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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

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**Thought For The Week:**

*"Who controls the past, ... controls the future: who controls the present controls the past."* 1984, George Orwell

**WHERE POWER RESIDES By Arnis Luks**

In order to understand why only one point of view, being the financial interests of huge mega-corporations (via the World Health Organisation's advocates in and out of our parliaments), or favoured Agreements (like the TPP) to the exclusion of our own people, we need to follow the thread of power and intrigue back.

**Holland 1600**

I was drawn simply by chance to a painting by the Dutch artist Jan de Baen (1633-1702), titled "The Regents of the Hoorn chamber of the VOC (1682)". The VOC, the 'Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie' or 'Dutch East India Company' was a mega-corporation founded by an amalgamation of several rival Dutch trading companies. The Regents depicted in the painting are seated at table and particularly well dressed. In the foreground is the globe of the world resting on a thick Atlas. You could easily imagine the Regents considering their controlling interests over the entire globe. <https://westfriesmuseum.com/> -- Search for 02000

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/heeren-xvii>

**Britain 1600**

The East India Company was an English and later British joint-stock company founded in 1600. It was formed to trade in the Indian Ocean region, initially with the East Indies, and later with Qing China. Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies," the company rose to account for half of the world's trade during the mid-1700s and early 1800s, particularly in basic commodities including cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, spices, saltpetre, tea, and opium. The company also ruled the beginnings of the British Empire in India. These English 'Regents' operated above government across the entire globe.

The company, which benefited from the imperial patronage, eclipsed the Portuguese Estado da Índia, which had established bases in Goa, Chittagong, and Bombay – Portugal later ceded Bombay to England as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to King Charles II. In an act aimed at strengthening the power of the (English) East India Company, King Charles II granted the EIC (in a series of five acts around 1670) the rights to autonomous territorial acquisitions, to mint money, to command fortresses and troops and form alliances, to make war and peace, and to exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the acquired areas. At one point the (English) East India Company launched a joint attack with the Dutch United East India Company (VOC) on Portuguese and Spanish ships off the coast of China, which helped secure EIC ports in China. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East\\_India\\_Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch%E2%80%93Portuguese\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch%E2%80%93Portuguese_War)

**Stock Exchanges**

The Amsterdam stock exchange, considered the oldest "modern" securities market in the world, was established in 1602 by the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie, or "VOC") for dealings in its printed stocks and bonds - (mega-corporations of factories, supply chains and military might).

**1688 The Misnamed Glorious Revolution**

The invasion of England ultimately established the supremacy of the parliament, by ensuring the separation of the monarchy from the church (as the moral compass), and within a few years established a central bank to control all issuance of currency for the nation, thus also perverting money as simply a measuring system.

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil\\_war\\_revolution/glorious\\_revolution\\_01.shtml](https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil_war_revolution/glorious_revolution_01.shtml)

## **Fear of Catholic Tyranny led to Whig Tyranny**

The Dutch merchant invasion of 1688-1689 replaced the reigning King James II, with the joint monarchy of his protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange. It was the keystone of the Whig (Puritan, Calvinist-ed) history over Britain, established under Oliver Cromwell, but prepared under Henry VIII.

According to the Whig account, and many other false history sources, the events of the 1688 were bloodless and the settlement established the supremacy of parliament over the crown, setting Britain on the path towards constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. But it ignores the extent to which the events of 1688 constituted a foreign invasion of England by another power, the Dutch merchant class, and the Whig domination to this day, over the British Parliament.

## **Treasonous Invitation to William of Holland**

William, being supported and financed by the merchants and bankers of Holland...began to assemble an expeditionary force in April 1688, as it became increasingly clear that the threat to Holland from France would be limited as France would remain occupied by military campaigns in both Germany and Italy, and thus unable to mount any counter-attack while William's troops would be occupied in Britain.

