**Attachment 3 The British Crown**

"For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless

conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence - on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice, on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day.

It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published. Its mistakes are buried not headlined.

Its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned, no rumor is printed, no secret is revealed."

- John F. Kennedy

secret society speech on April 27, 1961

(murdered on November 22, 1963).

The "modern" world of so-called Western Civilization began at the end of the 17th century with the blossoming of the British Empire. The British Empire was regarded as the most powerful Empire in the world during the 18th Century.

The underpinnings of that empire actually began several hundred years earlier with the establishment of the ‘City of London’1, which is now an 800-year old corporation that controls finance and philosophy for an entity called the Crown.

This entity is the creator and controller of the Bank of England and the US Federal Reserve. They also control the World Bank, the IMF and associated cartels.

The Crown has never been the King or Queen of England since the establishment of this corporate body. The Crown is the directorate of the corporation.

The island of Britain is a financial oligarchy run by the "Crown" which refers to the "City of London," not the Queen. The City is a sovereign state located in the heart of greater London. It became a sovereign state in 1694 when King William the third of Orange privatized and turned the Bank of England over to the banksters. Considered the "Vatican of the financial world," the City is not subject to British law. Operations wherein The City take part, is greatly influenced by the Bank of England, which is a "private" corporation.

This document is divided into four parts, namely:

Part 1. The Crown Identity.

Part 2. The history of the Crown

Part 3. The influence of the Crown on the world today.

Part 4. Summary of the influence the Crown has had on South Africa by Ivor Benson

**Note:**

1 In 2006 the Corporation of London changed its name to the City of London Corporation. At the same time the title Lord Mayor of the City of London came into use, partly to avoid confusion with the Mayor of London.

**Part 1. The Crown Identity**

The Crown identity is kept most secret. The Crown assumed control of the United States during the Roosevelt administration (1901-1909) when its agent J.P. Morgan took over 25% of American business. J.P. Morgan is discussed in Part 2 of this Attachment, **Section D:**

**Families and associates tied to the Rothschild House.**

The Crown has its own courts, its own laws, its own flag and its own police force, separate from the metropolitan. City (Crown/corporation) police drive red police cars and their uniforms are slightly different from the Metropolitan Police. See Footnote 1: History of the City of London Police

It houses the privatised1 Bank of England, Lloyds of London, the London stock exchange, all British banks, the branch offices of 385 foreign banks and 70 banks of the United States of America as well as Fleet Street's newspaper and publishing monopolies. It is also the headquarters for British Freemasonry.

The city of London has its own lord mayor who represents the Crown - his name is David Wootton - the head of the Corporation of London. 3

It has a council of 12 members who rule the corporation under the lord mayor.

The lord mayor and his 12 member council serve as proxies or representatives, who sit-in for some of the world’s wealthiest, most powerful banking families.

When the Queen wishes to conduct business within the City, she is met by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar where she requests permission to enter this private, sovereign state. She then proceeds into the City walking several paces behind the Mayor. Her entourage may not be clothed in anything other than service uniforms. The Queen bows to the Mayor only in the city. Outside of the city of London he bows to her.

The City of London is the only part of Britain over which parliament has no authority. In one respect at least, the Corporation acts as the superior body: it imposes on the House of Commons a figure called the remembrancer2: an official lobbyist who sits behind the Speaker's chair and ensures that, whatever the elected representatives might think, the City's rights and privileges are protected.

In 1886, Andrew Carnegie wrote that, "Six or seven men can plunge the nation into war without consulting Parliament at all." Vincent Vickers, a director of the Bank of England from 1910-1919, blamed the Corporation/City for the wars of the world.

The British Empire was an extension of bankers' financial interests. Indeed, all the colonies were "Crown Colonies." They belonged to the City and were not subject to British law although Englishmen were expected to conquer and pay for the conquer and upkeep of them.

All the Crown colonies were established on a corporate model with financial ties to the City of London - not the nation of England or Britain. The island of Britain is a Crown colony; the City of London is not.

The directorate of the Crown, whoever they were, had no loyalty to any nation - they were, and are, devoted entirely to their philosophy which seeks absolute power over an earthly realm. For more than 250 years, the servants of the Crown brought untold wealth back from the colonies to the British Isles. The population of the United Kingdom (English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh peoples) received very little of this wealth, even though they provided the tax base and cannon fodder.

The people were invaluable assets of the Crown. Historian Jeffrey Steinberg could be referring to the United States, Canada, South Africa and Australia when he writes, "England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, are today little more than slave plantations and social engineering laboratories, serving the needs of the Crown/City of London”.

According to the "American Almanac," the Crown bankers are part of a network with an estimated $10 trillion in assets. It lords over such corporate giants as Royal Dutch Shell, Imperial Chemical Industries, Lloyds of London, Unilever, Lonrho, Rio Tinto Zinc, and Anglo American DeBeers. It dominates the world supply of petroleum, gold, diamonds, and many other vital raw materials.

The Crown/City of London dominates the world's speculative markets. A tightly interlocking group of corporations, involved in raw materials extraction, finance, insurance, transportation, and food production, controls the lion's share of the world market, and exerts virtual "choke point'' control over world industry. This is discussed further in Part 3 of this attachment.

“The Crown is a stealthy circle of power brokers who all believe in the Masonic philosophy - the brotherhood of man ruled by philosopher kings (or adepts) in league with the God of Masonry. Ordinary members of Masonic lodges are to these adepts and their goals what the people of the Western civilizations are to the directors of the Crown - useful fools.

This secretive cabal is represented by the dominant political, economic and cultural institutions across the world. Western society has been subverted and western culture is bankrupt. Democracy is a form of social control and the mass media and education are forms of indoctrination.”\*

**(i) The Bank of England**

 The Bank of England was created in 1694 by a Scotsman William Paterson who famously said:

*“*The bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing.”

Up until 1946 when it was nationalised, the Bank of England was a private run bank that lent money it created out of nothing to the English government, and was paid back with interest.

A famous story related to the bank and the Rothschilds is the Battle of Waterloo in which Nathan Rothschild used his inside knowledge of the outcome to play the market by selling his English bonds, and giving the impression that the French had won therefore causing a rush by other brokers to sell their bonds quickly, which drove the price down to 5% of their original worth. Once the bottom had dropped out the market he then re-bought as much as he could, and in doing so he multiplied his wealth twenty times in 3 days of trading.

At the same time of being immensely wealthy, he also became the single largest debtor to the English government, which ultimately gave him control over the bank of England. English bonds were a debt guaranteed by future tax revenue of the English government; therefore the taxes the citizens paid were going to pay the 8% interest that the English government had to pay to borrow the money. As Nathan now controlled the majority of the English bonds, he could determine the price and therefore the supply of the English currency, which gave him great power over the country’s finances.

Nathan Rothschild stated:

"I care not what puppet is placed on the throne of England to rule the Empire. The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British Empire and I control the British money supply."

Nathan Rothschild is discussed further in Part 2 of this Attachment.

The Bank of England was nationalised in 1946, but because the government was broke after the second world war, they had no money to buy out the shareholders, so instead they were issued with government stocks, and although the government now earned money from the profits, they had to pay interest on any new stock they issued to pay for the shares.

In 1977, the Bank set up a wholly owned subsidiary called Bank Of England Nominees Limited, a private limited company with 2 of its 100 £1 shares issued. The objectives of the company are:

"To act as Nominee or agent or attorney either solely or jointly with others, for any person or persons, partnership, company, corporation, government, state, organisation, sovereign, province, authority, or public body, or any group or association of them…."

This company is very special as it is protected by the official secrets act - its Royal Charter status. It is exempt from the normal disclosure requirements that other companies have to comply with to meet section 27 of the Companies Act 1976. The reason being is that the major players in the world of finance, including the Queen of England and other Royal families, use this company to purchase shares and remain anonymous.

However, even though the Bank of England is now listed as state owned, it is important to note that up to 97% of the United Kingdom's money supply is privately controlled, being in the form of interest bearing loans created by the big commercial banks. The bank holds very little government stock, and the Bank's profits primarily come from the issuing of coins and notes for use by High Street banks.

Therefore it seems the Bank of England has reduced in size and importance over the years, and is now mainly a regulatory body that oversees the existing banking system.

Referred to as "the lender of last resort", one of its main functions as the bankers’ bank is to support banks that get into difficulty, such as during the recent financial meltdown.

**References**

1 In 1945, The Bank of England was nationalized by the Labour government. It is allegedly no longer private. The bank is supposedly publically owned through the*Secretary*to the Treasury.

2 <http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-the-city/what-we-do/Pages/department-listing.aspx>

3 Lord Mayor of London**,** not to be confused with Mayor of London*.*

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London is the legal title for the Mayor of (and head of) the City of London Corporation. The Lord Mayor of London is to be distinguished from the Mayor of London; the former is an officer only of the City of London, while the Mayor of London is the Mayor of Greater London and as such governs a much larger area. Within the City of London, the Lord Mayor has precedence over other individuals and has various special powers, rights and privileges.

However, the legal and commonly used title remains the Lord Mayor of London.

A more detailed account of the role of the Lord Mayor can be found in former Lord Mayor Sir John Stuttard's ‘*Whittington to World Financial Centre - The City of London and its Lord Mayor’* (2008 by Phillimore & Co) [ISBN 978-1-86077-586-4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/9781860775864).

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Mayor_of_London>

**Footnote 1: History of the City of London Police**

Visitors to London may be surprised to see that there are differences between the uniform worn by the City of London police and that worn by police in other parts of the capital. That is because the City of London Police is a completely separate body from the Metropolitan Police.

In fact the City, sometimes known as the Square Mile, is largely independent of the rest of London with its own Lord Mayor, its own Lord Lieutenant (in the UK pronounced lieutenant), its own administration, the Corporation of London, and businesses are permitted to vote in the election of this body.

The City has had its own Watch since the 13th century and this had evolved over the centuries until, by 1824, its Day Watch, numbering about 100, wore blue frock coat, trousers and a top hat - later used as a model for British police everywhere.

In 1829, the Metropolitan Police was formed by Sir Robert Peel but the City was excluded from its jurisdiction. Parliament only passed the City of London Police Act in 1839 and the first force numbered about 500 - men only, of course. It had its headquarters in Guildhall but these moved in 1842 to its present location at 26 Old Jewry.

Before the advent of the National Health Service (NHS), from 1865 the City Police had its own hospital on the site of the present day Bishopsgate Police Station. This was closed down when the NHS began in 1947.

Of course, it was the City of London Police who were charged with investigating London's most notorious serial killer—Jack the Ripper, but without success.

They were involved in another famous case, the Siege of Sydney Street (sometimes called the Battle of Stepney). In January 1911 three policemen were killed and two seriously injured trying to arrest Latvian anarchists attempting to break into a jeweller's shop. Two of the gang took refuge in 100 Sidney Street and the building was quickly surrounded by 300 police. Sir Winston Churchill was Home Secretary and he visited the site and called for a detachment of Scots Guards. The house caught fire and the besiegers expected the men to come out but they never did. Churchill refused to allow the Fire Brigade to tackle the fire and later the burnt bodies of two men were found.

