

and the Armed Forces that patrol there are not the Colombian Armed Forces.” And he similarly endorsed the Zapatista revolt in Chiapas, Mexico: “From the first day, we expressed our solidarity . . . with the Indian revolt of Chiapas. We believe that this phenomenon has similarities with ours. . . . We believe that the Chiapas matter was a legitimate rebellion.”

## London and Wall Street

Besides Castro, the British were also there to greet Chávez when he emerged from jail. Since at least that time, Chávez has been groomed, protected, and promoted directly by the British Embassy in Caracas. Throughout most of that time, Chávez could not get a U.S. visa, even when he had an invita-

## British bankers owned French Revolution *enragés*

When most people think of the French Revolution, the image of the storming of the Bastille by the people of Paris leaps to their mind. In point of fact, the *sans-culottes* who marched on the Bastille were led by a banker brandishing a pike, were paid with House of Orléans (British) money, fought with arms handed out to them at the Duke of Orléans’s Palais Royal, and were called into action by the British agent Georges Jacques Danton. Aside from displaying the heads of a few prison guards on pikes and releasing a few criminals, the major objective of the Bastille march was to reverse the impending forced resignation of Swiss financier Jacques Necker from the post of French Finance Minister, and prevent what Swiss creditors feared would be French national bankruptcy.

If anything, the march on the Bastille represented a counter-revolution against the French-American Alliance, which, together with the League of Armed Neutrality against Britain—organized by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams—had assured the 1781 victory of the American colonists over Great Britain. The Marquis de Lafayette and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, in the late 1780s, were in France working with the ministers of the French Bourbon monarchy, to bring about a constitutional monarchy in France and implant the ideas of the American Revolution to French soil.

The House of Orléans was the chosen channel for British operations to ensure that the American Revolution would be stopped short of the European Atlantic coast. For years, Orléans had been subsidized by the Barings financial moguls of London. The Duke had further secured for himself the post of Grand Master of the Freemasonic Lodge of the Nine Sisters, an offshoot of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, from which he organized an anti-Bourbon and anti-American coterie of *enragés* and Jacobins, that is, terrorists. It was this gang that later organized the Reign of Terror, which guillotined King Louis XVI, along with many others. It was this gang that systematically used the people of Paris, the *sans-culottes*, to carry out the system-

atic extermination of anyone deemed an enemy of the Terror state. One of the victims of this Terror carried out by the foremost agent of the Duke of Orléans, Danton, was chemist Antoine Lavoisier, who had collaborated with Lafayette to supply the ammunition that would ensure the American victory. The Danton “judge” who condemned Lavoisier to death, declared simply: “The Revolution has no need of science.”

The American revolutionary Thomas Paine, whose writings had inspired the American colonists and who was the chief propagandist of the American-French alliance, was imprisoned by the Jacobin Terror.

### ‘I am the anger’

*Enragé* Jean-Paul Marat was one of the most flamboyant deployables of this British bankers’ gang. Marat was the head of Danton’s Committee of Surveillance, authorized to search all houses for reactionaries and aristocrats. Marat rationalized this mob rule, thus: “Learn that my reputation with the people rests not upon my ideas, but upon my boldness, upon the impetuous outbursts of my soul, upon my cries of rage, of despair, and of fury against the rascals who impede the action of the Revolution. I am the anger, the just anger of the people and that is why they listen to me and believe in me. When a man lacks everything, he has the right to take what others have in superfluity. Rather than starve, he is justified in cutting another’s throat, and devouring his palpitating flesh.” Marat himself frequented the House of Orléans, and also was able to slip away to London whenever he came under suspicion.

The Terror nearly succeeded in destroying France. The British money and the House of Orléans combined, not only to carry out mass murder within France, but also provoked war against Britain and its imperial allies on the continent, an alliance that now threatened France from without. The British method is the same today, as then: destabilize a country via an agent and Jacobin fifth column, then provoke it into a war in a weakened condition, and thus smash it.

France was ultimately able to survive only after Lazare Carnot reorganized the French Army in 1794 and established the Ecole Polytechnique, which revived France’s scientific capabilities and greatness.—Linda de Hoyos