing of one of the most beautiful songs of Franz Schubert’s lied series, *Aus [Schwanengesang](#) [The Swan Song]*, inspired by Heinrich Heine’s poem *Das Meer erglänzte weit hinaus [The sea sparkled out in the distance.]* With this choice of musical poetry sung with true military vigor, Werner demonstrated that classical German culture was to the mind what the French classical setting of the chateau was to sense-perception. “How do I look?” asked the French. “What faculty do you want me to look with?” replied the German.

Werner further reported that the Schubert song was very popular with the soldiers of that period and was played by every German Army Band in order to remind the soldiers that these were the most beautiful songs they could sing before they went to their deaths. In his painting, however, Werner also reminds his spectator that this *Swan Song* was celebrating the last moment of beauty before the end of the French Empire. Indeed, the Second French Empire fell immediately after the capture of Napoleon III by the Prussians at the Battle of Sedan on 2 September 1870, and was immediately followed by the establishment of a provisional government for the Third Republic just two months before Werner started working on this painting. Thus, the *unheimlich* historical state of mind of “*A Billet outside of Paris*” demonstrates that the German invasion made possible the creation of the German Nation State and the return of France to being a republic.

This delicious irony could not have been lost to a German or French audience of the historical period of the 1890’s, when it was made public in 1894, because, by that time, both Bismarck and Carnot, who were of the same fabric, were out of the proverbial picture. Indeed, the whole scene is conspicuously remarkable for what is not there: there is not a single chauvinistic or revanchist element of German hatred, or French hatred, in the painting; only a lack of deference by German soldiers toward the French oligarchical interior.



As a matter of fact, even the French concierge seems to appreciate the irony of the good humored song by smiling at the surprise ending of the piece; or is it because the German soldier behind her just made a pass at her, while the poor child is in a stupor state of culture shock known in France as the Cartesian Effect, but otherwise known as brainwashing. Werner's notes are not clear on that score, but it coheres with his love of high jinks.

Figure 7. The smiling French concierge, her stunned daughter, and the awkward German soldier.

This is a German patriotic painting which is celebrating the unification of Germany based on the principle of classical artistic composition of painting, music, and poetry, all three into one, and located in France to boot. Werner highlighted that poetic moment of the poem's punch line by singling out the point of dissonance of the singer posing his left hand on the shoulder of the pianist; thus, emphasizing the ironic twist of the piece as if it were a military command.

Aus "[*Schwanengesang*](#)"
["*The Swan Song*",]

Music by Franz Schubert (1797-1828); Text by Heinrich Heine (1797-1856).

Das Meer erglänzte weit hinaus
Im letzten Abendscheine;
Wir saßen am einsamen Fischerhaus,
Wir saßen stumm und alleine.

The sea sparkled out in the distance
By the light of evening's last glow;
We sat near the solitary fisherman's house,
We sat mute and alone.

Der Nebel stieg, das Wasser schwoll,
Die Möwe flog hin und wieder;
Aus deinen Augen liebevoll
Fielen die Tränen nieder.

The fog gathered, the water swelled,
A seagull flew back and forth;
From your eyes full of love
Tears fell down.

Ich sah sie fallen auf deine Hand
Und bin aufs Knie gesunken;
Ich hab von deiner weißen Hand
Die Tränen fortgetrunken.

I saw them fall on your hand
And sank to one knee;
From out of your white hand
I drank the tears.

Seit jener Stunde verzehrt sich mein Leib,
Die Seele stirbt vor Sehnen;
Mich hat das unglücksel'ge Weib
Vergiftet mit ihren Tränen.

Since that hour my body consumes itself,
My soul is dying of longing;
This wretched woman
Has poisoned me with her tears.

The surprise ending of Heine's poem marks the characteristic nature of the two conflicting meanings implied in the metaphor principle. Thus, Werner's insight into the strategic situation of the second half of the Nineteenth Century might explain why the painting took so long to finish. It was as if Werner had to construct a composition that had a built-in apprehension of the future nation of Germany; and therefore, by having that apprehension radiated as a true sense of sovereignty of a people based on the classical artistic composition of irony, he was able to forecast the future. This is precisely what Lyn illustrated at the end of his report on "the ancient roots of chronic modern warfare..."

"This superior capability of "insightful" forecasters and their like, is located, functionally speaking, in their apprehension of universal physical principles, as distinct from the disabled human mind's reliance on what may be classed, for purposes of illustration, as statistical deduction.

"It is precisely that customary lack of a sense of a principle of an emerging future, which supplies some persons the power to apprehend the future: because they experience the principle which determines the future, rather than being limited to deductive from past-into-present sensory or like experience. It is the sense of the future, which I have just identified here, which is also the only possible principle which could govern mankind's acceptance of a true principle of conscience. It is here, precisely here, that the possibility of ending the chain-reaction of endless warfare can be checked." (Lyndon LaRouche, [ON A SUBJECT OF ANCIENT ANTIQUITY](#), LaRouchePAC, an un-edited, pre-release document for immediate circulation, Tuesday November 6, 2012.)

3. HOW POINCARÉ STARTED WORLD WAR ONE

Raymond Poincaré was the British puppet-President of France whose task was to instigate World War One and World War Two. However, if you think that during the German occupation of the early 1870's Raymond Poincaré grew up in Bar-le-Duc, Lorraine, with nightmarish memories of "German barbarians" raping women and killing children of his home town, think again. There is very little in his diaries to indicate that the Germans were anything but correct and friendly with the local French population during the three years that they occupied his province, from 1870 to 1873. The only bad memory he may have had was that, at the age of ten, the young Poincaré was forced to move upstairs in his large family home for the duration of the occupation, because a Prussian Officer occupied his bedroom. According to historian J. F. V. Keiger, Poincaré's opinion about the occupation came from public opinion when he was sent to Paris to pursue his graduate studies; and then, at that time, he was more concerned about his writing style than about expressing his real emotions concerning the war. Keiger wrote:

"Raymond Poincaré's reaction to his first-hand experience of defeat and occupation mirrored that of the local population. By 1874, when he was rewriting his diaries, his perception of the Germans had changed. For his entry dated 25 October 1871, he changed it to heroic terms of his desire to learn German: 'I must get down to it, however: because if ever...and I hope so...I

go to fight in Prussia...do not worry I will not get myself killed. If ever, say I, I fight the Germans in their country, I must be able to say to them: 'You are my prisoner!'" (J. F. V. Keiger, [Raymond Poincaré](#), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997, p. 16.)