Both World Wars saw City of London police volunteering for the armed forces and their places taken by police reserves. During World War II, of course, the City was one of the most heavily bombed parts of the capital. All four City police stations took direct hits from bombs although only one, in Moor Lane, was totally destroyed.

After World War II, the City Police saw a drop in numbers and, in 1949, its first women officers.

As a result of a 1983 Home Office led working party into the future of the City Police, its three divisions were reduced to two based at Snow Hill and Bishopsgate, and a number of jobs previously undertaken by police officers were given to civilian workers.

Since the early 1970s, the City of London Police has had to deal with a number of terrorist incidents. There were terrorist bombings in 1973 at the Old Bailey, 1992 at St Mary Axe and in 1993 in Bishopsgate.

<http://www.savethemales.ca/000426.html>

Nowadays the threat of terrorism is more serious than ever and Britain in general and London in particular are seen as prime targets for atrocities of the most serious kind. This has led to new levels of professionalism and vigilance by all police forces and particularly by the City of London Police.

<http://london.allinfo-about.com/features/citypolice.html>

**Additional references:**

<http://openeye.99k.org/The%20Crown.html>

**Additional information:**

Further interest on this subject can be found in the book [The Empire of the City](http://openeye.99k.org/Books/The%20Empire%20Of%20%27The%20City%27.pdf) and in the documentaries on [The Corporation](http://www.youtube.com/user/OpenEyeism#p/c/54F7D5AA970096D2/0/Pin8fbdGV9Y);

<http://anationbeguiled.wordpress.com/2012/06/24/the-real-history-of-the-united-states-of-america/>

**Part 2. The History of the Crown**

The Crown is a comparatively small country but established many colonies, and concluded business agreements with other countries, that put her in a leading position of global strength. She ruled the seas and established international laws which included changing world currency from wood to gold.

The chief financier in Britain for her projects after the 16th Century was the Bank of England. During the time period that the British Crown annexed southern Africa, this bank was administered by the Rothschild House. The House of Rothschild has indebted Kings, manipulated kingdoms, created wars and molded the very shape of the international world. See Attachment 4 - The Crown is a habitual perpetrator of Human Atrocities.

The House of Rothschild expanded by including close associates into their business dealings to become part of the House of Lords. The House of Lords is a relatively small group of people who influence the whole world through their money power. This small group of people is part of those collectively known as the ‘money elite’ or ‘international bankers’. The House of Rothschild is part of this international money power elite clique, which has embarked on a globalization movement to gain the exclusive economic power of all nations under their rulership as a single unit, also known as a ‘One World Order’ to form a ‘New World Order’.

The international bankers have expanded their economic power to include a variety of financial institutions and other business enterprises to the extent where they can overpower all other economic structures. To ensure sales of their own products, the global elite have become involved in creating the need for these products, which includes armaments for war.

In this attachment we prove that the British Empire was controlled by the House of Rothschild which controlled the Bank of England, and also discuss the international reach of the Rothschild and their global elite clique in the following sections:

Section A The power of the Rothschilds

Section B Short review of historic economic rulers of the British Crown

Section C How the Rothschilds bought into Britain

Section D Families and associates tied to the Rothschild House

Section EThe Foundations tied to the rulers of the British Crown

Section F Bank of England

Section G Rothschild influence on the world

**Section A:** **The power of the Rothschilds**

There is no single Lord Rothschild. We will find the influence of the family which took on the name Rothschild on the world as far back as the middle ages in their support for King William, who created the East India Company for international trade, and the Bank of England.

Two of the most powerful influences in the world today are the international drug trade - which began with the East India Company, and international espionage - which began with the Bank of England.

The Rothschild family came into significant economic power after Napoleon was defeated by the British Empire and her alliances. This defeat was manipulated and financed by the Rothschilds, as discussed further on in this attachment.

The Rothschild wealth was further significantly increased after they funded the South African Anglo-Boer Wars, the Bolshevik revolution whereby they absorbed the wealth of the Russian Empire and Tsar Romanov, and the Spanish Civil War.

More information on the financing of the Russian Revolution is given in Attachment 11 - The modus operandi of the Crown, Section C - The influence of Jewry reformation political strategies on different countries of the world subheading A: The 1917 Revolution was led by crypto-Jews and funded by Jewish financiers.

The two World Wars saw huge boosts to the armaments and other industries related to warfare which belonged to the Rothschild House of financiers.

The House of Rothschilds greatly built their wealth on the interest rates of loans (usury) to governments, and secured their success by creating an excellent international communication system which put them in the unique position to create opposition within a country and support both sides of a conflict.

In his book “The Rothschilds: the Financial Rulers of Nations,” John Reeves wrote the following with regard to Nathan Rothschild and his family:

“The first occasion in which Nathanassisted the English government was in 1819, when he undertook the loan of $60 million; from 1818-1832 Nathan issued eight other loans totaling $105,400,000; he subsequently issued eighteen Government loans totaling $700 million. To the Rothschilds, nothing could have occurred more propitiously than the outbreak of the American revolt and the French Revolution, as the two enabled them to lay the foundation of the immense wealth they have since acquired. The House of Rothschild was (and is) the ruling power in Europe, for all the political powers was willing to acknowledge the sway of the great financial Despot, and, like obedient vassals, pay their tribute without murmur.... Its influence was so all-powerful that it was a saying; no war could be undertaken without the assistance of the Rothschilds. They rose to a position of such power in the political and commercial world that they became the Dictators of Europe. To the public the archives of the family, which could throw so much light upon history, are a profound secret, a sealed book kept well hidden.”

On the 27th of July 1844, Mazzini said that “Rothschild could be King of France if he so desired.” The Jewish Encyclopedia noted in their 1909 edition, that “In the year 1848 the Paris house (of Rothschild) was reckoned to be worth 600,000,000 francs as against 352,000,000 francs held by all the other Paris bankers.”

Prof. Werner Sombart wrote in his book ‘Jews and Modern Capitalism’ the following concerning the Rothschilds:

“The principal loan floaters of the world, the Rothschilds, were later the first railway kings. The period of 1820 onwards became the 'Age of the Rothschilds’ so that at the middle of the century it was a common dictum: There is only one power in Europe and that is Rothschild.”

Hearst’s Chicago Evening American commented on the 3rd of December 1923, that “The Rothschilds can start or prevent wars. Their word could make or break empires.”

**Section B: Short review of historic economic rulers of the British Crown**

During the Middle Ages, European power centers coalesced into two camps, the Ghibellines, those who supported the Emperor’s Hohenstaufen family, (an Italian adaptation of Weinblingen, the name of the Hohenstaufen estate), and the Guelphs, from Welf, the German prince who competed with Frederick for control of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Pope then allied himself with the Guelphs against the Ghibellines resulting in their victory.

All of modern history stems directly from the struggle between these two powers.

**The Guelphs**

The Guelphs, also called the Neri, Black Guelphs and Black Nobility, were the Normans who conquered England in the 11th century; the Genoese who backed Robert Bruce in his conquest of Scotland, and who supported William of Orange in his seizure of the throne of England.

William’s victory resulted in the formation of the Bank of England and the East India Company, which have ruled the world since the 17th century.

Every subsequent coup d’état, revolution and war has centered in the battle of the Guelphs to hold and enhance their power, which is now known as the ‘World Order’.

The power of the Guelphs grew through their control of banking and international trade. It was extended through the Italian centers to the north of Florence, in Lombardy, which became great financial centers. All Italian bankers, including the Genoese, the Venetians, and Milanese, were referred to as “Lombards” - Lombard, in German, means “deposit bank” - the Lombards were bankers to the entire medieval world.

Modern history begins with the transfer of their operations north to Hamburg, Amsterdam, and finally to London.

The great American fortunes originated with the Guelph slave trade to the colonies. Many of the slave traders doubled in piracy.

Trinity Church, whose leading vestryman later was J.P. Morgan, was originally known as “the church of the pirates”.

Captain William Kidd provided the material to build it in 1697, and a pew was reserved for him. He was arrested the next year, and hanged in chains at Newgate.

In 1711, a slave market was set up on Wall Street near the church, and functioned there for many years.

**Earlier international trade**

The currency used for international trade was changed from wood to gold and silver by the British Crown. However, their supervision in control of international movements of gold and silver had been a problem since Cicero inveighed against it in the Roman Forum.

Sir Walter Raleigh commented on the problems of gold and silver as a commodity in his book ‘Select Observations of the Incomparable Sir Walter Raleigh,’ MDCXCVI page 6, the following:

“1. That Nation Can only be in a prosperous Estate that hath a proportionable quantity of Silver or Gold to ballance the Strength and trade of its neighboring Nations.

2. That whilst the Current Cash of this Kingdom can be converted into Bullion, and so made a trading Commodity (as hath been practis’d this hundred Years) ’twill either be conveyed to be best Market, or wrought in Plate at home, notwithstanding the utmost rigour and vigiliancy, to the great and daily Consumption of the Coin, and Detriment of the Nation. That raising the value of our Coin, is the only certain means to keep it in the Nation to make us a rich and thriving State, to recover our lost Trade, and the best Bulwark and Defence against all the Attacks of our Enemies. That contrary to the Policy of Nations, our standard Coin is of greater value in all places than at home (Spain only excepted) for which reason we bring Spanish Mony hither, and for the same Reason our Mony is transported to other places, to the great Impoverishment of the Nation.”

The patriot Sir Walter Raleigh saw that the machinations of the international money dealers were bringing ruin to many Englishmen, and tried to stop it. In turn, members of ‘The Order’ conspired against him, and had him beheaded.

**Trade of the Guelphs through the East India Company**

The East India Company originated as the London Staplers, was later known as the London Mercers Company - merchant guilds which held monopolies over certain avenues of commerce. It was a direct offshoot of the commercial banking establishments of northern Italy, Venice and Genoa. Related firms were the German Hansa, and the Hanse of the Low Countries, which was headquartered in Bruges.

It was also allied with the Levant Company and the Anglo-Muscovy Company.

Sebastian Cabot, whose descendants are prominent in American banking and secret intelligence services, raised the seed money for Anglo-Muscovy in Italy and London.

The company operated northern overland trade routes from the Baltic to India and China.

Other related firms were the London Company, chartered in 1606 to establish ‘The Virginian Plantation’ on a communistic basis, and the Plymouth Company whose descendants control the New England business world.

1. **East India Company Charter**

The East India Company was granted a charter in 1600 in the closing days of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

In 1622 under James I, it became a joint stock company.

In an attempt to retain his throne, Charles II granted the East India Company the power to make war in 1661.

From 1700 to 1830, the East India Company gained control of all India, and wrested the historic monopoly of opium from the Great Moguls.

