

1871 – Part III

The Kaiser of the Court



WILL ZOLL
SEP 3, 2023



131



11

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To begin, let's briefly recall some significant historical events that we've outlined so far in this series:

- William the Conqueror and the 1066 Battle of Hastings,
- King Charles I, the English Civil War and his eventual beheading in 1649,
- King Charles II, his wars and whores, and the Great Default of 1676,
- William of Orange and the Glorious Revolution of 1688,
- The formation of the Bank of England in 1694,
- The establishment of the American Colonies,
- The American Revolution,
- The Bank of North America in 1781,
- The First Bank of the United States in 1791,
- The Second Bank of the United States in 1816,
- The panic of 1837,
- The American Civil War, and
- The Treaty of Washington 1871.

In terms of shaping the society we live in today, these are possibly the most significant events in pre-modern Anglo-Saxon history. The most fascinating characteristic of this 800-year timeline is the common thread that interweaves these events together. That common thread, is the *City of London*.

We will pick up from where we left off in Part 2, and look at the ongoing legacy of the *1871 Treaty of Washington*. Not only did this treaty circumvent America's ability to use its Constitution, it set in motion a series of events that destroyed the sovereignty of almost every nation state around the world, giving birth to the bastard-child of evil, which we know as the World Economic Forum.

On The Question of Debt

In Part 2 we showed how America lay in financial ruin after the Civil War:

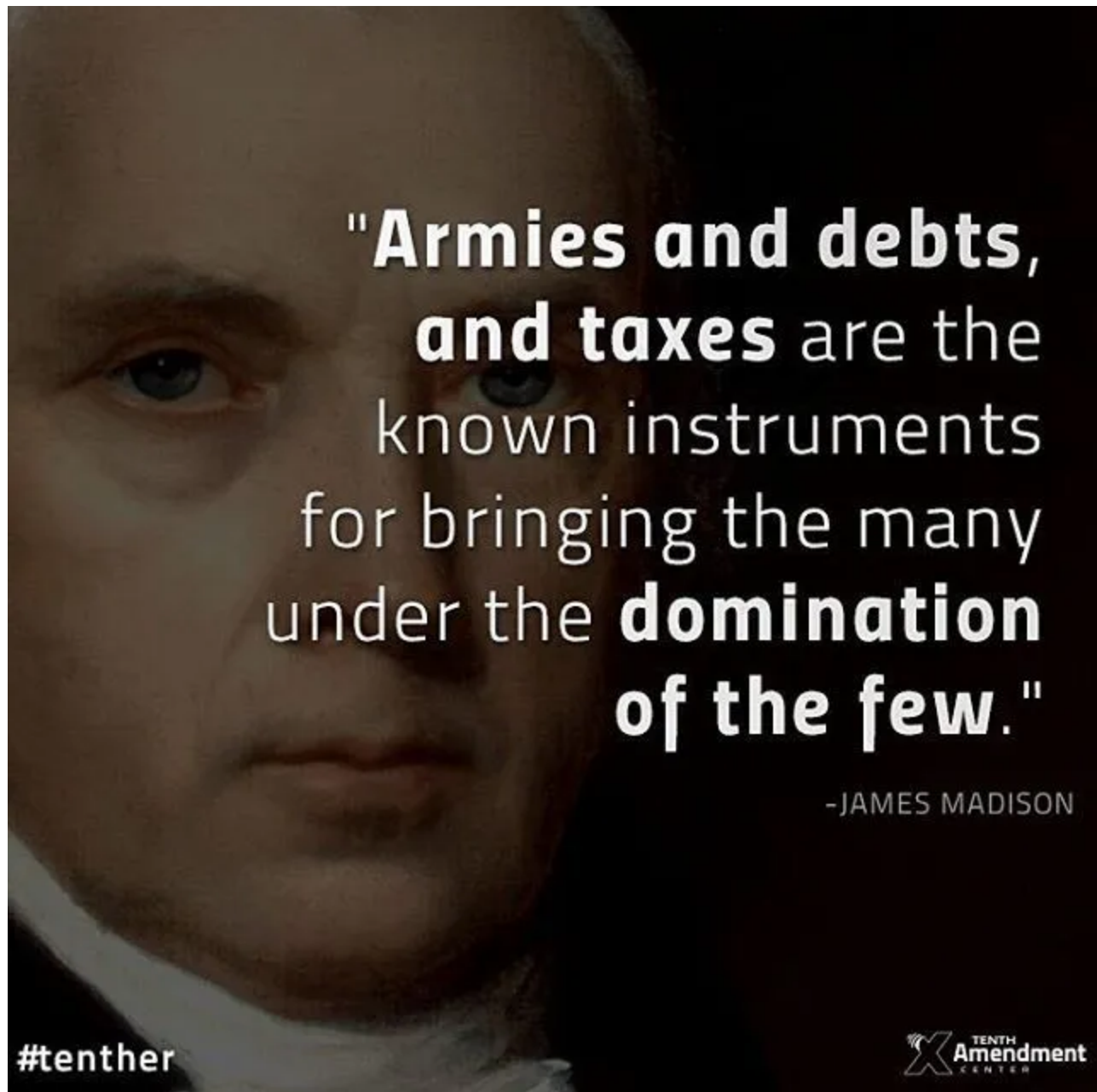
THE POST-CIVIL WAR ERA: 1865–1879

The United States ended the war with a depreciated inconvertible greenback currency, and a heavy burden of public debt.

The greenback problem after the Civil War was greatly complicated by the massive public debt that lay over the heads of the American people. A federal debt, which had tallied only \$64.7 million in 1860, amounted to the huge amount of \$2.32 billion in 1866.

1

The US government had promised to pay back its enormous war debt in specie (gold and silver). With a nation in collective mourning and economically destitute, how was this ever going to be repaid?



Understandably, Americans were pissed after the Civil War. However, their red-hot anger was not aimed at each other, but the British Empire, which had publicly declared itself neutral with respect to the war:

Historians reveal secrets of UK gun-running which lengthened the American civil war by two years

David Keys • Tuesday 24 June 2014 01:40



INDEPENDENT

In total some 200 vessels were purpose-built or upgraded on Clydeside, in Liverpool or in London for the Confederate states – and hundreds of thousands of guns (including heavy artillery) were manufactured in Birmingham, Newcastle and near London for the Confederate Army.

The entirely illegal, but tacitly British-Government-approved pro-Confederate gun-running operation is thought to have lengthened the American Civil War by up to two years – and to have therefore cost as many as 400,000 American lives.

[2](#)

This was no trivial matter. This was not just about gun-running; it was also about trade. One of the ships, *The Lee*, successfully completed 21 trips for the Confederacy. On each occasion, approximately \$2,000,000 of cotton was shipped to London, with the return trip delivering an equivalent value of weaponry and ammunition for the Confederates [3](#).

This was exceptionally poor form by the British. Their blatant support for the Confederates, while publicly declaring their neutrality, cost hundreds of thousands of lives. The extra two years of bloodshed compounded a blowout in the nation's fiscal balance sheet, eventually leaving America owing billions to foreign bond investors.

The Americans were licking their wounds, but they were also fired up and ready to annihilate the British for their treachery:

Early attempts to resolve this dispute were unsuccessful. At one point, a claim was made that Britain was responsible for half the cost of the war, and that the US would consider Canada proper payment. This shocked the British and they realized they had better come to some agreement soon.

4

This dispute became known as “The Alabama Claims”, and conflict could have erupted at any moment, but there was something far more ominous brewing; something that frightened the living daylights out of international investors:

Amdt14.S4.1.1 Public Debt Clause

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4:

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Although § 4 “was undoubtedly inspired by the desire to put beyond question the obligations of the government issued during the Civil War, its language indicates a broader connotation. . . . ‘[T]he validity of the public debt’. . . [embraces] whatever concerns the integrity of the public obligations,” and applies to government bonds issued after as well as before adoption of the Amendment.¹

5

Consider this situation from an investor’s perspective. If Britain violated their declaration of neutrality, the United States could argue that they aided the South in a rebellion. If proven, all government debt owned by Britain, or issued in Britain, would be “*held illegal and void.*”

If there was even a hint of this scenario unfolding, British holders of US government bonds would immediately sell their bonds at any price, as would speculators who could see the writing on the wall. Bond prices would collapse into the abyss. If this happened, those who invested in Civil War bonds would suffer huge losses; this included Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian Chancellor of the future Reich.