Already, at age 14, Poincaré was speaking a borrowed language that resounded like the infected virus of *revanchism* disguised under the cloak of patriotism. *Revanchism* was the only form of patriotism that Poincaré knew. In fact, this term was invented to express the sentiment of revenge that the *Synarchy Movement of Empire* had inoculated the youth of France with, as a reaction to the German occupation of the 1870's, for the purpose of preparing them for the next war. The plan was to prepare the nation of France for a genocidal war against Germany, and Poincaré was groomed precisely for that purpose. However, as he said as early as 1874, he would not make the mistake that Napoleon III made in declaring war against Germany. Poincaré was made to understand the necessity to prepare for war in a way that the enemy would be to blame for starting it. He had made a correction in his diary to that effect, by emphasizing that in 1870, "France, everyone knows, imprudently declared war on Prussia." His boyhood brainwashing would, in later years, lead him to guarantee that France would be ready to go to war, but without the perception of having started it. Decades later, he would write in a literary manner to the historian Ernest Lavisse: "These long months have, more than the lessons of my first teachers, steeled my soul and accustomed my mind to reflection. I still have in my mind's eye those German troops marching in the streets and public squares of my native town." (Quoted by Keiger, [Raymond Poincaré](#), p. 160)

This was nothing but a romantic after the fact reconstruction, because his diaries of the period, as Keiger noted, show that his main concerns were his first communion and the rank he expected to get in school with his class results, not the occupation of the Germans. Keiger's book demonstrates in many instances that the content of the early diaries have no correspondence whatsoever with the construct of *revanchism*, which came later, and that the plan for World War One did not mature in Poincaré's own mind, but rather came from the outside, as if ready-made from the head of Zeus. In other words, Poincaré was completely other-directed.

As president of the Republic during the entire duration of the war years, Poincaré pushed out of government anyone who would disagree with the idea of retrieving the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. He became universally known as "Poincaré-la-guerre." For example, the so-called "war guilt" debate that raged after the war had been carefully managed by him in order to prevent France from being accused of having started it. For example, Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, the "guilt clause," was inserted for the sole purpose of putting the entire blame of the war on Germany, and to justify the massive war reparations that Germany had to pay. This clause was set in the mind of Poincaré even before the war started. Poincaré had the double task of simultaneously initiating war against Germany and creating the social belief that France was not responsible for launching World War One. The truth of the matter is that like Obama, he had been brainwashed into believing that war was simply the continuing of business by other means.

His decision to go to war with Germany was part of his program when he became Prime minister in 1912, and when he put his first Ministerial Cabinet together as President of the Republic on January 14, 1913. In fact, the reason Poincaré was chosen as President by the French financial oligarchy was in order to go to war. The following accounts from French historian Fernand Gouttenoire de Toury reveals how Bismarck was genial in forecasting the future events respecting France and Russia. In November 1912,

the strategic situation of Russia that Bismarck had feared the most was made public through a newspaper article of the *Russian Tribune*:

“Two political views are currently being discussed within the government circles of Russia; some people are favorable to war, and wish to rebuild the military prestige of the Tsar, subjugate Mongolia in the Far East, conquer Northern Persia, annex a piece of Turkish Armenia, open-up the Dardanelles and occupy Constantinople. It is with this intention in mind that they have stirred-up the enthusiasm of the crowds, in the hope of drowning the nascent Revolution with a wave of nationalism, and of destroying the October Manifesto in order to restore the pure autocracy of before 1905.

“Other people, realizing the extreme weakness of the Russian military and naval forces, and fearing a new Tsushima and a new Mukden, are more circumspect.

“The fact that the misunderstood slavophilia manages to arouse the Russian masses for the purpose of war has become inevitable.

“The main tenants of these two political tendencies, the two men representing each of those two tendencies for Russia and for the diplomacy of other nations, were, on the one hand, Count Isvolsky, for the prestige and the imperialist aims of the Russian Court; and on the other hand, M. Georges Louis, providing prudent and wise external policy to other countries.” (Fernand Gouttenoire de Toury, [*Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?*](#) Editions « Clarté » Paris, 1920, p.17)

The truth of the matter of World War One lies entirely in this amazing statement of opposite policies that Poincaré had to choose from. The policy of war was directed by Count Isvolsky, who was Russian Minister of External Affairs at Saint Petersburg until 1910 and became Ambassador to France in that same year. Isvolsky was a Russian revanchist who had suffered a diplomatic set back from the Habsburg Empire, when Austro-Hungarian forces had taken over Bosnia-Herzegovina on October 6, 1908. Therefore, Isvolsky and Poincaré were burning with the same flame of *revanchism*. This is how French historian Fernand Gouttenoire de Toury stated his hypothesis:

“During the course of 1912, 1913, and 1914, was Poincaré controlled by Count Isvolsky, Ambassador of Russia to France, or was he favoring the policy of M. Georges Louis, Ambassador of France to Saint-Petersburg?” (Toury, [*Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?*](#) , p. 14)

That was the key question. Isvolsky was the Russian architect of the Triple Alliance among Russia, the British Empire, and France. He was recruited, personally, by King Edward VII during the Russo-Japanese War for precisely the purpose of capturing Poincaré. Toury answered his question by providing a whole series of circumstantial evidence from the press that made the case which demonstrated how Poincaré and Isvolsky were of the same revanchist mind. A simple sequence of five press coverage demonstrated that the answer to that question was affirmative.

- May 16, 1912. French Ambassador to Saint Petersburg, George Louis, arrives in Paris after having been recalled back by Prime Minister Poincaré at the behest of Count Isvolsky.

- May 17. Coup de theatre: Martin Hutin writes an earth shattering article in the *Echo de Paris* revealing the secret meetings that Ambassador Isvolsky has been having with Poincaré, who was then Prime Minister and President of the Council. Isvolsky was demanding the recall of Georges Louis for personal reasons of incompetence.
- May 18. *Agence Havas* (aca *Agence France Presse*) issued a communiqué denying the *Echo de Paris* report, stating that “M. Poincaré, President of the Council, has not been the object of such a request.... And that M. Louis came back for health reasons.” The denial likely came from Poincaré himself.
- May 18. *Echo de Paris* late edition made a rectification of what *Agence Havas* had said, confirming that Poincaré and Isvolsky just had an afternoon meeting on the subject of the *Echo de Paris* revelation of yesterday, but that “M. Louis could not leave his post in the current situation.” M. George Louis confirmed his return to Saint-Petersburg. Then, the *Echo de Paris* tried to put the blame somewhere else by inferring that “The truth is that, in Saint Petersburg, there is a party with real influence that wishes to lead Russia into an adventurist policy in the East which clearly tends to be associated with an Italian action in Turkey.” There is no mention of Germany.
- May 18. *La Liberté* posed openly the question of the Poincaré involvement: « What was the role of Poincaré in this whole affair?” Poincaré does not reply, but it is obvious that Russia had decided to test Poincaré on his *revanchism*.