Believing that the English people would not react well to a foreign invader, William demanded in a letter to Rear-Admiral Arthur Herbert that the most eminent English Peers first invite him to invade. Seven peers, including a Bishop wrote to Prince William on 30 June 1688, pledging their support to the foreign prince if he brought a force into England against James. The letter served as propaganda to allow the Prince of Orange to present his invasion as a mercy mission.

William also wished to align forces against France and the English 'Whig controlled Commons' was seen as more likely to support this than their Catholic King who would more probably align with Catholic France. Note that Portugal and Spain were also Catholic and may also favour against Holland in future skirmishes.

The forces that the merchants amassed for this invasion were vast, the flotilla consisting of 43 men-of-war, four light frigates and 10 fireships protecting over 400 flyboats capable of carrying 21,000 soldiers. All in all, it was an armada four times the size of that launched by the Spanish one hundred years earlier in 1588.

## **Betrayal, Desertions and an Ill Wind**

Aided by the so-called 'Protestant wind' which prevented James' navy from intercepting the Dutch fleet, William landed at Torbay, Devon, November 1688. Admiral Matthew Aylmer played a significant role in diverting the loyalty of the Royal Navy from King James towards William of Orange.

## **King James' Counter**

James had made military preparations for the defence of England over the summer and autumn of 1688 and

his army encamped on Hounslow Heath was, at about 25,000 men, numerically larger than the invading force of William.

The merchant conspiracy against James had been maturing for years and had infiltrated James' army, with the king's nephew Lord Cornbury, alongside a long list of other peers ready to defect to William. The rot had set in. James support base was crumbling around him. At this point, James' health deserted him.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_deserters\\_from\\_King\\_James\\_II\\_to\\_William\\_of\\_Orange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_deserters_from_King_James_II_to_William_of_Orange)

Having reached Salisbury on 19 November with the intention of resisting William's advance, James had by the 23 November resolved to retreat back to London. On James' return to London on the 26 November he discovered that his daughter, Princess Anne was missing - *possibly abducted for future ransom* - ed.

James announced that he was willing to agree to William's main demand - to call a 'free' parliament. However, the king was now convinced that his own life was in danger and was making preparations to flee the country.

William's advance upon the capital had met with some resistance - a bloody skirmish occurred at Reading on 7 December with over 50 killed.

On 11 December, in the wake of renewed rioting in London, James made his first attempt to flee to France, but was captured by Kent fishermen near Sheerness. The king's capture was an inconvenience for the invaders and on 23 December, with William's connivance, James successfully fled to France.

## **Convention Parliament**

William summoned a Convention Parliament, made up of members from Charles II's last parliament, which met on 22 January 1689. The House of Commons, with a Whig majority, quickly resolved that the throne was vacant, and that it was safer if the ruler were Protestant. There were more Tories in the House of Lords, which would not initially agree, but after William refused to be a regent or to agree to remain king only in his wife's lifetime, there were negotiations between the two houses and the Lords agreed that the throne was vacant. William had successfully invaded England at this point and could have insisted on a republic but chose a system of limited monarchy with a state controlled church, thus no moral anchor to hold the state to account for the people.

Before they were offered the crown, William and Mary were presented with a document called the Declaration of Rights, later enshrined in law as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights placed few restrictions on the crown, but ensured the continued separation from the other power that could challenge this state - the church in Rome. It was not until 1694 that the call for regular parliaments was backed up by the Triennial Act.

On 13 February 1689, Parliament passed the Bill of Rights 1689, in which it deemed that James, by

attempting to flee, had abdicated the government of the realm, thereby leaving the throne vacant.

### **Coronation**

William and Mary were crowned together at Westminster Abbey on 11 April 1689 by the Bishop of London, Henry Compton. Normally, the coronation is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the Archbishop at the time, William Sancroft, refused to recognise James's removal. A divided church then as is now, which is either for power or for service.

