Archetypal British Corporate Warlords

Lesson by Dr. Douglas Gabriel

The Bestial British Intelligence of Shelburne and Bentham, by Jeffrey Steinberg; The Executive Intelligence Review, April 15, 1994.
Douglas Gabriel gives a brief introduction to the summarized article below. We suggest that you listen to his lecture first, then continue reading for details.
British empiricism started from Francis Bacon’s inductive method based on sense certainty, all of which was taken directly from such Venetians as Paul Paruta and Pietro Sarpi. With Bacon is Thomas Hobbes, who wrote of human society as a war of all against all, necessarily dominated by a tyrannical leviathan state. Then came John Locke, for whom the human mind was a blank slate destined to be filled by sense perceptions. Locke’s hedonism led him to the conclusion that human freedom was an absurd contradiction in terms.

In October 1776, a 28-year-old English barrister named Jeremy Bentham wrote contemptuously of the American Declaration of Independence and made his philosophical breach with the American republicans all the more clearly in a lengthy tract titled *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* (1780). That manuscript would not only prescribe the founding principles of British philosophical radicalism; it would propel Bentham into the very center of a then-emerging new British Foreign Office and British Foreign Intelligence Service, consolidated under the guiding hand of William Petty, Lord Shelburne, a man who at the time was the
de facto, if not “de jure doge” of Britain.

Lord Shelburne was so taken with Bentham that he installed the writer in an apartment at his Bowood estate. Shelburne assigned to Bentham an English and Swiss editor in order to ensure the widest dissemination of Bentham’s works in both the English- and French-speaking worlds. Later, Bentham’s works would be even more widely circulated throughout Latin America during his years of intimate collaboration with the American traitor Aaron Burr, and with revolutionists General Francisco de Miranda -- a Venezuelan by birth who played a leading role as a paid agent of the British East India Company in the Jacobin Terror in France -- and Simón Bolívar. Burr, fleeing the United States, took up residence at the home of Bentham, and the two men conspired to establish an empire, first in Mexico, and later in Venezuela.

At the very moment of his taking up with Bentham, Lord Shelburne was in the process of launching his most daring political intrigues. In June 1780, weary of the failed prosecution of the war in North America, and convinced that the ministry of Lord George North would bring eternal ruin to his dreams of permanent empire, Lord Shelburne, through the East India Company and its allied Baring Bank, bankrolled a Jacobin mob to descend upon London, ostensibly in protest over the granting of “Irish reforms.” The so-called Irish reforms amounted to little more than forced conscription of Irishmen into the British Army to fight in North America -- a move Shelburne hoped would also defeat the pro-American republican movement inside Ireland that had nearly launched its own revolt against Britain in 1779.

Led by Lord George Gordon, the Protestant rabble stormed Westminster, sending parliamentarians and lords alike down flights of stairs, out windows, and to the hospitals. For eight days, London was ransacked, culminating in the storming of the Newgate Prison and the freeing of all the prisoners, who joined
in the assault on the Parliament building.

Lord Shelburne, as head of the interior committee of the House of Lords, personally ensured the maximum terror by delaying the reading of the Riot Act (which would have called out the Home Guard) until violence had spread to every corner of the city. When the flames subsided, the ministry of Lord North was in ashes as well. North resigned as prime minister, and within months, Shelburne was himself in the new Rockingham cabinet as foreign secretary for the Northern District, subsuming the North American colonies. From that post, he would be the principal negotiator in Paris across the table from Benjamin Franklin.

By this time also, King George III had declared himself wholly subservient to the Shelburne-led East India Company faction -- the Venetian Party.

As the result of these events, the shadow government formally took charge of the official state apparatus. The intelligence operations formerly housed at the East India Company were henceforth run out of the Foreign Ministry and the
British Secret Intelligence Services (SIS).