Figure 8. Count Alexander Isvolsky, (1856- 1919)



Figure 9. Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934)

The real significance of the event was not lost to the foreign press either. The German press played it as a breach in the Franco-Russian alliance, and subsequently a possible weakening of the Triple Alliance between the UK, France and Russia. On the Russian side, the press was mostly embarrassed.

Every press outlet was wondering if their government would deny or confirm the combinations put forward by Its Foreign Affair Minister, Sasonoff and Ambassador Isvolsky.

Not a single news outlet had even come close to mentioning that the underlying assumption behind the whole affair was that the Russian Government was putting pressure on the French Government to see who among the French leaders would line up behind Isvolsky and who would line up behind George Louis. The upshot of the whole thing was that the coup de theatre of May 17 1912 was a trial balloon sent up from Russia by the British in order to decide which way the French Government would go if Russia were to decide to go to war. Since it was clear to all that Isvolsky was synonymous with war and that George Louis meant peace, this probing balloon represented the first precursor signal of the tectonic explosion that was about to come about. As Toury put it:

“The two ambassadors were still in their respective posts. Even though the informed circles and the media may have admitted that during the crisis, they saw what this was about: it was either Isvolsky or Georges Louis, because the rehabilitation of one had to be the condemnation of the other.”

In other words, provided he paid attention, the man in the street had enough information to understand that he was being manipulated by the media into readiness for war, and there was nothing they could do to change that situation, unless someone had enough guts to tell the truth about the scenario. And then Toury added:

[...]As if by enchantment, the media put an absolute kibosh on the consequences – or rather, on the absence of consequences – concerning an event that had – we have witnessed – profoundly affected and troubled those of the organs of the press that pretended being the best informed in matters of foreign policy, and whose important distribution makes them the masters of public opinion – of this opinion which, in a democracy, ought to represent the needs and the aspirations of the collectivity and which, unfortunately, up until now – thanks to the newspapers – only reflect the oppressive will of the financial oligarchy.” (Toury, [*Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?*](#), p. 70)

The silence of the press was deafening. It was clear that Poincaré was ready to sell out Georges Louis, but the way the press had run the story had not been in his favor. Caught by surprise, the French revanchist players had to regroup. The British and Russians still required a better proof of Poincaré’s revanchist convictions, so the Prime Minister next had to deliver the goods by going to Russia in person. That was when Poincaré travelled to Russia for a few weeks a month later in July and August of 1912. On August 3, Marcel Hutin reported in the *Echo de Paris* about the multiple meetings, dinners, and receptions that kept Poincaré entertained in and around Saint Petersburg. But, the real point of Poincaré’s visit to Russia came out in an article by M. René d’Aval in the *Gaulois*, which announced the confirmation that everyone expected:

“Germany had reinforced its offensive positions on the Eastern and Western borders, with an army corps in each location, while Russia had, beforehand, already located the center of its mobilization in Poland. It is not impossible that a more extensive “restructuration” of the Franco-Russian convention might have been judged as indispensable in view of these new

circumstances: it is not incumbent upon the public to study this chapter which is essentially of a delicate and secret agenda.” (Tourney, [Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?](#), p. 73)

As a result of this announcement the British press reacted with a warning shot in the *Morning Post* that was reprinted in the *Echo de Paris* on the next day, August 6, 1912. It said ominously:

“The French political orientation of the last forty years can be summed up into a single phrase: Its aim has been to present, thanks to its army, its navy and its cooperation with other powers, a solid front on the Rhine, while she was creating a Colonial Empire according to a preconceived system. “The aim of the visit of M. Poincaré in Saint-Petersburg is probably to confirm the defensive Franco-Russian cooperation as the basis for the national policy of the two countries... The people of the United Kingdom must understand the situation and the government shows the way by placing, during a period of four or five years, the navy at the foremost of its preoccupations. During that time interval, England must become ready to cooperate with France and Russia for the common defense...” (Tourney, [Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?](#), p. 75)

Thus, no later than August 1912, two years before the First World War started, the Triple Alliance was on schedule in its military preparations, and everything indicated that, if people had only followed the press coverage of that period, they would have discovered that it was those three countries, the United Kingdom, France, and Russia, who were more than ready and willing to wage war on Germany. And, as if the British article had come as a warning to the French, Marcel Hutin of the *Echo de Paris* felt compelled to write a rectification the very next day by stating:

“...I must add a precision to the effect that it was not a written convention that was signed between France and Russia, but that there had been conversations to which England participated. By virtue of these verbal stipulations, *none of the three nations of the Triple alliance shall enter into negotiations on any international question whatsoever with another power without referring the subject beforehand to the other two friendly governments...*” (Tourney, [Poincaré a-t-il voulu la guerre?](#) p. 81)



The state of readiness was made clear but no one told the truth about it. The only voice of wisdom in France was that of Jean Jaurès who demonstrated both courage and foresight by forecasting the dangers of France “penetrating more deeply into Russian politics.” The fears of Bismarck were coming true. *L’Humanité* reported Jaurès warning on August 7, where he said that “to be involved with Russia in the affairs of the East is certainly antagonistic with Austro-Hungary. If the convulsions and the tearing apart of Turkey overly excite the cupidity of Europeans, the rivalry between Russia and Austria could become aggravated and the difficulties into which we had just dug our hands into might become extremely dangerous.”

Figure 10. Jean Jaurès (1859-1914)

Jaurès was right in his warning, because a few days later, another diplomatic anomaly occurred. Isvolsky travelled to Saint-Petersburg to meet up with Poincaré, and the newspapers reported that the two men were seen together during the rest of his tour of Russia. This portended diplomatic clashes since it was in conformity with Georges Louis's function as French Ambassador to join Poincaré in all of the official receptions wherever his function was called for. Toury noted that the presence of both Isvolsky and George Louis was quite an anomaly, and one of the two would have to retreat.

In fact no clash took place when Poincaré visited Moscow, since he chose to have Isvolsky accompany him on the rest of his tour, while George Louis was sent back to Saint-Petersburg. Why? This was a complete reversal of diplomatic functions. What was the purpose? The newspapers were told not to speculate and to shut up about it, but the fact was recorded in every Embassy around the world. Everybody who wished to know knew. Toury concluded that the Russians obviously wanted to create an effective dissonance in order to demonstrate to the world, "that the Ambassador of Russia was closer to Poincaré than the Ambassador of France." In other words, George Louis was told by Poincaré to go into hiding and wait for further instructions.

After his return to France, the British *Daily Herald* reported that on September 12, 1912, Poincaré had another conversation with Isvolsky in which the President of the Council guaranteed the Russian Ambassador that "If a conflict with Austria were to cause the military intervention of Germany, France would immediately recognize "*causus faederis*" and would not waste one minute in fulfilling its commitments with Russia." In other words, the case was settled, Russia had carte blanche to start World War One wherever, and whenever she was ready.