At this point in history, America had just lost 600,000 fighting age males, who all believed they were fighting for the survival of their country. Within this context, if every-day Americans could use the Public Debt Clause within the 14th Amendment to

give a massive “fuck you” to the British for prolonging their Civil War, would they? If we contemplate the miserable financial position most Americans were in at the time, not only would they have supported it, they would have *demand*ed it.

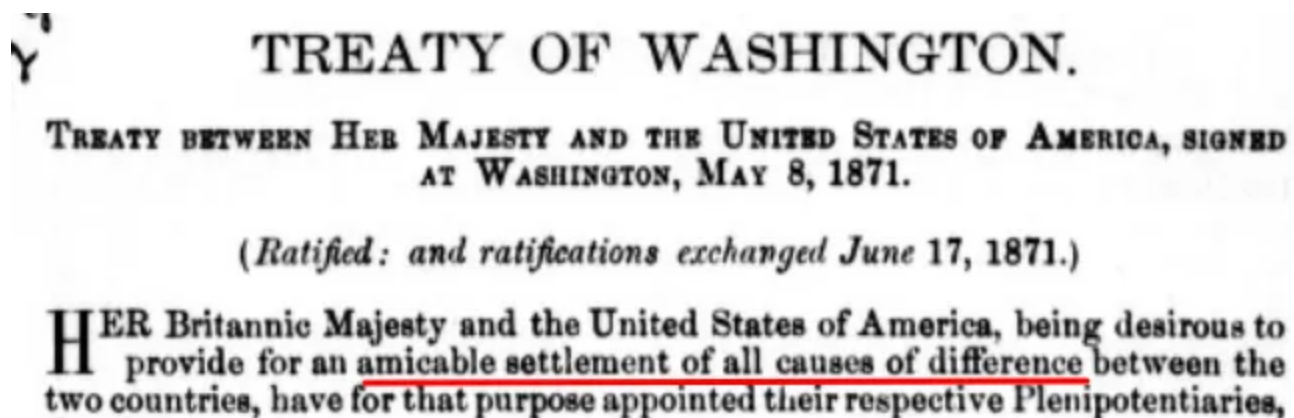
Bismarck, and every other Prussian speculator, must have roiled at the thought of Americans using their own Constitution to solve their dispute against the British. If the US patriots were successful, their investments and the promise of riches from US Government bonds would be destroyed.

Something had to be done to avert this situation; something that would settle all the disputes between America and Great Britain; something that ensured that the US Constitution, and especially the pesky Public Debt Clause, was not activated.

Kiss and Make-Up

With billions at stake, and the threat of America taking the Dominion of Canada from the British Empire, urgent action was required. America was a government “*of the People, by the People and for the People*”. The enlightened despots in Europe could never accept that the American people could decide their own destiny, and in the process, use their Constitution to declare their public debt to the British null and void.

The 1871 Treaty of Washington averted this potential catastrophe for foreign bond investors:



Right from the get-go, the intention of the treaty was to put an immediate end to *ALL* disputes between the United States and Britain:

The sympathy shown by many Englishmen towards the Confederacy combined with the British government's lax enforcement of neutrality created a serious rift between the United States and Great Britain. The most serious charge leveled by the U.S. was that the British allowed the Confederate cruisers "Alabama", "Shenandoah" and "Florida" to be armed in British ports.

Thus, on May 8th, the United States and Great Britain agreed to submit all of their disputes, including boundary disputes, fishery issues, and the question of claims to binding arbitration.

The arbitration committee decided that Great Britain owed the United States \$15,500,000 dollars.

7

In the treaty, the U.S. government agreed to pay \$5.5 million to the British government as compensation for the illegal fishing of the American fishermen in British Canada. At the same time, the treaty gave official permission to the American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters.

