Philip Dru: Administrator notes for Corbett discussion

1. Message
   a. Philip Dru: Administrator (A story of Tomorrow) 1920-1935
      i. Written Anonymously in 1912
      ii. First edition goes for $650-$1000
      iii. Reprints abound… how do we know?
      iv. Archive.org / 1920 third printing from Harvard
   1. Interesting note inside:

2. Messenger
   a. “Col.” Edward Mandell House
      i. “informal advisor” to Woodrow Wilson
         1. William Jennings Bryan was neighbor of House in Austin (Bryan purchased winter house next to House)
            a. Bryan was Wilson’s V.P.
         3. “The Foreign Office and the Proposed Institute of International Affairs” (International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-), Vol. 56, No. 4 (Autumn, 1980), pp. 665-672
         4. Names Col. Edward Mandell House, Lord Robert Cecil, and Lionel Curtis as those who gave it their “blessings”
            a. All are Rhodes Round Table Group members / acolytes of Last Will of Cecil Rhodes
   b. Son of Thomas William House (Huis)
      i. Rothschild Agent
      ii. Wanted Texas to become part of England
      iii. 3rd richest man in TX, 250k acres
      iv. Cotton and Merchant Banking
   c. Confederacy
   d. Post-War
   e. Anglo-American Establishment
      i. Frederic Howe, “Confessions of a Reformer”
         1. “Shortly after my arrival, Colonel House sent for me and said that the President planned to send a mission to Syria to ascertain the wishes of the Syrians themselves in regard to a
mandatory. He desired me to familiarize myself with all the treaties and engagements of the allied powers relating to the Near East, and to hold myself in readiness to leave for Syria at a moment's notice. ... My vision of a free world was clouding. Self-determination for peoples began to ring like an empty phrase. Still I believed that President Wilson had guaranties that would permit him to turn a trick at the proper time and restore the situation. I would not believe that we were going back to the old order; would not credit what I saw about me.[pp.294-295]

2. One evening a number of young Englishmen visited me at the Hotel Chatham. They were Oxford and Cambridge men, brilliant, friendly, amiable. A few days later I was invited to breakfast with them. Arriving, I found that I was at the house of Lloyd George; that Philip Kerr, my host, was Lloyd George's secretary. He and his associates, Lionel Curtis, Arnold Toynbee, and others, were known as "Lord Milner's men." They were editors of the periodical known as The Round Table, and had organized an imperial conference in each of the British colonies. We talked about the Near East. They, too, were interested in the subject. I took it for granted that they were interested in self-determination for peoples; that they understood, as a matter of course, the crimes committed by imperialistic adventurers in Egypt, Persia, Africa. I talked about my discoveries of conflicting treaties, about the activities of British oil interests in Mesopotamia and Persia. I warmed to the theme of financial imperialism and the necessity of being rid of imperialistic exploiters in order to have permanent peace. I felt that they would help in solving the Near Eastern problem.

3. It astounded me to find that they scarcely knew the meaning of the words economic imperialism. Imperialism was not economic, it was a white man's burden. A sacred trust, undertaken for the well-being of peoples unfitted for self-government. The war was in no way related to the conflict of financial interests. Unfortunate things were done sometimes by business bounders -- true -- but they did not influence the Foreign Office. The flag followed the investor, perhaps, but only because the investor was a British citizen who was sacred wherever he ventured. This imperialism, which was not imperialism, must be carried to the end. It must be carried by Anglo-Saxons, and England was no longer able to carry it alone. She had lost much of her best blood in the trenches; Oxford and Cambridge, which recruited the Foreign Office, had been depleted of a generation of talent. The only country which could be trusted to share the white man's burden was America; America must help. ...[pp.295-296]

f. H.G. Wells's “Anticipations of the reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought” (1902)

i. This will become relevant when we get to 1919 and League of Nations

g. Woodrow Wilson

h. Col. House’s version of the Protocols of Zion
i. Col. E.M. House Papers at Yale

1. Series V. Personal and Memorabilia of Col. E.M. House
   a. 285 459 "Protocols of the meeting of the Zionist Men of Wisdom." (99 pp., typewritten, double-spaced. No marks, annotations, or indications of provenance.)
   b. Princeton University copy of “The Protocols and World Revolution” by Sergiei Nilus (1920)

i. Col. House and Federal Reserve
   i. Intimate Papers of Col. House (correspondence with Warburgs, Kuhn Loeb, & Co., et al)
   ii. See Chapter 33: Our Non Elected Rulers (from “With No Apologies” by Sen. Barry Goldwater)
   iii. Col. House and Frederic Delano

1. Railroaders
2. Delano became first Vice-Chairman of the Federal Reserve

iv. Foreshadowing F. Delano Roosevelt’s rise to power

j. World War I British Plan to Merge Empire with America
   i. William Engdahl:
      http://www.engdahl.oilgeopolitics.net/History/Oil_and_the_Origins_of_World_W/oil_and_the_origins_of_world_w.HTM
      1. “By the 1880’s Britain’s leading circles and advocates of Empire realized that they needed to not only send their entrepreneurs like Cecil Rhodes to mine the gold to feed the banks of the City of London. Increasingly, they realized a revolution in the technology of naval power was required if the Royal Navy was to continue its unchallenged hegemony of the seas. That required a radical shift in British foreign policy. The revolution in technology was the shift from coal to oil power. After the 1890’s, though little publicized, the search for secure energy in the form of petroleum would become of paramount importance to Her Majesty’s Navy and Her Majesty’s government. A global war for control of oil was shaping up, one few were even aware of outside select policy circles.”
   ii. Lord Milner, Sindey Reilly, MI6 and RUSSIAN OIL
      1. Page 103 of “Walk the Crooked Road with the Crooks” by Gyeorgos Hatonin
      iii. Herbert Hoover and Russian Oil
      iv. Sir William Wiseman, Kuhn Loeb, and MI6 infiltrate America to get the U.S. into WWI
      1. Mentor to William Stephenson / OSS
      2. Tapped Atlantic Cable and spied on America
k. Fabian Socialists are the Rhodes Round Table
   i. H.G. Wells interest in League of Nations leads to meeting with House
   ii. H.G. Wells writes “THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS” in 1919
   iii. ‘H. G. Wells and the World State: A Liberal Cosmopolitan in a Totalitarian Age’

l. Paris 1919 Peace Conference / Treaty of Versailles

m. Covenant of the League of Nations
   i. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was not impressed with the Phillimore Committee's report, and would eventually produce three draft covenants of his own with help from his friend Colonel House. Further suggestions were made by Jan Christiaan Smuts in December 1918.[11]
   ii. League of Nations (Vol 2)

   1. Written by Lord Robert Cecil and Edward Mandell House
      iii. CFR Foreign Affairs 1923 “The Running Sands” by Col. E.M. House

n. H.G. Wells (New World Order 1939, The Shape of Things to Come)
   i. Philip Dru-esque
   ii. TECHNOCRACY
   iii. 1902: Anticipations of reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought by HG Wells
   iv. H.G. Wells and the World State: A Liberal Cosmopolitan in a Totalitarian Age

o. Proposed Institute for International Affairs (1919)

p. F. Delano Roosevelt

q. WW II

3. Today
   a. Rhodes’ Plan = 5 EYES Alliance = Global Technocracy via Surveillance (see Bill Binney / Snowden disclosures)
      i. GCHQ is the Brain
      ii. Supra-National Intelligence Group

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