On February 18, 1913, Poincaré was inaugurated President of the Republic. The day after, the 19th, Ambassador George Louis got a telegram from the Elysée telling him that he had just been relieved of his duties as Ambassador. Thus, Toury was absolutely on the mark with his hypothesis. Poincaré and Isvolsky were made of the same revanchist fabric. The United Kingdom had put its foot down telling France that it could not enter into an agreement with Russia without first getting the consent of the British, and the Poincaré tour of Russia had convinced the Tsar that he could count on him, as soon as he was to become President of the Republic. That tells you to what degree it was the Anglo-Russian Empire that was running the agenda of the French preparation for World War One.

In the evening of July 31, 1914, Jean Jaurès was assassinated, because he had pledged to oppose any "bourgeois war" and had threatened to oppose the "union sacrée" of Poincaré by calling a general strike. That same night, Isvolsky woke up President Poincaré at 2:00 A.M. to ask him, in a complete distressed state:

"What is France going to do?' Isvolsky had no doubts of Poincaré's attitude, but he and other Russian statesmen were always haunted by the fear that when the time came, the French Parliament, which had never been told the terms of the military alliance with Russia, would fail to ratify it. The terms specifically stated, 'If Russia is attacked by Germany or by Austria supported by Germany, France will use all her available forces to attack Germany.' As soon as either Germany or Austria mobilized, 'France and Russia, without previous agreement being necessary, shall mobilize all of their forces immediately and simultaneously and shall transport them as near the frontiers as possible...These forces shall begin complete action with all speed so that

Germany will have to fight at the same time in the East and in the West.’ ” (Barbara W. Tuchman, *The Guns of August*, Bonanza Books, New York, 1982, p. 88)

In point of fact, when World War One broke out, Isvolsky remarked to his British friends, in French: “*C’est ma guerre!*” [“This is my war!”]

The first opening clash lasted 30 days. It was such a dramatic collision of war material dropped on each of the adversary’s head that it was as if the French and German armies were rehearsing the first hour and a half of a thermonuclear war. This *unheimlich* moment was expressed with total cynicism by Winston Churchill who said at the time: “No part of the Great War compares in interest with its opening...The first collision was a drama never surpassed...and all that happened afterwards consisted in battles which, however formidable and devastating, were but desperate and vain appeals against the decision of Fate.” (Tuchman, Op. Cit., cover page.) This is precisely what would occur in a Thermonuclear War.

4- THE 1922 DARIAC REPORT ON THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE RHINE REGION

The Dariac Report was a secret memorandum of the French Foreign Office written by Adrien Louis Dariac in 1922 about the state of industries in the Rhine provinces of Germany. The report was commissioned by Raymond Poincaré during his second mandate as Prime Minister. The complete title is *The Dariac Report: Ruhr, Rhineland, and Saar*, and it was first published, allegedly, in full in the *Manchester Guardian*, in May 1922. It is highly probable that Poincaré had the report translated into Russian before leaving for Saint-Petersburg in June of that year for a second time, but it was never made public in Russia. A two page report was written seven months later for American readers in [The Living Age](#), Magazine, that is, one month before the actual French invasion of the Rhineland in 1923. The report was never published either in France or in America.

The Dariac Report was leaked to the British Newspapers as a trial balloon in order to get a feedback from the British public opinion controllers on the eventuality of an invasion of Germany by France and Belgium organized through the Poincaré Government. It was announced in the United States seven months after it came out in the British newspaper in order to prevent any organized blockage on the part of the American ally, because the report was initially debated to prevent the acceptance by the French National Assembly of the American proposal for an impartial commission on German reparation that was put into the hands of the French President by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State under President Harding, at the same time as the Dariac Report.

The American report was ignored by Poincaré because the Dariac Report was offering a better deal. The Dariac Report stated: “So long as we maintain our present position on the Rhine we shall constitute a constant menace for the ten or twelve masters...of Germany.” (French Reparation Policy in Light of the Dariac Report. (1923). [Editorial research reports 1923](#) (Vol. I). Washington, DC: CQ Press. Retrieved from <http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre1923092100>.) According to the CQ

Press, the masters identified were the Stinnes, the Thyssens, the Krupps, the Haniels, the Kroeckners, the Funkes, and the Manne.

The *American Living Age Magazine* reported that the *Manchester Guardian* was greatly outraged at the fact that the French Cabinet had given its tacit approval to such an outrageous provocation at a time when there was no greater harmony between France and England: “This report is a nightmare of frank brutality” the paper said. “If we were to suppose that the ulterior motives of the French Government were akin to those of Mr. Dariac, – which we decline to believe, – then the future would be black indeed.” ([The Living Age](#), December 2, 1922. Published in America by the Atlantic Monthly.) Similarly, the London political weekly newspaper of John Maynard Keynes, *The Nation and the Athenaeum*, and several other presses reported the news in the same vein:

“M. Dariac elaborately explains the aim of the illegal French seizure of the three towns and of the continued tenure of the Rhine provinces. The grand object is to “disorganize” the German industry in the Ruhr and to “cut it in two,” and “to detach the Rhineland from Germany.” This policy is only to be described as an act of assassination of Europe. If the French Government accepts it, there is bound to be a state of the greatest tension and danger between England and France.”

“*Outlook Magazine* commented: ‘This report, read in the light of the fact that France stands pledged to evacuate the Rhineland when the Reparations are paid, indicates clearly that a disguised annexation is planned,’ and hopes that Poincaré ‘will see that everyone outside his country is tired of watching France try to constitute herself a constant menace to Germany, and, through Germany, to the rest of the world.’ *The Spectator*, while withholding detailed comment for a future occasion, feels assured that Poincaré ‘will never attempt to adopt any proposal so mad and so wrong. He will realize that to do so would mean the breaking of the whole spirit of the Versailles settlement, involve the direst risks to the peace of the world, and play directly into the hands of the German militarists.’” ([The Living Age](#), December 2, 1922.)

Since the original Dariac Report was never published in French, it is impossible to determine if the *Manchester Guardian* leaked version is complete or adequately translated. Some elements, such as the following, are straightforward accounts of the importance of the Ruhr Region for Germany.

“It is the industrial power alone which has made the greatness and prosperity of Germany; the Ruhr ...constitutes the principle element of German wealth, which is based entirely on iron and coal, their transformations and their derivatives; since the loss of the Saar and of part of Upper Silesia, practically all production of German coal is concentrated in the Ruhr Basin.” (The Dariac Report, *Ruhr, Rhineland, and Saar*, Published by the Manchester Guardian and quoted by Joseph King, *THE RUHR*.)

The Dariac Report was explicitly made for the purpose of justifying the French invasion of Germany. It indicated that what Poincaré was aiming at was to take complete control of the Saar industrial district and the totality of its raw material wealth of the Rhineland region. But that was not the way the invasion was played up. What was stressed was the fact that France had been invaded and devastated in 1914 and that she had gained far less than was due to her by German reparations. The

perception was that it was only fair that France and Belgium would put the debtor in a position of having to pay back what was due.