The Crown periodically tried to maintain control of the overpowering East India Company. State Papers (Domestic) Interregnum, xvi, No. 97 (1649-51) referred to this as follows:

“Whereas severall warrants have bine obtained by the East India Company, for the transporting of severall great quantities of Gold and Silver the Ilk som tymes is granted to severall merchants and others upon ther petion and suggestions, and weras under cider of thes warrants to divers other great soms of money, both English Gold and Silver is transported out of the nation, wch might be prevented yf the stat would apoynt a swroen controlled one skilled in this affaire, to tak a vew and serch of all badge and cases of tresur, that are transported out of the nation, and to see to the packing and making up of said tresur, and that ther be sent no more, then, what the stat gives licence for, both for quantytie and quality, and registered, and returned yearly to the council of stat, and that the sd controller for his view and search and sealing and marking it up shall demand and have tow shillings appon every hundred pounds sterling by tayl, or the valew of every hundred pounds sterling, if that the Gold or Silver should be in bares or ingots, for all Gold and Silver that shall be exported by licence, either the East India Company or any other person whomsoever, and that it shall not be lawful for any man to transport Gold or Silver befor it be vewed and examined by Tho. Violet or his sufficient debity, and registered.”

To the masters of the East India Company, gold was their king.

**Cults of the Guelphs**

To aid their control of finance and politics, the Guelphs perpetuated a host of cults deriving from the Manicheans, which in turn derived from the cults of Babylonia and Ira, from the Atys cultus of the Caucasian area, and from Hindu pantheism.

Their offshoots include the Bogmils of the Balkans, the Paulicans of Asia Minor, the Anabaptists, communists and antinomians – centering in the Catharists and the Albigensians of southern France, the patarenes of northern Italy, and the English Savoyards. These gnostic faiths developed into the Rosicrucians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, the Fabian Society, and the World Council of Churches.

**(iii) The Savoyards**

The English Savoyards became active in the London Staplers and the rise of oceanic commerce by using the Venetian-Flanders galley, which brought the lateen sail into Europe from Southeast Asia.

The Savoyards formed an extreme leftwing party, led by John Ball, which called for the nationalization of all land.

The Wycliffe-LollardsSavoyards-Staplers formed the King’s Party against the landed nobility (republicanism) and parliament. Then as now, the leftwing sought ownership of all land through an absolute ruler and a totalitarian centralized government.

This leftwing alliance culminated in the University of London.

**(iv) The University of London**

The University of London received a $2 million grant in 1924 from Beardsley Rural as head of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, and many other grants from American foundations houses, Gresham College and the London School of Economics - where Harold Laski taught John F. Kennedy and David Rockefeller the principles of the World Order.

The University of London was originally financed by Jeremy Bentham of the East India Company, and John Stuart Mill, whose friend the investment banker George Grote, gave the University of London 6000 pounds to study mental health, the origin of the present worldwide “mental health” movement. Grote also contributed 500 pounds to finance the July Revolution in France in 1830, which put Louis Philippe on the throne.

It was Bentham who first coined the slogan later taken up by Karl Marx, “the greatest good for the greatest number”, which has been so useful in inflaming the masses, the Marxist flim flam that you can best serve your interests by serving others.

Bentham’s business partner was manufacturer Robert Owen, and atheist who taught free love.

Owen’s cotton mills in Asia associated with the East India Company, which caused bankruptcies and great misery in India.

In 1824, Owen bought Father Rapp’s Anabaptist commune in America - Harmonie on the Wabash – and renamed it New Harmony.

Owen’s associate at New Harmony was Frances (Fanny) Wright, who initiated the practice of free love in America. She also started the Women’s Equal Rights Movement, which broke up families by inciting war between husband and wife. She travelled through the South, preaching the amalgamation of the races, and founded a commune in Tennessee for Negro freedmen.

In 1829, she helped found the Workingmen’s Party in New York City, which later became the Communist Party. Her grandson Reverent Wm. Norman Guthrie (who married Anne Norton Stuart), became known as the Red Vicar at his church - the Saint Marks in the Bowerie - which welcomed Luciferians to its services.

**(v) The Fabian Society**

A principal offspring of the East India Company was the Fabian Society, founded by Sidney and Beatrice Potter Webb (whose father Richard Potter was a close friend of John Stuart Mill).

Beatrice’s sister Georgina married Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman of Lazard Brothers in London; another sister, Thersa married Sir Alfred Cripps.

John Stuart Mill’s father, James, who was with the East India Company, named his son after John Stuart, head of East India Company.

John Stuart Mill was secretary of the East India Company from 1856 until its dissolution. One of Mill’s most famous disciples, David Ricardo, originated the Theory of Rents - later expounded by the Marxists, and the “bare subsistence” law of wages.

His descendant Rita Ricardo was married to Wesley Campbell - head of the Hoover Institution - who later advised President Reagan on social security.

**The Monroe Doctrine**

Robert Owen, promoter of the New Harmony commune, was a principal backer of John Quincy Adams’ Presidential campaign.

Adams had withheld support from Madison during the War of 1812, and had threatened secession from the Union.

As Secretary of State, Adams drafted the Monroe Doctrine, which gave the British East India Company control of all Latin American markets, while keeping out all of its competitors.

T.D. Allman revealed in his book ‘The Doctrine That Never Was’ by Harper’s in January 1984, that Monroe actually pledged not to interfere with any European power, unless they set up ‘new’ colonies. The agreement, which was not even called the “Monroe Doctrine” until many years later, guaranteed the East India Company its markets in this hemisphere.

When Britain violated the agreement in 1833 by seizing the Malvinas, the United States did nothing.

The New England banking and shipping interests controlled by Adams’ group created the Second Bank of the United States by repeated stock speculation campaigns, marked by typical bouts of hyper-inflation and sudden deflation, which gave them control of millions of acres of farm lands throughout the Mississippi Valley - from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. This gave them enormous political influence in that entire region, allowing them to seed the southern Mississippi Valley with fanatical Secessionists and Abolitionists, whose revolutionary acts made the American Civil War inevitable.

**(vi) The Communist Movement**

Robert Owen coined the term Socialism; he was a business partner of a cotton manufacturer named Engels, whose son later became his political disciple, and still later became the partner of Karl Marx in founding the world Communist movement.

The trail of the Communist movement conspirators has been evident throughout the history of Europe since the Middle Ages. In 1547, the Republic of Venice had learned of an anti-Christian conspiracy, and strangled its leaders - Julian Trevisano and Francis de Rugo.

The surviving conspirators Ochinus, Laelius Socinus, Peruta, Gentilis, Jacques Chiari, Francis Lenoir, Darius Socinus, Alicas, and the Abbe Leonard, then spread their poisonous doctrines of hatred throughout Europe. Their messages have been of anarchy, atheism and immorality, leveling of social structures and countries, as well as revolutions which brought bloodshed in every subsequent upheaval on all the Continents.

In Germany, Adam Weishaupt the Professor of Canon Law at the University of Munich and later at Coburg-Gotha, became the Nominal head of the leaders of the Communist movement – then known as the Illuminati; its corresponding branch in Italy was the Alta Vendita, whose first leader was the Italian Nobleman, B. Nubius. His principal agent was Piccolo Tigre, a Jewish banker and jeweler who travelled for the Alta Vendita throughout Europe.

In 1822, his instructions to the chapters of their movement were confiscated and published, from which we excerpt the following:

“We do not cease to recommend to you, to affiliate persons of every class and every manner of association, no matter what kind, only provided that mystery and secrecy shall be the dominant characteristic. Under a pretext most futile, but never political or religious, created by yourselves, or better yet, cause to be created by others, associations, having in common music, the fine arts for object. Then infiltrate the poison into those chosen arts; infiltrate it in little doses. A prince who has not a kingdom to expect, is a good fortune for us. There are many of them in that plight. These poor princes will serve our ends, while thinking to labour only for their own. They form a magnificent signboard, and there are always fools enough to be found who are ready to compromise themselves in the service of a conspiracy, of which some prince or other seems to be the ringleader. There is little morality even among the most moral of the world, and one goes fast in the way of that progress. A good hatred, thoroughly cold, thoroughly calculated, is of more worth than all these artificial fires and all these declarations on the platform. Presently, we shall have a printing establishment at Malta placed at our disposal. We shall then be able with impunity, with a sure stroke, and under the British flag, to scatter from one end of Italy to the other, books, pamphlets, etc. which the Alta Vendita shall judge proper to put into circulation.”

An extract of the expletive by Eustace Mullins of the Alta Vendita and the World Order is found in Footnote 1.

Karl Rothschild, son of Mayer Amschel, then became head of the Alta Vendita.

On the 1st of May 1776, Adam Weishaupt issued further instructions to the Illuminati in Bavaria as follows:

“We labour first of all to draw into our Association all good and learned writers. This we imagine will be the easier obtained, as they must derive an evident advantage from it. Next to such men we seek to gain the masters and secretaries of the Post-Offices in order to facilitate our correspondence.”

The Tasso family of Bologna, later known as Thurn und Taxis, gained control of post offices and intelligence work in Europe and held that power for five centuries.

Although these groups surfaced as charitable or fine arts organizations, their goals of anarchy were concealed in all their efforts. In the twentieth century, they culminated in the League of Nations, the United Nations, the Communist Party, the Royal Institute of International affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foundations, and a host of lesser groups.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi’s Pan Europe Movement, with its powerful backing by aristocrats and international financiers, was represented in the United States by its American branch, founded by Herbert Hoover and Colonel House, who were also stumping the United States for ratification of the League of Nations.

Coundenhove Kalergi mentioned in his autobiography that he had been financed by the Rothschilds and Warburgs, and in the United States by Paul Warburg and Bernard Baruch. Kalergi was also connected with the Thurn und Taxis family.

His grandfather Count Francis Coudenhove-Kalergi - the Austrian Ambassador in Paris - had married Marie Kalergi in 1850. She was one of the wealthiest heiresses in Europe, descended from the Byzantine Emperor Nikophor Phikas; in 1300, when Venice was the dominant power in the Mediterranean, Alexios Kalergis had signed the treaty which made Crete a dominion on Venice.

**Footnote 1: THE WORLD ORDER**

A Study in the Hegemony of Parasitism, by: Eustace Mullins

**The Rule of The Order.**

Five men rule the world. None of them holds public office, but they choose who shall hold office in the nations.

These five men comprise the apex of the pyramid of power, the World Order.

**The need for World Order.**

The nature of international travel, international trade, and international finance requires international control.

**International travel** requires that a person may travel in peace from one nation to another, without being molested. Excepting cases of anarchy, revolution or war, this requirement can usually be met.

**International trade** requires that traders of one nation can go to another nation, transact their business, and return with their goods or their profits. This requirement too is usually met.

If not, the offended nation can exercise military force, as Great Britain did in its Opium Wars.

It is **international finance** which called into being the World Order.

In earlier days, when international trade consisted of barter, payment in gold or silver or piracy, the seizure of goods by force, there was no need for a world arbiter to determine the value of instruments of trade.

The development of paper money, stocks, bonds, acceptances and other negotiable instruments necessitated a power, able to exercise influence anywhere in the world, to declare that a piece of paper represented one billion dollars in real wealth, or even one dollar in real wealth.