### **Scotland**

William also summoned a Convention of the Estates of Scotland, which met on 14 March 1689 and sent a conciliatory letter, while James sent haughty uncompromising orders, swaying a majority in favour of William. On 11 April, the day of the English coronation, the Convention finally declared that James was no longer King of Scotland. William and Mary were offered the Scottish Crown; they accepted on 11 May.

### **Toleration Act**

In May 1689 the Toleration Act was passed, granting freedom of worship to many Protestant groups (Puritan, Calvinist), but not Catholics.

### **Ireland**

The Treaty of Limerick (Irish: *Conradh Luimnigh*), signed on 3 October 1691, ending the 1689 to 1691 Williamite War in Ireland, a conflict related to the 1688 to 1697 Nine Years' War. It consisted of two separate agreements, one with military terms of surrender, signed by commanders of the French forces and Irish Jacobites loyal to the exiled James II.

Baron de Ginkell of Holland, leader of William's forces in Ireland, signed on behalf of William III and Mary II. It allowed Jacobite units to be transported back to France, the diaspora known as the Flight of the Wild Geese.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godert\\_de\\_Ginkell,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Athlone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godert_de_Ginkell,_1st_Earl_of_Athlone)

### **Godert de Ginkell, 1st Earl of Athlone**

### **Outcome of the Dutch Merchant Invasion**

The outcome ensured the continued separation of the state from any moral anchor, placing the church back under state control rather than free as is written within the very first stanza of Magna Carta. James II may have been that catalyst to right the great wrongs of Henry VIII.

### ***Render unto Caesar the thing that belong to Caesar and unto God the things that belong to God.***

The correct relationship is between the individual, the state and the church - God. A balancing of power, authority and service. The state exists to serve as does the church. This relational trinity is held in equilibrium when the individual is free, moral and responsible. As responsibility is taken away from the individual by the state, so is freedom, and in the end the individual may come to love the very chains of servitude to the state.

### **'The Enemy Within The Empire' By ED Butler**

**Extract** The real fight was between the Money Power and Monarchy, with the victory of the Money Power

in 1688 when James II was driven off the throne by his son-in-law, William III, who was brought to Britain at the behest of the financial interests. The Bank of England was formed six years later - 1694 - and with it began the National Debt. The Bank was formed for the purpose of lending money, (*which it has the pleasure of creating out of nothing-ed*) to the crown and was modelled on the Bank of Amsterdam, founded in 1609, the first bank in Northern Europe. The part played by Jews in this formation of the modern banking system, together with the modern Stock Exchange, was considerable.

### **The Prelude in Britain**

It is essential that we make ourselves conversant with the growth of the forces which paved the way for the establishment of the Bank of England and the debt-system. Anyone who cares to study British history during the six and a half centuries from the Norman Conquest, until the financiers arrived at the invitation of Cromwell, will find that the Monarchy did exercise its sovereign right of issuing money. There was adequate money for the people's needs.

Modern history books fail to tell us of the general standard of prosperity and culture which existed prior to the banking swindle. It has remained for such writers as William Cobbett and Thorold Rogers to give us a true picture of those times. Writers like Sir John Fortesque (about 1460) give detailed evidence of the general prosperity of the English people. There is no need for me to deal with the Trades Guilds and the great architecture of which the British people still have much evidence - although aerial bombing has wrought much destruction. With a population of three millions, there were ten thousand students at Oxford University.

In Queen Elizabeth's (I) reign Britain produced some of the finest minds the world has ever seen. Both Bacon and Shakespeare have had a tremendous influence on Western civilisation - particularly Bacon, to whom we chiefly owe the modern system of experimental science based on inductive reasoning.