When the Treaty of Versailles came into effect in 1919, there was an *Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission* established under the treaty whose purpose was to include representations from France, Belgium, Britain, and the United States in order to secure the “maintenance, safety, and requirements of the Armies of Occupation.” According to the Treaty agreements, Germany was to export coal provisions as “part Payment towards total reparation.” In the end of 1922, for instance, the Saar coalfields had delivered a total of 56 million tons of coal, of which France got 41.5, Belgium got 7.4 and Italy got 7.3 million tons. The powerful French Comité des Forges was responsible for securing the coal supply in accordance with the Peace Treaty. Therefore Germany was following its obligations according to the Treaty.

However, the British speculated on the price of coal internationally to the point where the disposal of the cheap Saar coal began to be a problem in France. By the end of 1922, the British markets had forced the German Government to increase its coal prices by imposing an increase of its coal tax. The effect was to deprive French metallurgists of their advantage in cheap coal, thus bringing the reparations to France near to zero. That was the financial pretext that Poincaré needed to invade.

Meanwhile, in Germany, the balance of trade was obviously negative since she had to export more coal than she required for domestic consumption. For every million tons of export, some other factory had to shut down in Germany. Thus, the German paying of reparations created more and more scarcity at home and Germany saw its currency depreciated and inflated correspondingly, while at the same time becoming itself less and less capable of feeding its own people. So, as a result, another crisis had struck Germany in 1923, which was manipulated by the London financial oligarchy. The great hyperinflation crisis of 1923 had hit at the same time that the French military had invaded the Rhineland. The Entente Cordiale timing was perfect.

5. HOW POINCARÉ STARTED WORLD WAR TWO.

The execution of that 1923 plan was one of the greatest military treacheries ever perpetrated in the history of European civilization. As reported by British liberal journalist, Alfred George Gardiner, in the foreword of the 1924 British pamphlet written by Joseph King, called *THE RUHR*:

“That episode [The French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923-24] will live as an unparalleled event in the history of civilized nations – unparalleled alike in its defiance of law, in its disregard of the public opinion of the world, and in the magnitude of the material loss and the human suffering it has involved. No nation, armed to the teeth, has ever perpetrated such revenge upon a people it had already disarmed in war. The crime is the more indefensible because it was committed under false pretences. Its nominal object was to secure reparations; but its real object was to destroy the political and economic existence of Germany.” (Joseph King, *THE RUHR*,

The History of the French Occupation of the Ruhr: its Meaning and Consequences, British Bureau for Ruhr Information, London, 1924, p.1)

It is interesting to see how sense perception works. Here, the British condemned France for doing precisely what they intended them to do in the first place. What a fake. When I say you can always trust British Intelligence in what they report, what I mean to say is that you can always be assured that they will always lie in the same fashion, because they always try to *fool all of the people all of the time*, and always in the same manner. The above statement by the former journalist and general manager of the British *Daily News*, Joseph King, is exemplary of the British Intelligence method of calling the kettle black. What Gardiner meant to say in a less convoluted way was that the French occupation of the Ruhr during 1923-24, was the decisive phase in the creation of the Hitler Project by British Intelligence. However, that is not what is *unheimlich* about it.

This historical treachery was very sinister and very unsettling, because it was rigged to happen again and again with most people knowing about it, and yet, with most people not willing to do anything to stop it for fear of public opinion: this is what I call *unheimlich*! In other words, this was not “an unparalleled event in the history of civilized nations. Like its historical model of the *Oath of Strasbourg of 842*, the *Peace of Versailles of 1919* was a defensive declaration of war. It was a lie that was made to be accepted by the silent majority of public opinion. The clause of “reparation for damages” that Clemenceau wanted to add was never included into the official Peace treaty, because the British had agreed with the French that this treaty was to be construed as a continuation of the war by other means, and with the tacit approval of the US. Moreover, since the allies refused to introduce that clause in the treaty, the abstention guaranteed that the French would invade Germany and obtain reparation by invasion. As a result, the staunch anti-fascist and anti-Malthusian economist and Italian Prime Minister, Francesco Saverio Nitti, wrote:

“Clemenceau communicated Poincaré’s letter to Lloyd George. The British Prime Minister replied on May 6 in the clearest terms. In his eyes, forcing Germany to submit to the occupation of the Rhine and the Rhine Provinces for an unlimited period, was a provocation to renew the war in Europe.

“During the Conference France put forward some proposals the aim of which was nothing less than to split up Germany. A typical example is the memorandum [Dirac Report] presented by the French delegation claiming the annexation of the Saar territory. This is completely German; in the six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants before the War there were not a hundred French. Not a word had ever been said about annexation of the Saar either in Government pronouncements or in any vote in the French Parliament, nor had it been discussed by any political party. No one had ever suggested such annexation, which certainly was a far more serious thing than the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, as there was considerable German population in Alsace-Lorraine. There was no French population at all in the Saar, and the territory in question could not even be claimed for military reasons but only for its economic resources.” (Francesco Saverio Nitti, [Peaceless Europe](#), Ebook # 10090 The Project Gutenberg, November 15, 2003)

This is the way that Nitti described that *unheimlich* situation as early as in 1920:

“No kind of high-handedness, no combined effort, will ever be able to keep afloat absurdities like the dream of the vast indemnity, the Polish programme, the hope of annexing the Saar, etc. As things go, there is almost more danger for the victors than for the vanquished. He who has lost all has nothing to lose. It is rather the victorious nations who risk all in this disorganized Europe of ours. The conquerors arm themselves in the ratio by which the vanquished disarm, and the worse the situation of our old enemies becomes, so much the worse become the exchanges and the credits of the victorious continental countries.” (Nitti, Op. Cit.)

It is for that reason that Poincaré wrote a public letter to Wilson and Lloyd George in September of 1921, in which he announces that France intends to occupy the Rhine Valley. So, this was not a surprise attack. It was quite known publicly, and was aimed at rallying French public opinion for their occupation of Germany, and it did.

The first thing that may appear to be strange about fascism is that it did not come from the Germany of Hitler, or from the Italy of Mussolini, and not even from the Spain of Franco; but it came from France and Great Britain. And, the germ of the disease was ultimately located in the principle of oligarchical imperialism of Napoleon Bonaparte, but as it first developed in the Old Persian model that led to the destruction of the ancient city of Troy, as Lyn showed. It was later manifested in the ruling expression of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and the British Empire represented by British East India Company. Today, the germ is still alive, but is about to commit suicide inside of the British Banking system itself, and we can push it to kill itself before it gets a chance to kill most of the human species first.