An entry on a computer, flashed from London to New York, states that someone owes five billion dollars to someone else. Without genuine power backing, no such sum could ever be collected, regardless of the factuality or morality of the debt.

 It has been said that you don’t collect unless you are willing to break legs. The World Order is always prepared to break legs, and break them they do, by the millions.

If the earliest settlers in America had gone to the Indians and said, “Give us your goods and the deeds to your homes and lands. In return, we will give you this beautifully printed piece of paper,” the Indians would, and did, attack them. The settlers arrived with an army led by a Pizaro or a Cortez, and they took the lands without a piece of paper.

**Divide et imperia of the World Order**

The World Order rules with its pieces of paper, but behind every paper is a force which can be employed anywhere in the world. The force may be disguised by various subterfuges as international agreements, associations or other camouflage, but its base is always force.

The World Order rules through a simple technique, Divide and Conquer (Divide et imperia). Every natural or unnatural division among people, every occasion for hatred or greed, is exploited and exacerbated to the limit.

The polarization of racial and ethnic groups is accelerated by a flood of government decrees, originating in foundation “studies”, which are designed solely to set one person against another. Only in this way can the World Order maintain its iron grip on the daily lives of the people.

The World Order also rules by the principle of “1984” – no groups of two or more people are allowed to gather unless the World Order has a representative present.

If you start a club of dandelion fanciers, the Order will send someone who will be quietly helpful, avoid taking the front position, and who will offer to pay the rent of a meeting place or the printing of the minutes.

In more radical groups, the Order’s representative will be the first to suggest dynamiting a building, assassinating an official, or other violent action.

The international terrorism of the Communist Party originated in a small club of German and French workingmen in Paris, dedicated to quiet reading and discussion, until Karl Marx joined. It was then converted into a revolutionary group. This one example explains the Order’s determination to allow no group, however insignificant, to remain unmonitored.

**Dialectic of the World Order**

The World Order adopted the Hegelian dialectic, the dialectic of materialism, which regards the World as Power, and the World as Reality. It denies all other powers and all other realities.

**Principles of the World Order**

It functions on the principle of thesis, antithesis and a synthesis which results when the thesis and antithesis are thrown against each other for a predetermined outcome. Thus the World Order organizes and finances Jewish groups; it then organizes and finances anti-Jewish groups; it organizes Communist groups; it then organizes and finances anti-Communist groups.

It is not necessary for the Order to throw these groups against each other; they seek each other out like heat-seeking missiles, and try to destroy each other.

By controlling the size and resources of each group, the World Order can always predetermine the outcome.

In this technique, members of the World Order are often identified with one side or the other.

**Origin of the World Order**

It has taken centuries of patient effort for the World Order to attain the power it exercises today. Its origins as an international force go back to the Phoenician slave-traders, continues through the Phnariot families of the Byzantine Empire, then the Venetian and Genoese traders and bankers of the Middle Ages, who moved into Spain and Portugal, and later into England and Scotland.

By the 14th century, the Genoese controlled the Scottish landlords.

The Imperial Family of the Byzantine Empire, the Paleologues (meaning 'the Word’) were attacked by the Gnostic faction, whose materialistic Aristotelian philosophy was the forerunner of Hegelian dialectic and Marxism.

The Paleologues devoutly believed in the Christian faith, as expressed by the Orthodox Rite.

The materialistic Venetian and Genoese armies, with the aid of the Turkish “infidels”, looted and conquered Constantinople, the legendary “City of God”.

The Byzantine survivors recreated their culture in Russia, with Moscow as “the third Rome”. The plan to destroy the Orthodox Church and its Romanov (new Rome) leader was the hidden goal of the First World War.

The victors came away with one billion dollars of the Romanov fortune, after achieving the defeat of their hated enemy, the Orthodox Church.

Melchior Palyi revealed in his book “The Twilight of Gold” the power plays of the World Order in international finance, when he quotes from the Diary of Governor Emile Moreau of the Bank of France the following:

“In October, 1926, Governor Emile Moreau of the Bank of France sent his closest collaborator to London to explore the intentions of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. Pierre Quesnay, then general manager of the Bank of France 1926-30, and Bank for International Settlements 1930-37, brought back a report which was recorded by Moreau: 'Quesnay also gives me interesting views about the ambitions of Montagu Norman and the group of financiers who surround him: Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Robert Kindersley they are striving to make London the great international financial centre. But those close to Norman state this is not his objective ... he wants more than anything else to witness the setting up of links between the various banks of issue ... The economic and financial organization of the world appears to the Governor of the Bank of England to be the major task of the Twentieth Century. In his view politicians and political institutions are in no fit state to direct with the necessary competence and continuity this task of organization which he would like to see undertaken by central banks, independent at once of governments and of private finance.

Hence his campaign in favour of completely autonomous central banks, dominating their own financial markets and deriving their power from common agreement among themselves. They would succeed in taking out of the political realm those problems which are essential for the development and prosperity of the national financial security, distribution of credit, movement of prices. They would thus prevent internal political struggles from harming the wealth and the economic advancement of nations.” In short, Norman wished to see the imposition of the World Order over the financial affairs of the nations.

It was this agreement among the central banks, rather than the front organization - the League of Nations - which became their final instrument of power. Crucial to these arrangements was the monetarist school, the Austrian School of Economics, an outgrowth of the Pan-Europe movement.

Margit Herzfeld noted in her biography of Ludwig von Mises that he participated in Count Coudenhove-Kalergi’s Pan Europe movement in 1943. He had been brought to the U.S. in 1940 by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of $2500 a year to work at the Natl. Bureau of Economic Research, which grant was renewed in 1943. Von Mises’ pupils, Arthur Burns and Milton Friedman now expound the monetarist theory through a network of super secret “conservative” think tanks led by the Mont Pelerine Society. Herzfeld says that von Mises’ most famous protégé was the Soviet apologist Murray Rothbard.

One of the most influential conspirators was Walter Rathenau of Germany. He greeted the First World War ecstatically as the golden opportunity to establish world socialism. He wrote on July 31, 1916, “For years I had foreseen the twilight of the nations that I had heralded in my speeches and writings.” (A People’s State, by Rathenau). The notion became established that the state is no longer to be regarded as the importunate poor relation and fobbed off grudgingly with a tithe, but that it is entitled to dispose of the capital and income of all its members at its own free will.

Rathenau’s dictum was enacted into law by the far-reaching and multi-billion entitlement programs of Lyndon B. Johnson’s Great Society, when he persuaded

Congress to levy against all of the capital and income of the American people placing it at his disposal to achieve World Order political goals, and finally forcing the nation to the verge of bankruptcy.

Rathenau wrote “In Days to Come”, 1921, “No part of the world is now closed to us. No Material tasks are beyond our powers. All the treasures of earth are within our grasp. No thought remains hidden. Every undertaking can be put to the task and realized. The fertilizing distribution of the possessions of the world is our task. We must discover the force that will effect and up and down movement of the masses.”

In “The New Society”, 1921, Rathenau wrote, “A far reaching policy of socialization is necessary and urgent ... The goal of the world revolution upon which we have entered means in its material aspect the melting of all society into one.”

This was the “leveling” effect which was a key goal of the conspirators, the Illuminati and the Alta Vendita, resulting in anarchy and the breaking down of national and class borders. Before he could realize his dream of World Socialism, Rathenau was murdered.

After crushing Napoleon, the emerging oligarchy, which owed no allegiance to any nation or to any philosophy of life, attained power because it knew how to defeat its foes, the republicans and individualists of Europe; but its foes had no idea how to combat, or even to identify, its cleverly camouflaged enemy.

They resolved to act always cohesively as well-trained and determined phalanx against their unwitting opposition. They made full use of their qualities of non-allegiance and nonalignment, which was actually enmity, undying hatred towards all nations, races and creeds of the host peoples who tolerated their presence. This freedom from all loyalties and moral codes of the kinds which governed all other groups gave them an enormous tactical advantage over those whom they planned to enslave and destroy.

The conspirators set up a program to subdue and overcome all governments, all religious creeds, all group loyalties, and replace them with their own World Order.

The old morality had been based upon the duties and responsibilities of the citizen to raise a family, attend church, and support his nation. The “new morality”, the “liberation theology”, swept away all duties of the citizen. He now only had single duty, to obey the World Order. In return, he was relieved of duties, and was free to gratify his “needs”, his sexual desires, perverted gratifications with children and animals, abandonment of monogamous life. The new morality reduced the citizen to a mere animal. Society was now replaced by a mere facade of society. Only one crime would be severely punished – any resistance to the World Order. Murder, rape, arson, armed robbery, incest, child molestation, alcoholism, drug addition, homosexuality – all would be excused as minor aberrations, as long as the World Order was allowed to function without hindrance. One former crime, treason, now vanished, because national loyalties no longer existed. No one was expected to be “loyal” to the World Order, except its own members.

The host peoples, the slaves, would never be asked for loyalty – only for obedience.

Despite this new “tolerance”, which was in itself a revolution against the innate moral codes of all peoples, many citizens continued to resist enslavement by the World Order. Famines, riots, revolutions and wars were instigated to get rid of the troublemakers, but a more universal restraint was required. This was found in drugs. In Asia, for centuries assassins had been sent to carry out their duties after being given quantities of drugs (assassin comes from the word for hashish).

The World Order realized that drugs would provide the means of behavioral psychology or people control, which they had been seeking. The opium clippers began to sail from England to the Far East. By pushing drugs among the Asian masses, they stupefied and controlled them, reaping not only a substantial cash flow, but the raw materials needed for their Industrial Revolution.

In the twentieth century, the foundations began to stupefy the European and American population with drugs, the final step in the enthronement of the World Order. They had eradicated the last serious resistance to their program.

Geoffrey LaPage writes in “Parasitic Animals”, “Some species of parasitic animals are among the most powerful enemies of man and his civilization.” He posits a Law of Nature – that the parasite is always smaller and weaker than its host, and that the parasite always disguises itself and its aim in order to carry out its parasitic mission. LaPage says, “The struggle between host and parasite went on according to the laws of evolution, and this battle is constantly being waged today.”

LaPage notes that the parasite can cause biological change, citing particular species which cause changes in the host’s reproductive glands. The parasite sometimes castrates the host in order to weaken it, such as the parasitic crustacean Sacculina, which destroys the reproductive organs of its host, the short-tailed spider crab, Inacus Mautitanicus. We see the identical process today in which the hegemony of parasitism seeks to alter the reproductive process of the host by converting the younger generation to unisex and homosexuality, and to render ineffective distinctive sexual characteristics of male and female. This is a classic instance of castration by the parasite. The natural World Order, which is based upon the irrevocable laws of the universe, has been temporarily replaced on Earth by the unnatural World Order of the parasite. All of the programs and energies of the parasite are devoted to a single goal, maintaining his feeding position upon the host.