8

If we look at the true outcome of the treaty, Britain was found guilty of violating its declaration of neutrality during the war, and therefore aided and abetted the Confederates. Rather than using the 14th Amendment, the United States received a net compensation payment of \$10 million. The US Naval Institute determined that British involvement in the Civil War cost 400,000 and 2 extra years of brutal conflict. The \$10 million America received as the outcome of the treaty amounted to approximately \$25 per extra life lost.

\$10 million was nothing compared to the \$2.3 billion of national debt that needed to be paid back, with interest, in gold and silver. Repayment would only be possible with the

blood, sweat and tears of future generations of Americans, from the North and the South.

On the world stage, America got recognition for their claim against the British. But the retribution was a joke. Why? Because the United States agreed to the Treaty of Washington, and Article 35 of the treaty gave the final word to a Prussian king who had just been crowned the Emperor of Germany.

In other words, because the Kaiser said so!

A New Court in Town

There are two lasting legacies left behind from the Treaty of Washington. The financial impact was immense, which we will address in the next article. The other was how the treaty was used as a shining light for the globalist agenda.

Interestingly, when the conflict between the States erupted, it was not referred to as a 'war':

POLITICS & HISTORY

How the Civil War Got Its Name

From “insurrection” to “rebellion” to “Civil War,” finding a name for the conflict was always political.



After Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter in April 1861, Foster writes, President Lincoln described the situation as an “insurrection.” But within months, he instead adopted “rebellion.”

By the 1890s, “Civil War” was clearly the favorite term used in newspapers.

9

The language used by Lincoln and others during the conflict was important, because it could be used to ratify the Public Debt Clause in the 14th Amendment. With the mainstream news slowly shifting toward the term “Civil War”, the language separated the conflict and the opportunity to invoke the Public Debt Clause. This was a critical move, as the Clause clearly stated how the United States should treat the British for their treachery:

But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States,

and applies to government bonds issued after as well as before adoption of the Amendment.¹

[10](#)

Instead of America using the powers vested in the Constitution, and responding as a free and independent nation, they submitted to the Treaty of Washington. The result was that their fate was determined by an *international court in Geneva, Switzerland*, with the Kaiser as the final judge:

German emperor. Most important, the first eleven of the forty-three articles of the treaty provided that the *Alabama* claims should be adjudicated at Geneva, Switzerland, by five arbitrators, appointed, respectively, by the presidents of the United States and Switzerland and by the rulers of Great Britain, Italy, and Brazil.

[11](#)

Recall in Part 2, we introduced Gerson von Bleichroder, who was Otto von Bismarck's private banker. However, he was also the Reich's banker; many Prussian nobles had taken his advice and invested in extremely cheap US Civil War bonds:

[Haaretz](#) | Jewish World

This Day in Jewish History The Man Who Would Bankroll Prussia's Wars Is Born

Gerson von Bleichroeder, the first unconverted Jewish Prussian noble, worked with the Prussian elites – and labored to free eastern European Jews.

[12](#)

With so many of the Kaiser's close associates financially exposed to the dispute between America and Great Britain, it was a notable coincidence that such a favorable outcome

was reached on behalf of the bond investors. Nevertheless, the Kaiser's word was final, and America was on the hook for billions of dollars following the arbitration.

As we noted earlier, the Treaty of Washington did far more than line the pockets of Prussian investment portfolios:

Impact on international law

The scholar of international law [John Bassett Moore](#) called this treaty "the greatest treaty of actual and immediate arbitration the world has ever seen." These included so-called rules of Washington agreed upon by the contracting parties for the guidance of the tribunal

These rules affected the [1878 Congress of Berlin](#), and the precedent set by these rules would eventually grow into League of Nations and the United Nations.