When the time came for the Peace of Versailles to be implemented at the end of World War One, the [Fourteen Points Speech](#) made by American President Woodrow Wilson before a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918, on the subject of the postwar peace in Europe had all been discarded, except Point 8 which called for the evacuation by the Germans of all French territory, and for expunging (?) “the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.” Surprisingly, the rejection of the Fourteen Points did not come from the German side, but from the British and French side of the allied equation.

The Fourteen Points were a foil. They were meant to be a soft cop proxy for negotiating the Treaty of Versailles before the surrender of the German troops at the end of the war, and they had been accepted by Prince Maximilian of Baden, Chancellor of Germany in October of 1918. Maximilian requested an immediate armistice and peace negotiations based on those Fourteen Points. Of course, the proposals were rejected on the grounds that the [British Bureau for Ruhr Information](#), headed in 1923 by notorious fascist, Oswald Mosley, M. P., wanted the French to create an intolerable situation for Germany with British and French participation. It was Sir Mosley who became the imperialist model for Hitler, not Hitler a model for Mosley.

In 1919, Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau under President Poincaré took the lead in the negotiations of the Treaty of Versailles at the Paris Conference, and he made substantially different demands from those of President Woodrow Wilson, notably, on the question of French territorial “rights”

on the west bank of the Rhine River. The British rejected the Fourteen Points of Wilson and went with Clemenceau because both the British and the French wanted to keep the door to a German revanchist situation open. Wilson agreed to disagree. Clemenceau's confrontationist stance left no way out for the Germans who were forced to pay an excessive and deliberately revanchist sum of 132 billion marks (US \$442billions). This was, as the German negotiators replied during the Peace negotiations, "the continuation of the war by other means."



Figure 11. The signing of the Peace of Versailles in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles on 28 June, 1919.

President Poincaré's demand went even further and was expressed with total clarity in the 1919 *Foch Memorandum*, in which the French Chief of General Staff, Marshal Ferdinand Foch wrote in a typical imperialist fashion:

“Henceforward, the Rhine ought to be the Western military frontier of the German countries. Henceforward, Germany ought to be deprived of all entrance and assembling ground, that is, of all territorial sovereignty on the left bank of the river, that is, of all facilities for invading quickly, as in 1914, Belgium, Luxemburg, for reaching the coast of the North Sea and threatening the United Kingdom, for outflanking the natural defenses of France, the Rhine, Meuse, conquering the Northern Provinces and entering upon the Parisian area.” (Quoted by Troughton, *It's Happening Again*, p. 17.)

Under the guise of restoring to France the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, Raymond Poincaré, Clemenceau, and Marshal Foch were, in fact, demanding the annexation of the German territories to France under the provision that they would be indefinitely occupied by allied forces of the League of Nations. In other words, the peace that was being proposed was not a covenant that was seeking the restoration of goodwill and mutual benefits between the warring parties, but rather, a guarantee that the conditions of peace would turn Germany into a humiliated avenging loser. By maintaining Germany in a state of tutelage and inferiority, the seeds of World War Two were planted along the Rhine River, in the Ruhr and the Saar valleys. The French-British alliance had created a measure to ensure that their enemy would never forget and forgive them. Thus, the Hitler project was sealed and delivered by joint French and British secret arrangement before World War One had come to an end. But, let's back up a little bit before World War One, in order to get the bigger picture.

Raymond Poincaré started his public anti-German hard-line policy as early as 1912, when he became Prime Minister of France. He was the perfect example of a closed mind. However, from the vantage point of the British oligarchy, he was the perfect “revanchist” who had such ingrained rabid anti-Gemarnism in his soul that he would go to any length, including world war, to restore an old dream that involved much more than the restitution of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. From the moment he became President of the Republic in 1913, it was merely a matter of convenience and opportunities for the British to manipulate him into going to war with Germany, but the British first had to capture him for the whole geopolitical mission that included primarily the East. After a second visit of state to Russia, during the same year of 1913, Poincaré became convinced that the French colonies in Africa were in danger from an Italian challenge in Syria and Lebanon. Operating from Poincaré's profile as a staunch close-minded middle-class Lorraine chauvinist, the British maneuvered him into taking a strong opposition to the new Islamic Pan-Arab movement that began to grow in the East, and thus, the Sykes-Picot “entente cordiale” of 1916 was put forward and sealed under his presidency.

However, the real longer term end of the diplomatic maneuvering behind the Sykes-Picot arrangement was the British establishment of the State of Israel, not for the benefit of the Jewish people, but, for the purpose of creating a militarist Zionist State for perpetual war, as implied by the underlying manipulations of the British “Young Turks”, Parvus and Jabotinsky, not to mention the [Balfour Declaration to Rothschild](#) in 1817. The overall British and French agreement with Russia was to finalize the division of the Ottoman Empire into spheres of influence among the three imperialist and militarist governments. Israel was originally created by the British with the evil intention of establishing a Masada

victim that would self-destruct out of its own ambition at the appropriate time. The Hitler project and the Destruction of Israel were designed by the same French-British synarchist forces that gave us World War One and World War Two, and now a possible World War Three.

This period became the decisive turning point for carving up South West Asia, and the trigger mechanism was set up for launching a hundred years of religious and tribal warfare, as you still have it today along the guidelines set by the more recent British agent of influence, Bernard Lewis. It is within that larger historical context that one has to understand the significance of the Treaty of Versailles as a direct cause to the rise of Hitler and the outbreak of World War Two. After the removal of Bismarck in 1890 and the assassination of French President Sadi Carnot in 1894, "Poincarism" became the trigger mechanism for the British to launch World War One inside of the European theater. As Lyn pointed out in his recent report:

"President Abraham Lincoln's defeat of London's Confederacy puppet-system had cleared the way for the rise of the new, Bismarck-orchestrated alliance of Russia and Germany. It was the London-orchestrated ouster of Bismarck which had set into motion several strategically crucial steps into "The First World War." It was the consequent assassination of the President of France Sadi Carnot, and, especially, the British Prince of Wales' orchestration of the Japan-Britain alliance against China and eventually Russia in the Far East, which brought matters around to the launching the Balkan War. Any competent strategist today should have realized that, first, "World War One" had actually begun with the British royal family's ouster of Bismarck in 1890, and that "World War Two" was a reflex of "World War One." (Lyndon LaRouche, [THE THREAT AGAINST MANKIND](#), LaRouchePAC, Thursday, August 16, 2012.)