Freudian psychology was developed by the parasitic order to neutralize the incessant efforts of the host to throw off or dislodge the parasite. Any move to dislodge the parasite is denounced as “reactionary”. It is defined and outlawed as an act of aggression, hostility, and alienation. In fact, the host is merely trying to survive by throwing off the parasite. Another law of nature is that the parasite, not only by sucking off the life sustenance of the host, but also by altering its life cycle, will inevitably kill the host. This process is called “the decline and fall of civilization”.

LaPage notes that a parasite is not a particular species, but one which has adopted a certain way of life, the way of the parasite. Whether or not it is a virus, the parasite has a viral effect on the host, slowly poisoning and destroying it.

Viruses are classic parasites. The spirochete, virus of syphilis, is a classic parasitic organism. In biological parlance, a collection of spirochetes is known as a “Congress”.

The U.S. Congress has specifically chartered many parasitic functions in the philanthropic foundations. These groups now dominate educational and governmental institutions, laying down financial and social goals which are designed solely to maintain the hegemony of parasitism through its World Order.

The American foundations are not even run by Americans; their policies are formulated in London by the financiers and transmitted to other countries through the British Army Bureau of Psychological Warfare front Tavistock Institute.

Michael Voslensky’s “NOMENKLATURA, The Soviet Elite” identifies the Communist “new class” as a parasitic group. In reviewing this work in FORTUNE Oct 15, 1984, Daniel Seligman notes, “Voslensky’s portrait leaves us thinking that the Nomenklatura is an entirely parasitic operation. Its interests are clearly not those of most Soviet citizens.” The same observation can be made of the World Order’s ruling group in any nation today, and particularly in the United States.

The parasite deliberately inculcates in the host the fear that if the parasite happens to be dislodged, the host will lose all these things, and be left with nothing.

Although the World Order has control of the legal system and the courts, it remains vulnerable to any enforcement of the pre-existing body of law which the host had formulated to protect his society. This body of law forbids everything that the parasite is doing, and forces the parasite to maintain a precarious existence outside of the law. It the law were to be enforced at any time, the parasite would be dislodged.

The existing body of law clearly forbids the operation of criminal syndicates, which is precisely what the hegemony of parasitism and its World Order is.

Criminal syndicalism denies the equal protection of the law to citizens. Only by acting against criminal syndicalism can the state protect its citizens.

**Corpus Juris Secundum 16**:

Constitutional Law 213 (10) states: “The Constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech does not include the right to advocate, or conspire to effect, the violent destruction or overthrow of the government or the criminal destruction of property.” Constitutional Law 214 states: “The Constitutional guaranty of the right of assembly was never intended as a license for illegality or invitation for fraud – the right of freedom of assembly may be abused by using assembly to incite violence and crime, and the people through their legislatures may protect themselves against the abuse.”

The assembly of any World Order organization, such as the Council on Foreign Relations or any foundation, is subject to the laws against fraud (their charters claim they are engaged in philanthropy), and enforcement of the laws against criminal syndicalism would end the institutions through which the World Order illegally rules the people of the United States, the illegal conspiracies and the introduction of alien laws into our system by the foundations instructions to Congress.

We have already shown that the Rockefeller Foundation and other key organizations of the World Order are “Syndicates”, which are engaged in the practice of criminal syndicalism.

The Oxford English Dictionary notes that the word “syndicate” stems from “syndic”. A syndic is defined as “an officer of government, a chief magistrate, and a deputy”.

In 1601 R. Johnson wrote in ‘King and commoner’ “especially men, called Syndiques, who have the managing of the whole commonwealth.”

Thus the Rockefeller Foundation and its associated groups are carrying out their delegated function of managing the entire commonwealth, but not for the benefit of the people, or of any government except the secret super-government, the World Order, which they serve.

The Oxford English Dictionary further defines a syndic as “a censor of the actions of another. To accuse.” Here too, the syndicate functions according to its definition – the syndicate censors all thought and media, primarily to protect its own power. It also brings accusations – as many American citizens have found to their sorrow. Not even Sir Walter Raleigh was immune. When he interfered with the international money trade, he was accused of “treason” and beheaded.

The Oxford English Dictionary also defines a “syndicate” as follows: “A combination of capitalists and financiers entered into for the purpose of prosecuting a scheme requiring large sources of capital, especially one having the object of obtaining control of the market in a particular commodity. To control, manage or effect by a syndicate.” Note the key words in this definition – a combination – prosecuting – obtaining control. The scheme does not require “large capital” – it requires “large sources of capital”, the bank of England or the Federal Reserve System.

**Corpus Juris Secundum 22A says of Criminal Syndicalism,** “In a prosecution for being a member of an organization which teaches and abets criminal syndicalism, evidences of crimes committed by past or present members of the organization in their capacity as members is admissible to show its character.” People v. LaRue 216 P 627 C.A. 276. Thus testimony about John Foster Dulles financing the Nazi Government of Germany, his telegram starting the Korean War, and other evidence can be used to indict any member of the Rockefeller Foundation in any state or locality in which the Rockefeller Foundation has ever been active in any way.

Since these organizations are all closely interlocked, and there is so much available evidence of their illegal operations, it will be relatively simple to obtain criminal convictions against them for their criminal syndicalist operations.

**Corpus Juris Secundum 22, Criminal Law 185** (10); Conspiracy and Monopolies: “Where the statute makes mere membership in an organization formed to promote syndicalism a crime, without an overt act, this offense is indictable in any county into which a member may go during the continuance of his membership, and this is true although such member comes into a county involuntarily. People v. Johansen, 226 P 634, 66 C.A. 343.”

**Corpus Juris Secundum 22, Criminal Law sec. 182** (3) states, “A prosecution for conspiracy to commit an offense against the U.S may also be tried in any district wherein any overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy is performed. U.S. v. Cohen C.A.N.J. 197 F 2d 26.” Thus a publication by the Council on Foreign Relations promoting the stripping of sovereignty of the United States of America, mailed into any county of the U.S.; the county authorities can bring the Council on Foreign Relations, or any member therein, to trial in that county, and any action by any member of the Council on Foreign Relations in the past is admissible as evidence, such as starting World War Il, subsidizing the Nazi Government, or subsidizing the USSR.

**Corpus Juris Secundum 46, Insurrection and Sedition: sec. 461**

Criminal syndicalism can also be prosecuted according to Corpus Juris Secundum 46, Insurrection and Sedition: sec. 461 c. “Sabotage and syndicalism aiming to abolish the present political and social system, including direct action or sabotage.” Thus any program of a foundation which seeks to abolish the present political or social system of the United States can be prosecuted. Of course every foundation program seeks to accomplish just that, and is indictable.

Not only individuals, but any corporation supporting criminal syndicalism can be prosecuted, according to **Corpus Juris Secundum 46 462b.**

**Criminal Syndicalism.**

“Statutes against criminal syndicalism apply to corporations as well as to individuals organizing or belonging to criminal syndicalist society; evidence of the character and activities of other organizations with which the organization in which the accused is a member is affiliated is admissible.”

Not only can the members of the World Order be arrested and tried anywhere, since they function worldwide in their conspiratorial activities to undermine and overthrow all governments and nations, but because their organizations are so tightly interlocked, any evidence about any one of them can be introduced in prosecuting any member of other organizations in any part of the United States or the world. Their attempts to undermine the political and social orders of all peoples make them subject to legal retribution. The People of the United States must begin at once to enforce the statutes outlawing criminal syndicalist activities, and bring the criminals to justice.

Being well aware of their danger, the World Order is working frantically to achieve even greater dictatorial powers over the nations of the world. They constantly intensify all problems through the foundations, so that political and economic crises prevent the peoples of the world from organizing against them. The World Order must paralyze its opponents. They terrorize the world with propaganda about approaching international nuclear war, although atomic bombs have been used only once, in 1945, when the Rockefeller Foundation director Karl T. Compton ordered Truman to drop the atomic bomb on Japan.

Because of the billions of lives which have been blighted and destroyed by the conspiracies of the World Order through its hegemony of parasitism, vengeance for these atrocities demands the most thoroughgoing and relentless retribution against the criminal syndicalists. Their record is clear.

George Orwell, a lifelong Socialist, fought for many days in the front lines for the Communists in Spain. He was wounded, but this did not lessen his dedication to the goals of World Socialism.

The most practical way to achieve these goals was to formulate the program, as Col. House had done in “Philip Dru, Administrator”. Orwell laid down the dictum that slogans must be in ‘Newspeak’, “War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, Ignorance is Strength”. This is the program of the hegemony of parasitism through the World Order. Orwell posited three super states - Eurasia, Oceania, and Eastasia - “permanently at war in one combination or another”. He continued: “War, however, is no longer the desperate annihilating struggle that it was in the early decades of the 20th century. It is warfare of limited aims, between combatants who are unable to destroy one another, have no material cause for fighting, and are not divided by a genuine ideological difference.... There is no longer in a material sense anything to fight about..... The balance of power will always remain roughly even, and the territory which forms the heartland of each super state always remains inviolate (NOTE: The present writer has pointed out that the CIA does not commit sabotage in Russia, and the KGB does not commit sabotage in the U.S.)... The primary aim of modern warfare (in accordance with the principle of doublethink, the aim is simultaneously recognized and not recognized by the directing brains of the Party) is to use up the products of the machine without raising the general standard of living.... the essential act of war is destruction, not necessarily of human lives, but of the products of human labor. The two aims of the party are to conquer the whole surface of the earth and to extinguish once and for all the possibility of independent thought.”

Orwell concludes his book written in 1949, and called “1984”, with a denial that the victims of the World Order have any hope. He claims the World Order will always triumph, which is a great propaganda achievement for the hegemony of parasitism. He writes, “If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face – forever.”

He disposes of his “hero”, a citizen who had vainly tried to oppose the Party, by ending the book with the “hero” whimpering that “He loved Big Brother”.

To maintain the present hegemony of parasitism, the World Order program for the future, as drawn up by the foundations, includes the gradual annihilation of the populations of the United States, Canada and Western Europe. The reduction of world population from the present 4.85 billion to 1 billion, the number it had attained in 1800, solving the disastrous pollution of air and water and the exhaustion of natural resources. After the “readjustment”, as the Five Masters term their program of extermination, the world’s predominant race will be the Chinese, 500 million. The African tribes will be heavily armed, and allowed to settle their ancient tribal rivalries, resulting in their almost complete extinction with conventional weapons. The few survivors will be allowed to revert to their primitive conditions, which will reduce their numbers even further. The Five masters will then be able to return to the “open continent” which had been enjoyed by King Leopold and the Rothschilds in the 1880’s, allowing them to renew their profitable trade in copper, ivory and slaves.

The warfare being waged by the members of the World Order against the peoples and institutions of every nation has now reached the point of critical mass. Their determination to gradually weaken and destroy all the institutions of all societies, governments, and religions, in order to wreak their will on the helpless peoples of the world, is meeting more and more opposition. At the same time, because of the common goals and close interlocking of its principal agents, the foundation, the members of the World Order incur increasing danger of being recognized and exposed. The parasite must maintain his disguise, if he is to carry out his mission.