In 1655, the Jewish influx under Cromwell started. Cromwell first called Councils to consider the matter, but all were against it. Cromwell dismissed his counsellors and allowed the Amsterdam Jews to enter Britain surreptitiously. The following extracts from "*The Jewish Encyclopedia*" are most instructive on this matter: "*Toward the middle of the seventeenth century a considerable number of Marrano merchants settled in London, and founded there a secret foundation at the head of which was Antonio Fernandez Carvajal. They conducted a large business with the Levant, East and West Indies, Canary Islands and Brazil, and, above all, with the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal.*" "*Outwardly, they seemed as Spaniards and Catholics, but they held prayer-meetings at Cree Church Lane . . . meanwhile, public opinion in England had become prepared by the Puritanical movement for a sympathetic*

treatment of any proposal by the Judaizing sects among the extremists of the Parliamentary Party for the readmission of the Jews into England".

This is a most interesting admission, confirming what I have mentioned concerning the attack on British culture by the Puritans, or Whigs. It was in 1650 that Manasseh ben Israel, the man through whom the Jews had financed Cromwell, published his "Hope of Israel," in which he said that the Messiah could not appear until the Jews had settled in every country. He said that if England would only admit them the Messianic Age might be expected. Further extracts from "The Jewish Encyclopedia" will prove of interest:

"Meanwhile the commercial policy which led to the Navigation Act in October 1651, made Cromwell desirous of attracting the rich Jews from Amsterdam to London so that they might transfer their important interests from the Spanish Main from Holland to England . . . the mission of St. John to Amsterdam, which had previously proposed as an alternative to the Navigation Act a coalition between the English and Dutch commercial interests had negotiated with Manasseh ben Israel. . . .

Manasseh ben Israel then left for London where he "printed his 'humble address' to Cromwell . . . as a consequence, a National conference was summoned at Whitehall. Both the divines and the merchants were opposed to the re-admission and Cromwell stopped the discussion in order to prevent an adverse decision." "The question came to a practical issue through the declaration of war against Spain, which resulted in the arrest of Antonio Rodrigues Robles and forced the Marranos of London to avow of their Judaism as a means of avoiding arrest as Spaniards, and the confiscation of their goods. As a final result, Cromwell appears to have given informal permission to the Jews on condition that they did not obtrude their worship on public notice. Under cover of this permission Carjaval and S. de Carcerces purchased a piece of land for a Jewish cemetery . . . and Solomon Dormido, a nephew of Manasseh ben Israel, was admitted to the Royal Exchange as duly licensed broker to the City of London without taking the usual oath involving faith in Christianity."

This somewhat surreptitious method of solving the Jewish Question in England had the advantage of not raising anti-Semitic feeling too strongly, and it likewise enabled Charles II, on his return, to avoid taking any action on the petition of the merchants of London asking him to revoke Cromwell's concession. Although several determined attempts were made to have the Jews removed, they maintained rather a precarious position until the arrival of William III, in 1688. He was surrounded by Jewish bankers from Amsterdam.

In an article in "The Jewish Encyclopedia" on

Holland, we read that the reign of William III marked a "period of exceptional prosperity for the Jews . . . the prince employed Jews in his negotiations with foreign kings . . . and Isaac Lopez Suasso (who lent 2,000,000 gulden to William for his descent upon England)."

<https://bawar.net/download/index/1120>

The following extract is from Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe":

"The Prince of Orange brought from the Republic of Holland, where it had been already practised and thoroughly understood, the secret of governing popular assemblies and extracting heavy taxes from popular communities. . . . His whole efforts were directed to gain the majority of the constituencies by corruption, and of votes in Parliament by patronage. . . . It was then that the National Debt began; and government was taught the dangerous secret of providing for the necessities, and maintaining the influence of present times by borrowing money and laying its payment on posterity." \*\*\*

**Read also:** "The Power Broker - Mark Leibler - An Australian Jewish Life" by Michael Gawenda

### **C.H Douglas Memorial Lecture A Seminar on the Economics of Douglas Social Credit**

An all day Social Credit Seminar will be held in  
**Adelaide, SA on Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> February 2021**  
**0830hrs - 1500hrs @ Public Schools Club, East Tce.**

Light lunch included

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