A postscript on Lord Gordon, Shelburne’s agent provocateur: After a brief stay in the Tower of London, foreshortened by Shelburne’s personal intervention with the crown, Lord Gordon made off to friendlier ground in the Netherlands, where, to the astonishment of his Scottish Presbyterian cronies, he became a convert to Jewish cabbalism, taking the name Israel Bar Abraham. He shortly thereafter surfaced in Paris as an occult adviser to Marie Antoinette, and from that position participated in Shelburne’s intrigues against the French Bourbons.

The Jacobin insurrection in Paris during 1791-93 was a replay on a grander scale of the earlier Shelburne-instigated Gordon Riots, down to the storming of the Bastille prison and the unleashing of the criminals.
Shelburne’s Designs for America

Lord Shelburne, as foreign minister, took the position that the former colonies in North America must be once again brought under the British yoke, but not through the deployment of military might or through claims of property title. For Shelburne, the battle cry of the New Venice/New Rome was “free trade.”

As early as 1763, in a famous carriage ride from Edinburgh to London, Shelburne had commissioned two works from one of his East India Company scribblers, Adam Smith. First, he had commissioned Smith to prepare the research outlines for the study that would be later completed by another India House propagandist, Edward Gibbon, on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire -- a study critical to Shelburne’s commitment to establish a new third Roman Empire headquartered in London. In addition, he ordered the preparation of an apologia for free trade, which Smith completed in 1776 under the title The Wealth of Nations.

In 1787, Shelburne’s leading intelligence agent Jeremy Bentham went one better than Smith by publishing a series of letters from Russia that were assembled in a pamphlet titled In Defense of Usury. The final letter, addressed to Smith, chastised the India House economist for not going far
enough in his embrace of unbridled monetary dictatorship. Bentham
demanded an end to all restrictions on usurious interest rates, employing the
liberal argument that suppression of usury stifles invention. Smith
immediately wrote of Bentham’s In Defense of Usury, “The work is one of a
superior man.”

Shelburne’s own most eloquent plea for unbridled free trade and usury came
during his brief tenure as prime minister from 1782 to 1783. Although he had
formerly preferred to steer British politics from behind the scenes in his
capacity as chairman of the three-man “Secret Committee” of the British East
India Company, Shelburne felt compelled to briefly take the formal reins of
government in order to ensure the launching of his new British imperium.

Destroy America with Free Trade

Shelburne’s policy of unbridled free trade between Britain and the United
States nearly destroyed the American republic in its cradle. Some of the
American Founding Fathers clearly understood the danger in Shelburne’s
free trade ruse. They launched a crucial debate over the need for a strong
federal constitution. But for the Federalist debate and the resulting United
States Constitution of 1787, Shelburne’s scheme for rapidly bankrupting and
re-absorbing North America into the British imperial domain, would have
probably succeeded.

Shelburne Unleashes Jacobins Against France

Shelburne now sought to destroy France as an economic and military rival on
the continent. From the outset, the Jacobin Terror was a British East India
Company-, British Foreign Office-orchestrated affair. The bloody massacre of
France’s scientific elite was systematically carried out by French hands,
manning French guillotines, but guided by British strings. Jacques Necker, a
Geneva-born Protestant, slavishly pro-British banker, had been installed through the efforts of Shelburne’s leading ally in France, Philippe Duke of Orléans, as finance minister. Necker’s daughter, the infamous Madame de Staël, would later run one of Shelburne’s most important Parisian salons. Although Necker had failed to block France from allying with the Americans during the American Revolution, he did succeed in presiding over the depletion of the French treasury and the collapse of its credit system.

Economic crisis across France was the precondition for political chaos and insurrection, and Shelburne readied the projected destabilization by creating a “radical writers’ shop” at Bowood staffed by Bentham, the Genevan Etienne Dumont, and the Englishman Samuel Romilly. Speeches were prepared by Bentham and translated and transported by diplomatic pouch and other means to Paris, where leaders of the Jacobin Terror, Jean-Paul Marat, Georges Jacques Danton, and Maximilien de Robespierre delivered the fiery oratories. Records of British East India Company payments to these leading Jacobins are still on file at the British Museum.