In this crucial time, the Light of the Truth will expose the machinations of the World Order and condemn them to their inevitable retribution. Freed from this plague, the world will enter upon a Golden Age of Peace, Justice and Honour.

Published by: Ezra Pound Institute of Civilization

Dedicated to the memory of Haroldson Lafayette Hunt

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Epperson, A. Ralph. **Section C** **HOW THE ROTHCHILDS BOUGHT INTO BRITAIN**

The Rothschilds gained control of the Bank of England after they enriched themselves from their projects in other countries, and thereafter used the bank of England to enrich themselves even further.

His connection with the House of Thurn and Taxis was a great stepping stone for Mayer Rothschild to become an established financier and information controller of governments.

**(vii) House of Thurn and Taxis with reference to the Bank of England**

In 1516 the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilion I (of the Merovingian bloodline, and husband of a member of the Black Nobility) commissioned the House of Thurn and Taxis (also of Black Nobility) to create a mounted postal service between Vienna and Brussels - the head office in Frankfort, which was convenient for Mayer, who proceeded to do business with them and loaned them the money to extend the service to included all of Central Europe.

Thurn und Taxis is a direct descendant of William of Orange, who chartered the Bank of England; his mother - the Princess of Braganza of the former ruling house of Portugal - has three direct family connections with the present House of Windsor; Prince Thurn und Taxis also has four connections with the House of Windsor.

The Thurn und Taxis family has enjoyed eight hundred years of prominence in Europe. Originally Tasso of Bergamo, they later immigrated to Brussels.

They supervised the postal service and intelligence of the Most Serene Republic of

Venice, and later fulfilled the same post in the Hapsburg Empire.

Prince Johannes Erbprinz Thurn und Taxis was said to be the richest man in Europe, controlling Bayerische Vereinsbank - the fourth largest bank in Germany - which had four subsidiaries in Frankfurt, including Bankhaus Gebruder Bethmann.

Bethmann-Hollweg of this family had been Chancellor under Kaiser Wilhelm, and had set off World War I. He was a cousin of the Rothschilds.

Bayerische Vereinsbank also owned controlling interest in Banque de Paris et dea Payes, and Banque de l’Europeene Paris.

For more information on the financial influence of Thurn und Taxis in Europe, please refer to Footnote 2 – Thurn und Taxis with reference to the House of Hesse.

The relationship of Mayer with Thurn and Taxis became so close, that the service began to inform him of any pertinent information found among the letters (that they had a habit of covertly reading).

While Mayer was receiving stolen news from Thurn and Taxis, he was busy setting up his own postal service so that no-one could secretly discover his dealings. This system was eventually so effective that the Rothschilds became the best and fastest informed individuals in the world. Many prominent men began to send their letters through the Rothschilds - who viewed the contents.

The business with Thurn and Taxis helped Mayer receive the title “Imperial Crown Agent" in 1800. This title served as a passport that allowed him to travel throughout the Holy Roman Empire. It also provided the right to bear arms, and it freed him from having to pay the taxes and obligations upon the Jews of that period. Mayer began to get even more titles, including one from the German Order of Saint John.

His sons Amschel and Salomon were also busy getting various titles. In 1801 they became crown agents of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. All these titles provided them social influence, and the most important was the Landgrave’s title. Landgrave was the richest Prince in Europe.

**(viii) Loans to governments**

In 1803, a Danish King and cousin of the Landgrave William, asked William for loans, but he declined because he did not want anyone to know how rich he had become. Mayer learned about it and through Buderus – the proxy for the Landgrave - proposed lending the money anonymously. The loan was sent through Mayer and a Hamburg Jew. The interests were paid to Mayer who, after taking commission, forwarded the money to the Landgrave. Within the next 36 years, six more Landgrave loans to Denmark were negotiated, including loans to the Order of St. John.

**Mayer’s Firm**

Mayer kept two sets of books: one for public inspection, and the other secret.

By 1807, Buderus was almost exclusively using the Rothschilds for Hesse-Cassel business. Mayer himself would visit the Prince of Orange while he was in exile, but since he was getting old he soon had to give up these trips and sent his sons on the journeys. Through these dealings with the Danish Royalty, the House of Rothschild was collecting the income of the wealthiest prince in Europe less than half a century after Mayer had begun building his fortune.

In 1810 the Rothschild’s firm became ‘Mayer Amschel Rothschild and Sons". That same year Mayer loaned his own money to Denmark and when Dalberg took out a big loan to go to the baptism of Napoleon’s son, which led to the financial security of the Frankfort bank.

**(ix) The advance of power in Britain by the Rothschilds due to the intimate relationship between Nathan Rothschild and the treasury official of the British government, John Herries.**

When Mayer Rothschild died, his eldest son, Amschel, took over the Frankfort firm, and headship over the family fell on his younger son, Nathan Rothschild, who had established himself in England.

Nathan had made connections in the British government, including the Treasury Official John Herries. Herries became an intimate friend of Nathan’s, and eventually a proxy for Rothschild in the British government. Their dealings were kept secret and the public had no idea as to the enormity of Nathan’s power.

**(x) The purchase of gold from the East India Company**

The East India Company was trying to sell gold that the British government wanted to buy, but the price was so high that officials decided to wait until it dropped. Nathan stepped in and bought up the gold. He then proceeded to raise the price.

When the officials realized the price wouldn’t drop they bought the gold and Nathan made a great profit.

To note, the Rothschild history with the East India Company is mentioned in our Attachment 4 - The Crown is a habitual perpetrator of Human Atrocities subsection: The Crown has prospered on piracy, slavery and the drug traffic.

By 1815 Nathan controlled England’s finance. He did a large amount of direct business with the English treasury.

Nathan was also made the Austrian consul in London, and two years later he was made consul-general.

**(xi) Plundering the British stock market through disinformation regarding the battle of Waterloo**

Nathan’s brother, James Rothschild, went to Napoleon’s government and told them that Nathan would be importing gold into France and that the British government was upset at the move because it would financially hurt England.

Napoleon’s government believed his lie, and any French police who might have uncovered the plot between the Rothschild brothers, were bribed. Napoleon’s government allowed Nathan to transfer the gold which was thus shipped to Paris with the approval of both the English and French governments.

In Paris, the gold was exchanged in French banking firms for cash, and the Rothschild network carried the money into Spain, where General Wellington could use it for provisions in his war against Napoleon, which he won at Waterloo.

Due to his speedy courier system, Nathan knew of the outcome of the Waterloo battle before the news reached any other Englander.

Having received word of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, word was spread in the British Empire that Napoleon had indeed won, plundering the entire British market to near worthlessness. The Rothschild family, who had the greatest influence on relaying news in the world, then bought up a large majority of the entire British market. A day later, the truth that the British Empire had, in fact, defeated Napoleon, was revealed which returned Britain to its real value.

It became common knowledge that the fall of Napoleon was the rise of Rothschild.

Napoleon was later slowly poisoned to death with arsenic by a Rothschild agent.

The New York Evening Post noted on the 22nd of July 1924 that “The Kaiser had to consult Rothschild to find out whether he could declare war. Another Rothschild carried out the whole burden of the conflict which overthrew Napoleon.”

To note: The Kaiser’s Chancellor - Bethmann-Hollweg - who actually precipitated World War I, was a member of the Frankfort banking family Bethmann, and a cousin of the Rothschilds

(xii) **Rothschild House invested in Prussia, Austria and Spain and gained prestige**

After Napoleon exited Germany a German Confederation was set up, of which Amschel Rothschild became the treasurer. In a sense this made him the first finance minister of the Prussian Empire which was created by the Confederation.

Austria began to employ the Rothschilds on a regular basis.

It came to the point where Austria became so controlled by the Rothschilds that the government did not want to refuse the brothers anything. In 1816 Amschel and his sons Salomon, Carl, and James received a title of nobility from the Hapsburgs.

**The Baron Title**

In 1822 all the brothers and their descendants of either sex were made Barons. This established social position for the Rothschilds.

**Habsburg “Act of Grace”.**

In order to be court worthy for the Habsburgs, you had to have four ancestral lines of nobility and you had to be baptized.

Emperor Francis Joseph gave the Rothschilds “a special act of grace" in 1887. From then on, the House of Rothschild was allowed to be on close terms with the Habsburgs. This was a considerable act. The European nobility are very serious about their aristocratic rules. (Francis Joseph was not very close to the House, but his wife was a good friend of the Rothschilds).

**International monopoly of mercury**

Salomon Rothschild financed the first important Central European railways. He also bought the huge coal and iron works of Vitkovitz.

In 1843 he received permission to purchase inheritable agricultural real estate (many people were against Jews buying private property), and he proceeded to buy up large amounts of land.

Salomon also obtained the lease of Austria’s mercury mines. This mine, and the only other mercury deposit which was in Spain, were controlled by the Rothschilds, creating a world monopoly on a key metal.

**How Mayer Amschel became in charge of the largest fortune in Europe.**

The modern world’s financial system - an updating of the Babylonian monetary system of taxes and money creation - was perfected in Frankfurt-on-Main, in the province of Hesse by the House of Rothschilds.

Mayer Amschel Bauer (later Rothschild) discovered that although loans to farmers and small businesses could be profitable, the real profits lay in making loans to governments.

Mayer Amschel Bauer was born in Frankfurt in 1743, an Ashkenazi Jew, the son of Moses Amschel Bauer, a money lender and the proprietor of a counting house. In the same year, Moses Amschel Bauer placed a red sign above the entrance door to his counting house. This sign was a red hexagram (which under Rothschild instruction ended up on the Israeli flag some two centuries later).

**1. Studied**

Mayer Amschel Bauer served a three year apprenticeship in Hanover at the Bank of Oppenheim in Germany. He was highly successful and became a junior partner. Whilst working at the bank, he also became acquainted with General Baron von Estorff. Von Estorff was the principal adviser to Landgrave Frederick II of Hesse, the wealthiest man in Europe. Frederick II was worth from 70 to 100 million florins, much of it inherited from his father, Wilhelm the Eighth, brother of the King of Sweden.

**2. Took over his father’s business**

Following his father's death, Bauer returned to Frankfurt to take over his father's business.

**3. Changed his surname**

Bauer recognized the significance of the red hexagram (which geometrically and numerically translates into the number 666) hanging over their entrance door, and changed his name from Bauer to Rothschild ("Rot," is German for, "Red," "Schild," is German for, "Sign").

**4. Made acquaintances with People of status and wealth**

Mayer Amschel Rothschild then discovered that General Baron von Estorff was attached to the court of Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau, one of the richest royal houses in Europe, which gained its' wealth by the hiring out of Hessian soldiers to foreign countries for vast profits (a practice that continues today in the form of exporting, "peacekeeping," troops throughout the world). He therefore made the General's re-acquaintance on the pretext of selling him valuable coins and trinkets at discounted prices. As he had planned, Rothschild was subsequently introduced to Prince William himself, who was more than pleased with discounted prices he was charged for rare coins and trinkets, and Rothschild offered him a bonus for any other business the Prince can direct his way.