[13](#)

When the Treaty was signed and both parties accepted the outcome of the arbitration, it was immediately used as a precedent by those with a keen interest in international law:



ICRC

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE RED CROSS

The first proposal for a permanent international criminal court

by **Christopher Keith Hall**

It was not surprising that the model for the new international criminal tribunal was the arbitral tribunal which had been established the year before in Geneva pursuant to the Treaty of Washington of 8 May 1871

[14](#)

Neither the British nor the Americans could use their own laws to determine their future actions as nation states. Instead, the Kaiser, and a Swiss, Brazilian and Italian diplomat were appointed to adjudicate. This new jurisdiction was groundbreaking. If an international court could be used to control these two great powers, imagine what it could do to the whole world!



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

History

The creation of the Court represented the culmination of a long process of developing methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the origins of which can be traced back to classical times.

The *Alabama Claims* arbitration in 1872 between the United Kingdom and the United States marked the start of a second, even more decisive, phase. Under the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

[15](#)

After the horror of WWI, the rules set out in the Treaty of Washington were used as precedents for the formulation of the League of Nations:

The League of Nations

The League of Nations (1920 – 1946) was the first intergovernmental organization established “to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security”. It is often referred to as the “predecessor” of the United Nations.

Its founding document – the Covenant of the League of Nations – was drafted during the peace negotiations at the end of the First World War.

PURPOSE

The creation of the League of Nations marked a new era of multilateral cooperation. The Covenant bound its Member States to try to settle their disputes peacefully. By joining the League, Member States also renounced secret diplomacy, committed to reduce their armaments, and agreed to comply with international law.

The League of Nations was also in charge of supervising the Mandate system.

The efforts in these fields became increasingly important over the years and, in some cases, paved the way for the creation of United Nations entities, such as Specialized Agencies and UN Funds and Programmes.

[16](#)

Think of some of the wonderful ‘Specialized UN Agencies’ we have today. UNESCO comes to mind; it was the first to promote transgender activism in schools. And of course, there’s the WHO, with their tenacious efforts to establish “mandates” throughout the world, via their upcoming Pandemic Treaty.

The United Nations and its predecessor, the League of Nations, established international courts as a means to pass judgement on nation states, regardless of the laws constituted in these respective sovereigns. They believe that their international courts are validated through the precedents established in the past. In this regard, the Washington Treaty of 1871 is foundational.

These international courts create a ‘circle-jerk’ of legal precedents to achieve their desired goals:

Those drafting the statute for a permanent international criminal court today have the examples of four ad hoc international criminal tribunals, more than a dozen other international courts and dozens of proposals for a permanent international criminal court over more than a century to consider, as well as an international organization in which to place the new institution;

[17](#)

Governments around the world who kowtow to the United Nations, the WHO, and the international courts that enforce “international law”, do so with the potential of subverting the laws of their own sovereign nation-states.

Consider all of this as we look at the multiple indictments handed out to President Trump over the last few months, as well as the humiliating manner in which he has been charged and arrested. It is not only him; they also attack other patriots who support the attempt to return power back to ‘We the People’.

Does the Rule of Law appear to be weaponized against a political opponent? As Hunter Biden reaches for another crackpipe, prostitute, or god knows what, does it appear that the Rule of Law is being applied to him? President Trump stands for everything the globalists hate; life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The invisible enemy needed someone to “get Trump”. To do this, they needed someone with experience in the courts of “international law”.



Permanent Court of
International Justice

[18](#)

In 2008, Mr Smith went overseas to The Hague in the Netherlands where he oversaw war crimes investigations as a junior investigator for the International Criminal Court.

[19](#)



Whatever John Luman Smith is up to, history may not be very kind to those who ‘*aid in the insurrection and rebellion against the United States*’.

A Swabian Agenda

The 1871 Treaty of Washington has been leveraged to create some sinister globalist institutions. We have outlined many of these think tanks, intergovernmental bodies and institutions throughout our #PrussiaGate articles.

However, we must return to the organization whose original intention was to create a court of international law. They used the Treaty of Washington as one of their primary precedents. This organization was the *International Committee of the Red Cross*. In “[The ReichsWEF – Part V](#)”, we presented an expose on one the world’s great villains, Herr Klaus Martin Schwab.