At the same time, Bentham was proposing to assume the post of chief jailer of the Jacobin Terror, which sent many of France’s greatest scientists and pro-American republicans to the guillotine or to prison. Bentham made no bones about his loyalties: In accepting the honorary title of Citizen of France,
Bentham wrote to the Jacobin interior minister in October 1792: “I should think myself a weak reasoner and a bad citizen, were I not, though a royalist in London, a republican in Paris.”

In the wake of the initial success in forcing France to its knees with the Jacobin Terror, Bentham sponsored several generations of philosophical radicals, ranging from his closest protégés, James Mill and John Bowring, to Mill’s son John Stuart Mill, Thomas Carlyle, and David Urquhart. Carlyle, under the watchful eye of J.S. Mill, penned the official British history of the French Revolution, needless to say burying the role of the Shelburne-Bentham cabal in that blood-soaked tragedy. Bowring, Bentham’s long-suffering personal secretary, would later supervise the publication of
Bentham’s collected works in an 11-volume series; would serve as Lord Palmerston’s agent-handler of the notorious Giuseppe Mazzini; and would instigate the Second Opium War against China from his post as emissary in Canton. Urquhart, one of the youngest of the Benthamites, would later become the agent-handler for Karl Marx.

Dr. Douglas Gabriel summarizes Archetypal British Corporate Warlords showing that the centuries old methods of Italian bankers morphed into the British East India Company and the new British imperialism that was taking over the world. Lord Shelburne was a good example of a corporate warlord whose crimes were so bold that they need an "intelligence service" to spread propaganda to cover up the theft, debt enslavement and outright war that was perpetrated on anyone who stood in his way. Jeremy Benthan was selected by Shelburne to head his propaganda efforts, which later turned into the British Secret Intelligence Services. Thus, the oligarchs around the monarchy thoroughly supplanted British rule with a Venetian Republic.

The Fate of Warlord Banking

The influence of Venetian and Italian banking families has now been laid out for you to see the simple family dynasties that created the economic forces behind European monarchs, popes, and nations for the last seven hundred years. Often this influence was in the form of wars, prisons, piracy, resource fleecing, militarized mercantilism, and thousands of other evil machinations which were consciously or unconsciously offered up to the demon Mammon.
The creation of currency and money, both minted and fiat, tends to create a broad road to hell. It is the unconscious use of money that feeds this monster. Money should be seen as a beautiful representation for human labor, human will-power that is “stored-up.” When money is deposited in a bank to “make money”, evil sets in. When usury takes advantage of the poor and then locks them up for non-payment – evil sets in. When making money is more important than helping others – evil sets in. When money is more important than love – evil has won.

The desire for more and more is simply greedy and there is no end to covetousness. The desire to have more than others is envy and covetousness which breeds jealousy and leads to lust, gluttony, anger, hatred, and many other evils. Few people who have had a great deal of money have taken on the moral responsibilities that should come with wealth and have fallen into dark and immoral places that resemble the realms of hell that Dante described.

Often, the richest people are the most miserable and have lost the ability to feel simple love or experience simple pleasures. Mammon has promised their cold hearts more, more, more -- but left them unfulfilled and unhappy. The desire for money, power, and control cannot be satiated. We have seen this with the Warlord Banking Families who keep selling more of their souls to Mammon and other demons so that they can have ultimate power and endless money. Such power and money “costs” the person who gains them. Mammon demands sacrifices from his followers and thus we see the need to offer up human lives through war to the demons of money. Warmongers sell their souls to the devil.

The effects of these Warlord Banking Families are not only found in the past but are found in almost all central banks throughout the world to this very day. The evidence is well-hidden in corporate legal maneuvers, off-shore accounts,
same old warlords and warmongers doing the same old bankster scams and frauds that have been going on since Babylonian times. We will also find that even the same evil demons are worshiped in the same old fashion in many instances. These rich elite believe they are above all laws and that they are the oligarchs (lords) and the rest of us are their slaves (servants) in a debt-slave prison camp called the Republic of Oligarchs, Warlord Bankers, and Evil Brokers.

Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

Matthew 6:24