Rothschild subsequently becomes close associates with Prince William, and ends up doing business with him and members of the court. In 1769, Mayer Amschel Rothschild is given permission by Prince William to hang a sign on the front of his business premises declaring that he is, "M. A. Rothschild, by appointment court factor to his serene highness, Prince William of Hanau."

Rothschild soon discovers that loaning money to governments and royalty is more profitable than loaning to individuals, as the loans are bigger and are secured by the nation's taxes.

**5. Married into wealth and founded the Illuminati**

In 1770, Mayer Amschel married Gutle Schnaper, an Ashkenazi Jew, born to respected merchant, Wolf Salomon Schnaper. In the same year, Mayer Amschel drew up plans for the creation of the Illuminati and entrusted Ashkenazi Jew, Adam Weishaupt - a Crypto-Jew who was outwardly Roman Catholic, with its organization and development. The Illuminati was to be based upon the teachings of the Talmud, which is in turn, the teachings of Rabbinical Jews. It was to be called the Illuminati as this is a Luciferian term which means, keepers of the light.

On the 1st of May 1776, Adam Weishaupt officially completed his organization of the Illuminati. The purpose of the Illuminati is to divide the goyim (all non-Jews) through political, economic, social, and religious means. The opposing sides were to be armed and incidents were to be provided in order for them to: fight amongst themselves; destroy national governments; destroy religious institutions; and eventually destroy each other.

**6. Infiltrated the Continental Order of Freemasons with the Illuminati doctrine**

Weishaupt soon infiltrates the Continental Order of Freemasons with this Illuminati doctrine and establishes lodged of the Grand Orient to be their secret headquarters. This was all under the orders and finance of Mayer Amschel Rothschild and the concept has spread and is followed within Masonic Lodges worldwide to the present day.

**7. Recruited paid followers**

Weishaupt also recruited 2,000 paid followers, including the most intelligent men in the field of arts and letters, education, science, finance, and industry. They were instructed to follow the following methods in order to control people:
1) Use monetary and sex bribery to obtain control of men already in high places, in the various levels of all governments and other fields of Endeavour. Once influential persons had fallen for the lies, deceits, and temptations of the Illuminati they were to be held in bondage by application of political and other forms of blackmail, threats of financial ruin, public exposure, and fiscal harm, even death to themselves and loved members of their families.
2) The faculties of colleges and universities were to cultivate students possessing exceptional mental ability belonging to well-bred families with international leanings, and recommend them for special training in internationalism, or rather the notion that only a one-world government can put an end to recurring wars and strife. Such training was to be provided by granting scholarships to those selected by the Illuminati.
3) All influential people trapped into coming under the control of the Illuminati, plus the students who had been specially educated and trained, were to be used as agents and placed behind the scenes of all governments as experts and specialists. This was so they would advise the top executives to adopt policies which would in the long-run serve the secret plans of the Illuminati one-world conspiracy and bring about the destruction of the governments and religions they were elected or appointed to serve.
4) To obtain absolute-control of the press, which was at that time the only mass-communications media which distributed information to the public, in order that all news and information could be slanted in order to make the masses believe that a one-world government is the only solution to our many and varied problems.

It was in the early 1780’s that Baron von Estorff advised the Landgrave Frederick II of Hesse that Mayer Amschel showed an uncanny ability to increase money through his investments. The Landgrave immediately sent for him. At this time, King George III was trying to put down the American Rebellion. His troops were being outfought by the hardy Americans, who were accustomed to wilderness battles. Mayer Amschel arranged for King George to hire 16,800 sturdy young Hessian soldiers from the Landgrave, a considerable addition to the Hess’s fortune. This advantageous relationship continued at the time when Adam Weishaupt issues his order in 1784 for the French Revolution to be started by Maximilion Robespierre in book form. This book was written by one of Weishaupt associates, Xavier Sack, and sent by courier from Frankfurt to Paris. However en route there, the courier was struck by lightning, the book detailing this plan discovered by the police, and handed over to the Bavarian authorities. As a consequence, the Bavarian government ordered the police to raid Weishaupt Masonic lodges of the Grand Orient, and the homes of his most influential associates. Clearly, the Bavarian authorities were convinced that the book that was discovered was a very real threat by a private group of influential people, to use wars and revolutions to achieve their political ends.

**8. Took possession of large fortunes after its owners died suddenly**

In 1785, the Bavarian government outlawed the Illuminati, and closed all the Bavarian lodges of the Grand Orient. Mayer Amschel Rothschild moved his family home to a five storey house in Frankfurt which he shares with the Schiff family.
The Landgrave of Hesse came to a sudden death in 1785, which was only twenty-five years old. His death had placed Mayer Amschel in charge of the largest fortune in Europe.

Mayer Amschel attained absolute control over the successor of the Landgrave, Elector Wilhelm I, who, like Mayer Amschel, had also been born in 1743.

In 1786, the Bavarian government published the details of the Illuminati plot in a document entitled, "The Original Writings of The Order and Sect of The Illuminati." They then send this document to all the heads of church and state throughout Europe, but sadly their warning was ignored.
Due to the European ignorance of the Bavarian government's warning, the Illuminati's plan for a French Revolution succeeded from 1789 to 1793. This revolution was a bankers' dream; it established a new constitution and passed laws that forbade the Roman Church from levying tithes (taxes) and also removed its exemption from taxation.

**9. Set up banks, charters, intelligence services, and wars**

In 1791, the Rothschilds set up a central bank in the USA called the First Bank of the United States. This is established with a 20 year charter through Alexander Hamilton (their agent in George Washington’s cabinet).

In 1798, John Robison publishes a book entitled, "Proofs of a Conspiracy against All the Religions and Governments of Europe Carried on in the Secret Meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati and Reading Societies." In this book, Professor Robison of the University of Edinburgh, one of the leading intellects of his time, who in 1783 was elected general secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, gave details of the whole Rothschild Illuminati plot. He advised how he had been a high degree mason in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and had been invited by Adam Weishaupt to Europe, where he had been given a revised copy of Weishaupt conspiracy. However, although he pretended to go along with it, Professor Robison did not agree with it and therefore published his aforementioned book. The book included details of the Bavarian government's investigation into the Illuminati and the French Revolution.
That same year on July 19th, David Pappen, President of Harvard University, lectured the graduating class on the influence illuminism was having on American politics and religion.
At the age of 21, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, son of Mayer Amschel, left Frankfurt for England, where with a large sum of money given to him by his father, he set up a banking house in London.

In 1806, Napoleon stated that it is his "object to remove the house of Hess-Cassel from rulership and to strike it out of the list of powers."
On hearing this, Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau fled to Germany, went to Denmark and entrusted his fortune valued at $3,000,000 at that time, to Mayer Amschel Rothschild for safekeeping.
In 1810, Sir Francis Baring and Abraham Goldsmid died. This left Nathan Mayer Rothschild as the remaining major banker in England. His brother, Salomon Mayer Rothschild, then went to Vienna, Austria and set up the bank, M. von Rothschild und Söhne.
In 1811, the charter for the Rothschilds Bank of the United States ran out and Congress voted against its renewal. This angered Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who then said that, "Either the application for renewal of the charter is granted, or the United States will find itself involved in a most disastrous war."
However the United States stood firm and the Charter was not renewed, which caused Nathan Mayer Rothschild to issue another threat,
"Teach those impudent Americans a lesson. Bring them back to colonial status."

Backed by Rothschild money, and Nathan Mayer Rothschild's orders, the British declare war on the United States in 1812. The Rothschild’s plan was to cause the United States to build up such a debt in fighting this war that they would have to surrender to the Rothschild’s and allows the charter for the Rothschild owned First Bank of the United States to be renewed.

When Mayer Amschel died in 1812, he left one billion francs to his five sons, without returning the $3,000,000 Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau had entrusted to him for safekeeping. An account of what happened to this money, is written in the Jewish Encyclopedia, 1905 edition, Volume 10, page 494, which states,
"According to legend this money was hidden away in wine casks, and, escaping the search of Napoleon's soldiers when they entered Frankfurt, was restored intact in the same casks in 1814, when the elector (Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau) returned to the electorate (Germany). The facts are somewhat less romantic, and more businesslike."
This last line indicates the money was never returned by Rothschild to Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau. The encyclopedia goes on to state,
"Nathan Mayer Rothschild invested this $3,000,000 in, gold from the East India Company knowing that it would be needed for Wellington's peninsula campaign."
On the stolen money, Nathan made "no less than four profits:
i) On the sale of Wellington's paper which he bought at 50 cents on the dollar and collected at par;
ii) on the sale of gold to Wellington;
iii) on its repurchase; and
iv) on forwarding it to Portugal."

The fortune of Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau was used in 1815, when five of Nathan Mayer’s sons worked to supply gold to both Wellington's army (through Nathan in England), and Napoleon's army (through Jacob in France), and begin their policy of funding both sides in wars.

The Rothschild’s love wars because they are massive generators of risk free debt, as all war debt is guaranteed by the government of a country, and therefore the efforts of the population of that country. It does not matter to the Rothschild’s if that country loses the war, because the loans are given on the guarantee that the victor will honour the debts of the vanquished.
Whilst the Rothschild’s are funding both sides in this war, they use the banks they have spread out across Europe to give them the opportunity to set up an unrivalled postal service network of secret routes and fast couriers. The post these couriers carried was to be opened up by these couriers, and their details given to the Rothschild’s, so they always were one step ahead of current events.
Furthermore, these Rothschild couriers were the only merchants allowed to pass through the English and French blockades. It was these couriers who also kept Nathan Mayer Rothschild up to date with how the Napoleonic war was going, so he could use that intelligence to buy and sell from his position on the stock exchange in accordance with that intelligence. One of Rothschild's couriers was a man named Rothworth. When the outcome of the Battle of Waterloo was won by the British, Rothworth took off for the Channel and was able to deliver this news to Nathan Mayer Rothschild, a full 24 hours before Wellington's own courier.
At that time British bonds were called consuls and they were traded on the floor of the stock exchange. Nathan Mayer Rothschild instructed all his workers on the floor to start selling consuls. The made all the other traders believe that the British had lost the war so they started selling frantically. Therefore the consuls plummeted in value, which was when Nathan Mayer Rothschild discreetly instructed his workers to purchase all the consuls they could lay their hands on.
When news came through that the British had actually won the war, the consuls went up to a level even higher than before the war ended, leaving Nathan Mayer Rothschild with a return of approximately 20 to 1 on his investment. This gave the Rothschild family complete control of the British economy, which had then become the financial centre of the world following Napoleon's defeat, and forced England to set up a new Bank of England, which Nathan Mayer Rothschild controlled.

**Rothschild Family History**

The Rothschilds claim that they are Jewish, when in fact they are Khazare. They are from a country called Khazare, which occupied the land locked between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea which is now predominantly occupied by Georgia. The reason the Rothschilds claim to be Jewish is that the Khazare under the instruction of the King, converted to the Jewish faith in 740 A.D., but of course that did not include converting their Asiatic Mongolian genes to the genes of the Jewish people.