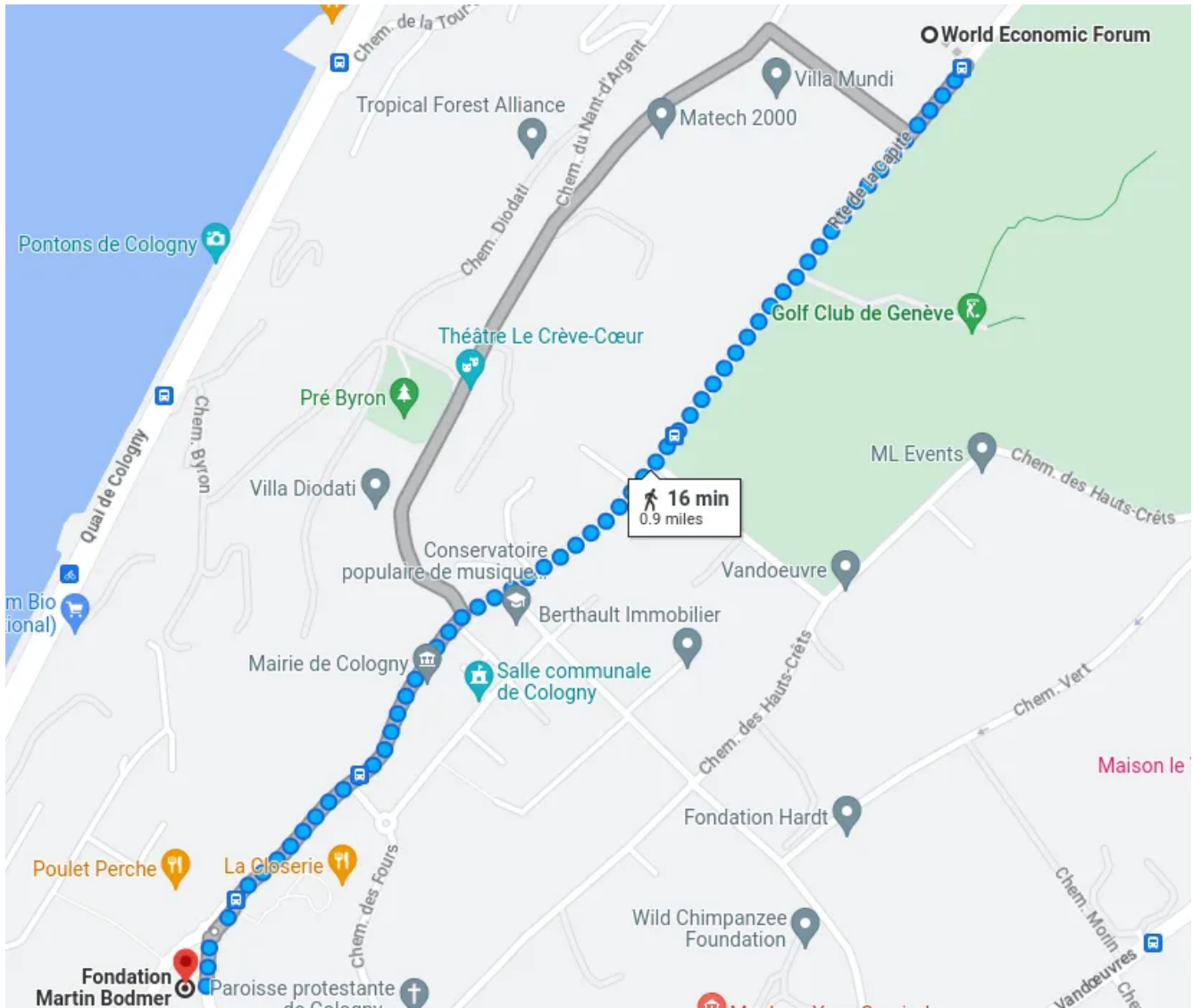


Klaus' mentor and family friend was a man named Martin Bodmer. Known as “the king of bibliophiles”, Bodmer moved to Geneva, Switzerland, where he served as the vice-president of the *International Red Cross*. He was also a member of the ***International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)***. In WW2, when the Allied Forces began their bombing raids across Germany, the Ravensburg factory that Klaus Schwab's father operated was spared, because Red Cross vehicles were scattered throughout the town. The Ravensburg factory was manufacturing parts for the Nazis to build an atomic bomb. [20](#)

An intriguing side-note is that Martin Bodmer also founded a popular literary review, named “Corona”.