This is the historical context into which Poincaré entered onto the scene to become synonymous with German bashing and "Poincarism" became an actual political movement in France from 1887 until the 1929. What Lyn is saying, here, is that the hope for the worldwide development of creativity began to die with the ouster of Bismarck in 1890. A mediocrity such as Poincaré followed the Synarchy war plan and his role was to make sure that France would enter into both World War One and World War Two. From the very beginning of his career, his sole strategic objective was to have Germany defeated at all cost. "*Germania delenda est!*" became his motto. This is the same Carthaginian peace policy that France, the US, and Great Britain are proposing today for Syria, and Iran. The only differences are the dates, the people, and the nature of the armaments. This is how British Intelligence operative Troughton revealed the true British-French Entente Cordiale in this connection:

"This arrangement came about in the following way. Mr. Lloyd George in 'The Truth about the Peace Treaties' states that as far back as January, 1917, it was the intention of the French Government that the Rhine should become the Western boundary of Germany, but that their intention was not communicated to the Foreign Secretary in London until six months later, when little attention was paid to it, and it was not until November 30, 1918, that Lloyd George and other Ministers heard about it, when Clemenceau and Foch were in London." (Ernest R. Troughton, O.B.E., *It's Happening Again*, F. J. Parsons, Ltd., London, 1944, p. 16.)

The underlying assumption behind those lies is exemplary of the British anti-Peace of Westphalia principle of *divide and conquer*. Here, the British idea was the creation of a "so-called" neutral corridor

between Germany and France which was aimed at reviving the Venetian plan of the [Early Synarchy Movement of Empire](#) known to British insiders as the “Lotharingie imperialist policy.” There has never been a better recipe for generating a World War triggered from within Europe.

Poincaré, dubbed as “Poincaré-la-guerre” by French newspaper reporters, was profiled and groomed to follow a modern version of the Lotharingie policy. According to American historian, J. F. V. Keiger, “Poincarism” became a new political fad as early as 1902 and almost became a new political party by 1920. During the period of 1906 to 1909, and again from 1917 to 1920, “Poincarism” was used by Prime Minister, Georges Benjamin Clemenceau, as a rallying point for the younger generations to recapture the idealism for the republic that had been lost by the older generation. From 1910 to 1914, “Poincarism” clearly meant anti-German patriotism. Then, after World War One, “Poincarism” became synonymous with the restoration of French finances, at the expense of the Germans.

“Poincarism” had become such a popular political item that even after Poincaré had lost the Presidential election of 1924, but had made a comeback as Prime Minister in 1926, his reputation kept growing, even to the point when, in 1928, after the Banque de France had made a killing of 900 million gold marks on the occupation of the Rhineland region, the French central bank was permitted to make another massive killing by investing in foreign currencies. As Keiger noted the anomaly:

“In selling francs and buying foreign currency to stop the rise of the exchange rate, by the end of 1927, the Bank of France had accumulated massive holdings of sterling. In September 1928, in an after-dinner speech to the French Chamber of Commerce in London, the former attaché at the French embassy in London, and chief executive of the Anglo-French Banking corporation explained that France ‘bought, on the open market, all the pounds sterling and dollars offered to her; world opinion was so optimistic about the restoration of French Finance that for months and months foreign currency flowed to the Bank of France, and little by little she found herself holding foreign assets on such a scale that, by the nature of things, she acquired a role of premier importance on the foreign markets, and especially that of London.’ ” (John F. V. Keiger, [Raymond Poincaré](#), Cambridge University Press, 2002, p126)

Then, Keiger commented, tongue in cheek: “This was something of an understatement.” The Bank of France was actually in a position to buy the Bank of England. In other words, “Poincarism” had been setting the political mood in Europe during the two critical periods that led to World War One and World War Two, because the British oligarchy hedged all of their bets on “Poincarism.” The British Oligarchy was more than thankful for getting two World Wars handed to them on a platter by Poincaré and for his silent participation in the [Synarchy Movement of Empire](#).

The Times congratulated Poincaré for stabilizing the franc “without the help of foreign loans,” and the *Daily Mail* attributed “the miracle of the franc to Poincaré’s courage, authority, and knowledge.” (Keiger, Op. Cit., p. 333.) Ironically, the Banque de France’s purchasing of massive amounts of foreign currency increased the money supply and was accountable for the rise in money circulation from 103 billion francs in 1926, to 158 billion francs in 1928. That French government accounting miracle is again being carried out, today, against Iran and Syria for the purpose of delivering the victims of World War Three on a platter to their British masters. This last form of “Poincarism” was ushered in by Francois

Mitterrand, Margaret Thatcher, and George W. Bush Sr., against Germany when, they arm-twisted Helmut Kohl into devaluating the mark and forced him to buy into the Maastricht Euro in 1998.

When the armistice was signed on the 11 hour of the 11th day of the 11th month on 1918, the British agreed with their French counterparts, that they would start a new world war all over again at the most opportune time. Thus, World War Two had already been designed within the first one. And, as soon as World War Two was over, the British knew that they could not embark immediately into World War Three unless they had the United States fully under their control. So, John F. Kennedy and his brother Jack were assassinated and the morale of American citizens was broken with the Vietnam War. Today, 50 years later, President Obama has done precisely what the British Queen had asked of him, and he is ready to launch thermonuclear World War Three at the first opportunity with breakaway ally Israel in South-West Asia.

What are we to expect at the 11 hour of November 11, 2012? Is that going to be the final desperate move of the insane British Empire launching a thermonuclear war for the purpose of reducing the world population from 7 billion people to 1 billion? It is only the stupidity of the people that makes it “look real.” Let’s not forget that 9/11 is also the date chosen for the assassination of American Ambassador Chris Stevens to Libya at Benghazi on November 11, 2012, 11 years after the original 9/11 attack against the United States by the British and Saudi royal families. Was that a continuation of the celebration of the *Guns of August*?

In France, the British had their man Raymond Poincaré who had become the most outspoken French political leader against the “German threat” after World War One. In 1923, Poincaré promoted the idea of occupying the Rhineland, ostensibly to extract the war reparations he was demanding but never got. Is the Maastricht Treaty not demanding the equivalent of war reparations from the German people, again, today? It was under that banner that Poincaré pursued the policy of introducing the clause of “a no fly zone” in the Treaty of Versailles, which would have insured the left bank of the Rhine River to be free from German troops, and the right bank would have been turned into a neutral 50 km-wide zone to be under the watching eye of the allied forces on the left bank. This Poincaré clause became known as the “war guilt clause.” It read as follows:

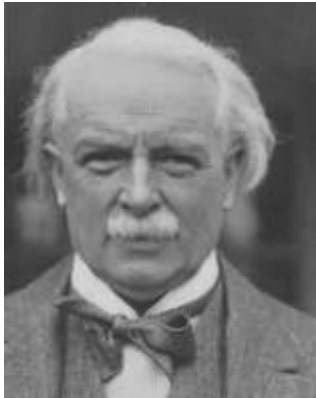
“And, further, shall we be sure of finding the left bank free from German troops? Germany is supposedly going to undertake to have neither troops nor fortresses on the left bank and within a zone extending 50 km. east of the Rhine. But the Treaty does not provide for any permanent supervision of troops and armaments on the left bank any more than elsewhere in Germany. In the absence of this permanent supervision, the clause stipulating that the League of Nations may order enquiries to be undertaken is in danger of being purely illusory. We can thus have no guarantee that after the expiry of the fifteen years and the evacuation of the left bank, the Germans will not filter troops by degrees into this district. Even supposing they have not previously done so, how can we prevent them doing it at the moment when we intend to re-occupy on account of their default?

“It will be simple for them to leap to the Rhine in a night and to seize this natural military frontier well ahead of us. The option to renew the occupation should not, therefore from any point

of view, be substituted for occupation.” (Quoted from Ernest R. Troughton, O.B.E., *It's Happening Again*, F. J. Parsons, Ltd., London, 1944, p. 21.)

This is the reason why instead of using the period after World War One as a period of reconstruction, Poincaré used it as means to set up World War Two. However, if the apparent intention of the French Government was the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, the real intention of the British Government was genocide. It is fitting that in June of 1940, when Hitler walked through the open door of France, it was Poincaré who proposed that the “Winner of Verdun and Savior of the French nation,” Maréchal Philippe Pétain, become the president of France under Hitler. The French occupation of the Rhineland lasted for 15 years, but Poincaré wanted to have it permanently, which gave Lloyd George the opportunity to opt out.

CONCLUSION: EVIDENCE OF HOW THE SYNARCHY BROUGHT HITLER TO POWER



It would be an error to think that the end of World War One was meant to establish peace in Europe, because its purpose was to set up the Hitler project and create the conditions for World War Two. As Lyn demonstrated, the British project of a world war goes back to their removal of Count Otto von Bismarck in 1890, because the British oligarchy knew he was attempting at all cost to prevent war between Germany and Russia.

Figure 12. Lloyd George (1869-1945)

J. H. Morgan, Deputy Adjuvant-General for the Interallied Military Commission of Control, in Berlin (1919-1923), had witnessed, firsthand, the contradictions between the lies that, then, Prime Minister Lloyd George was peddling to the Commons in London about the so-called disarmament of the Germans and the reality of a military buildup in Germany, during the time he served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1916 to 1922.

After keeping silent for seventeen years, and barely a month before Hitler invaded France in June of 1940, British Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan, K.C., decided to tell the world what he knew about the militarization of Germany during the previous seventeen years. The military rebuilding of Germany had been in direct violation with the Peace of Versailles Treaty of 1919, but the British went ahead with it regardless.

Although General Morgan may or may not have been participating in the Hitler project that was created by the British Royal Family, he was clever enough to say what he knew about German disarmament in a letter to The Editor of *The Daily Telegraph* on May 14, 1940. The letter revealed that the lies of Lloyd George were instrumental in assuring that “*Hitler’s way was prepared*” by the British financial oligarchy. The letter is reproduced here in its entirety.

General Morgan's letter of May 14, 1940

GERMANY NEVER DISARMED

REPLY TO CHARGES OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

From Brig. Gen. J. H. MORGAN, K. C.

To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*

Sir,

In his speech on the adjournment on Thursday last Mr. Lloyd George accused the British Government of a continuing breach of faith towards Germany in the matter of disarmament.

He asserted that the "democratic" Governments of the pre-Hitlerite Germany scrupulously carried out the disarmament terms of the Treaty of Versailles, that they "completely" disarmed and were given a clearance "certificate" to that effect by the "ambassadors," and that successive British Governments thereupon "broke their pledges" to Germany to disarm in turn.

From these premises Mr. Lloyd George arrived at the monstrous conclusion that the "war guilt" of the present catastrophe lies at the doors of our own statesmen. The only British statesman that he exculpated was himself.

A more wanton and futile statement at such a time as this is difficult to imagine. It had not even the merit of being true.

No Clearance Certificate

The truth is on record in official British documents, published and unpublished; at least one of which Mr. Lloyd George must have read if he has ever read anything on the subject at all. No such clearance "certificate" as he prays in aid was ever given by the Council of Ambassadors.

The "democratic" Government of Germany did not disarm. Having undertaken to disarm within six months, that Government and its "democratic" Minister of Defense, Herr Gessler, supported Gen. Von Seeckt so wholeheartedly in the obstructive tactics of the Reichswehrministerium that the Allied Control Commission was kept in Berlin for seven years.

The Commission was only withdrawn, as the price exacted by the German Government for the Pact of Locarno, on the strength of pledges by the latter that it would make good its defaults in disarmament. These pledges were never kept. Within two years of our withdrawal the Army Estimates of the "democratic" German Government went up by leaps and bounds to an unprecedented figure.

If any one English statesman is to be held responsible for German rearmament it is Mr. Lloyd George. His "Coalition" Government, during the last few months of its existence, in 1921-1922, repeatedly assured the House of Commons, for reasons best known to Mr. Lloyd George, that the disarmament of Germany was "complete" and, in particular, that the strength of the German army was reduced to the Treaty strength of 100,000 effectives.

British Officer's Reports

At the very time these statements were being made in the House, the senior British officer in Berlin in charge of German effectives was reporting the exact opposite, and a little later, he estimated the number of men trained with the Colours in Germany during the years 1920-1923 at 500,000.

There can be no harm in saying, at this distance of time, that that estimate was, in October 1924, accepted by the War Office as correct. One, at least, of this officer's reports to that effect, I am now informed by a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Government, was circulated to the Cabinet.

Nearly three years after the fall of the Coalition Government, Mr. Baldwin's Government, in a Note of June 4, 1925, addressed to Germany, declared that the defaults of the "democratic" Government of Germany were so "numerous" and so grave as to constitute "a serious menace to the peace of Europe."

When, in 1935, the Hitler Government threw off the mask and restored conscription, the German “Nazi” Press blithely admitted the trick played on our own and French Governments by its predecessors in title, and boasted of the success of the imposture.

Hitler’s Way Prepared

I have in front of me a copy of the *Neue Illustrierte Zeitung* of September 12, 1935, saluting with a glowing eulogy that Scharnhorst of the Treaty of Versailles, Gen. Von Seeckt, the *Chef der Heeresleitung*, for having so successfully obstructed the attempt of the Allies Control Commission to disarm Germany during the years 1920-1926 that he had thereby “prepared the way” (*vorberitet*) for Hitler’s rapid restoration of the military might of Germany in all its menace.

During the “close season” of the German rearmament which followed on the withdrawal of the Control Commission, Mr. Lloyd George persisted in proclaiming to the world the innocuous character of Germany’s “tiny army,” as he chose to call it, and insisted that the only menace to the peace of Europe was the defensive measures which, happily for him and for us, the French were taking to meet the covert revival of German militarism.”

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. MORGAN,
Deputy Adjt.-Gen. In Berlin, 1919-23.
2, King’s Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.A. May 14.

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