The family connection to Bodmer was strong, and Klaus Martin Schwab carried his mentor's middle name. Klaus eventually moved to the same Swiss town where Martin Bodmer resided - Cologny. In 1971, the year Martin Bodmer died, Klaus formed the World Economic Forum. The office is only a 1-mile walk from Martin Bodmer's Foundation:



[21](#)

Klaus, Bodmer, the Red Cross, the UN and the WHO all have cozy offices in Switzerland. Also recall, that the Treaty of Washington was arbitrated in Geneva, Switzerland. With so many international bodies nestled in the beautiful mountains and lakes of Switzerland, one may begin to wonder if they are working together to reach the same desired end-state:



World Economic Forum and UN Sign Strategic Partnership Framework

- The UN-Forum Partnership was signed in a meeting held at United Nations headquarters between UN Secretary-General António Guterres and World Economic Founder and Executive Chairman Klaus Schwab to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The partnership identifies six areas of focus – financing the 2030 Agenda, climate change, health, digital cooperation, gender equality and empowerment of women, education and skills – to strengthen and broaden their combined impact by building on existing and new collaborations

22

Before the World Economic Forum, the Bilderberg Conference served as a platform for globalist, multinational corporations to openly collude with each other and decide the economic fate of the world. Today, these two organizations complement each other, along with other annual get-togethers such as Bohemian Grove.

Klaus brings together these multinational corporations and central bankers to work alongside the United Nations and determine the future policies of the world.

Having established global policy, the international courts adjudicate and establish an international legal framework consistent with the agenda of intergovernmental agencies working with the United Nations.

The laws of nations and the will of the people be damned!!

The *1871 Treaty of Washington* was not just used to create the UN and its international laws and mandates. The financial consequence of the treaty was so tremendous, that it

led to the rise of a myriad of multinational corporations, industrial complexes, and central banks; many which serve in the command of Klaus' beloved ReichsWEF.

To be continued.....

- 1 Rothbard, Murray N. *A History of Money and Banking in the United States*. Ludwig von Mises Institute, 2002. p 147.
- 2 <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/archaeology/historians-reveal-secrets-of-uk-gunrunning-which-lengthened-the-american-civil-war-by-two-years-9557937.html>
- 3 <https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/1933/april/confederate-blockade-runners>
- 4 <https://www.historycentral.com/rec/TreatyofWash.html>
- 5 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/amendment-14/section-4/public-debt-clause>
- 6 https://archive.org/details/cihm_16272/page/n3/mode/2up p. 1
- 7 <https://www.historycentral.com/rec/TreatyofWash.html>
- 8 <https://american-history.net/19th-century-america/legislation-acts-treaties/treaty-of-washington-1871/>
- 9 <https://daily.jstor.org/how-the-civil-war-got-its-name/>
- 10 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/amendment-14/section-4/public-debt-clause>
- 11 <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/united-states-and-canada/us-history/treaty-washington>
- 12 <https://www.haaretz.com/jewish/2014-12-22/ty-article/.premium/this-day-bankroller-of-prussias-wars-is-born/0000017f-e131-d568-ad7f-f37b1a220000>
- 13 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Washington_%281871%29
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- 19 <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-66341309>
- 20 <https://fondationbodmer.ch/en/martinbodmer/>
- 21 via Google Maps
- 22 <https://www.weforum.org/press/2019/06/world-economic-forum-and-un-sign-strategic-partnership-framework>



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11 Comments



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German Anon Sep 3, 2023

There's a connection between those who were highly influential in launching the American Civil war and the Royal Family (Kaiser, Windsor, Hannover etc.).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ladson_family

A prominent member of that family is Ursula von der Leyen (née Albrecht), Head of EU. As they are linked to the Albrecht family who was part of the inner core of the Royal Family.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%BCbsche_families

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albrecht_family

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1 reply



Birds771 Sep 3, 2023

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