Approximately 90% of people in the world today who call themselves Jews are actually Khazare, or as they like to be known, Ashkenazi Jews. These people knowingly lie to the world with their claims that the land of Israel is theirs by birthright, when in actual fact their real homeland is over 800 miles away in Georgia.
Every Prime Minister of Israel has been an Ashkenazi Jew.

The Ashkenazi Jews have an age-old practice of changing their names in order for them to appear part of the dominant race of the country in which they lived, so as they could obtain influential positions in that country, which they would then exploit to serve their real masters elsewhere. There is plenty of evidence to prove the Rothschilds continue that deceptive tradition. Therefore not all people who bear the same surname of the bloodlines of the Rothschilds are of the same DNA and heritage of the Rothschilds who form a criminal network of deception and lies. Most importantly, the majority of Ashkenazi Jews are innocent and not part of this network.

Furthermore the Rothschilds are known to sire many children secretly that they can put into positions of power when required. This started with the very first man who took the name Rothschild, who had a secret sixth son.

History books tell us that many European Jews in the 16th century were restricted to living in Ghettos, repressed and persecuted by outsiders. Although they lived in geographically isolated and self-contained communities, they were very tight- knit and highly organized. They used a secret relay system between all the Ghettos, and Hebrew characters were an effective code.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild and his family professed to be Jewish, and lived in the Frankfurt ghetto. Their home had secret, underground passages. His carriage was honey-combed with secret drawers.

He moved from his old house, the “Haus zur Hinterpfann", to a new one - Green Shield - when he started making more money. Green Shield was a dual residency, and the other half was occupied by the Schiff family who were to play an important role later on as agents of the Rothschilds.

Every passage of Green Shield held hidden shelves and cupboards, and the backyard counting-house’s walls had a number of secret shelves and a secret underground room which was connected to a neighbour’s house for a quick getaway if necessary (the house was built to protect Jews from the dangerous pogroms that would sweep Germany).

**Rothschild Family Life**

Mayer Amschel Rothschild officially had ten children, and they were all employed in the family business. When it profited Mayer he would hire Christians, but in general his business and banking were conducted by his close knit family. The family enjoyed a rock-solid strength and stability, closed tight like a fist, united by mutual confidence and an invisible wall of secrecy, yet maintained a wide open mindset to deal with the outside world.

Christians had restricted their own people from money-lending with interest, so lending money on interest had become a Jewish enterprise.

Amschel Mayer had 5 daughters and 5 sons, plus several children that died young. He picked his sons’ wives according to the business gains the wives would bring the family. Amschel’s daughters all married bankers - in Worms, Sichel, and Beyfus.

His five sons have been called the Mayer brothers because they all shared that middle name: Amschel Mayer, Salomon Mayer, Nathan Mayer, Kalmann (Carl, Karl or Charles) Mayer, and Jacob (James) Mayer. Each son entered the family business at the age of 12.

The Rothschilds had developed several traits in the ghetto that made their family business hard to curtail. The business of financing monarchs was lucrative, and as the lender, often became an associate of the borrower.

Mayer Amschel dispersed his five sons to the major capitals of Europe.

The **eldest, Anselm**, was placed in charge of the Frankfort bank.

He had no children, and in 1901, the Rothschild Frankfort bank was liquidated.

The **second son, Salomon**, was sent to Vienna, where he soon took over the banking monopoly formerly shared among five Jewish families - the Arnstein, Eskeles, Geymüller, Stein and Sina.

The **third son, Nathan**, founded the London branch after he had profited in some Manchester dealings in textiles and dyestuffs, which caused him to be widely feared and hated.

**Karl, the fourth son**, went to Naples, where he became head of the occult group, the Alta Vendita.

The **youngest son, James**, founded the French branch of the House of Rothschild in Paris.

Thus strategically located, the five sons began their lucrative operations in government finance. Their holdings became concentrated in the Five Arrows Fund of Curacao, and the Five Arrows Corporation in Toronto, Canada. The name is taken from the Rothschild sign of an eagle with five arrows clutched in its talons, signifying the five sons.

The [Bankers Magazine printed in 1847](http://tinyurl.com/799qupu) regarding the five Rothschild brothers the following:

“The five brothers (Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles & James) have taken part in most of the great financial affairs of Austria, of France, of England, and of almost every country. They have formed among themselves an invincible phalanx. By themselves, or by their agents, they have exercised a great control over the principal places in Europe, and, faithful to their habit, never to undertake anything separately and to concert all their operations, they have followed one unvaried and identical system. Their power was such, that at one time they were free to make either peace or war.’

**Rothschild principles of success**

**(xiii) Creating demands for government loans**

The Rothschild family believed that the first precept of success in making government loans lies in “creating a demand”, that is, by taking part in the creation of financial panics, depressions, famines, wars and revolutions.

The overwhelming success of the Rothschilds lay in their willingness to do what had to be done. Frederic Morton wrote in the Preface to his book “The Rothschilds”, that “For the last one hundred and fifty years, the history of the House of Rothschild has been to an amazing degree the backstage history of Western Europe.... Because of their success in making loans not to individuals but to nations, they reaped huge profits.... Someone once said that the wealth of Rothschild consists of the bankruptcy of nations.”

In the book “The Empire of the City”, E.C. Knuth referred to the Rothschild money as follows: “The fact that the House of Rothschild made its money in the great crashes of history and the great wars of history, the very periods when others lost their money, is beyond question.”

On the 8th of July 1937, the New York Times noted that Professor Wilhelm, a German historian, had said the following:

“The Rothschilds introduced the rule of money into European politics. The Rothschilds were the servants of money who undertook the reconstruct [of] the world as an image of money and its functions. Money and the employment of wealth have become the law of European life; we no longer have nations, but economic provinces.”

**(xiv) Farm loans**

In their quest for wealth, the Rothschilds did not overlook either the small farmer or the stockpiling and wholesaling of grain. They developed a “farm loan” system which has been the curse of the farmers for more than a century. R.F. Pettigrew noted in the British Guardian, that “This system of banking (causing the ultimate ruin of all those who cultivate the soil) was the invention of Lord Overstone, with the assistance of the Rothschilds, bankers of Europe.”

**(xv) Courier systems**

They set up their own private courier system, which was faster than the regular mail, and kept the five Houses connected. The Rothschilds had news, whether political or economic, faster than anyone else, including the monarchs.

The Rothschilds normal correspondence to each other was in code. Their world was one of finance, politics and secrecy. Their modus operandi gave them the contacts and the power to manipulate all kinds of business opportunities.

The Rothschilds carried out espionage with their own intelligence service, and other questionable subversive activities, but none of these could be tracked. "Whenever Mayer Amschel and his sons were on the verge of being caught out, some highly placed person stepped in and stopped the investigation." 1

**Carbonarism aka the Alta Vendita**

“After the Bavarian illuminati were exposed, the central occult power over the European secret societies shifted to Carbonarism a.k.a. the Alta Vendita, led by another powerful Rothschild, Karl Rothschild, son of Amschel.”2

**Karl - Rothschild House in Italy**

Karl was the family’s chief courier. He became financier to the court - the "financial overlord” - of Italy.

He did business with the Vatican, and when Pope Gregory XVI received him by giving him his hand rather than the customary toe to kiss, people realized the extent of his power. The Pope conferred upon him the Order of Saint George.

In 1901, The House of Italy was liquidated.

**(xvi) Funding the Vatican.**

Early in the 19th century the Pope came to the Rothschilds to borrow money. The Rothschilds were very friendly with the Pope, causing one journalist to sarcastically say "Rothschild has kissed the hand of the Pope...Order has at last been re-established." 3

The Rothschilds were entrusted with the bulk of the Vatican’s wealth. The Jewish Encyclopedia Vol. 2, page 497states: “It is a somewhat curious sequel to the attempt to set up a Catholic competitor to the Rothschilds that at the present time (1905) the latter are the guardians of the papal treasure." Researcher Eustice Mullins writes that the Rothschilds took over all the financial operations of the worldwide Catholic Church in 1823.4

Today the large banking and financial business of the Catholic Church is an extensive system interlocked with the Rothschilds and the rest of the International Banking system.

**James - Rothschild House in France.**

James, The youngest son of Mayer Amschel, founded a bank in France. His bank, de Rothschild Freres, was in a league all its own. As Salomon had, James received the Order of Vladimir for his work with the Russian dynasty. He was also good friends with the leading minister of the Bourbon court, Count de Villele, and he "owned" King Louis Philippe.

James secretly funded Spanish revolutionaries, and he pioneered the railroad business in France. James bought the great Laffite vineyards, and also became a member of the Societe de Antiquites. James was also made an Austrian consul in Paris.

**(xvii) Projects of the French banking houses**

De Rothschild Freres, the French House bank, was very powerful. It became involved with electrical Industries, the development of the Mediterranean Railway, and North African business. It also controlled, along with the British House, the Baku oil fields in Russia, which made the Rothschilds the main competitors of the Rockefeller trust.

**(xviii) Family Business Succession**

On the 4th of June 1879, the New York Times noted the following obituary:

“Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, head of the world famous banking house of Messrs. Rothschild & Co. died at the age of 71. He was son of the late Baron N.M. Rothschild who founded the house in London in 1808 and died in 1836. His father came to the conclusion that in order to perpetuate the fame and power of the Rothschilds, which had already become worldwide, it was necessary that the family be kept together, and devoted to the common cause. In order to do this, he proposed that they should intermarry, and form no marital unions outside the family. A council of the heads of the houses was called at Frankfurt in 1826, end the views of Baron Nathan were approved.”

The brothers had a system (based on Mayer’s Will) where only family members were partners or owners of the banks. This system is still in use today. The Rothschild banks bought everything up, from mining corporations to national debts. For instance, New Court controlled Brazil’s debts after 1824.

In 1836 Nathan Rothschild, head of the House of Rothschild, died. The headship was passed on to his younger brother, James, by a vote of all the brothers.

The Revolution of 1848 in France marked the end of Metternich’s "Age" and that same year insurrections chased him and Salomon out of Austria. Neither returned, but a Vienna House had already been established; others would carry it on, under the direction of Salomon’s son, Anselm.

By 1855 all five brothers were dead except James. James died in I868 and the family headship went to Alphonse, his son.

**The Rothschild Trinity**

Three cousins controlled the Rothschild Houses after James in 1868, namely Alphonse of the French House, Lionel of the British House, and Anselm of the Vienna House, known as "the new trinity".

Anselm

Baron Anselm von Rothschild’s name was inscribed in the Golden Book of the capital of England, and in 1861 he had been made a member of the Imperial House of Lords.

Anselm’s second son, Baron Ferdinand, was a member of Prince Edward’s "Marlborough Boys." He remained in England, becoming a naturalized citizen.

Alphonse

In 1861, Alphonse became a member of the Austrian Imperial House of Lords. His brother Edmond was the one who helped create Israel.

Alphonse was the 4th bead of the House of Rothschild.

He was friends with Belgium’s King Leopold, and England’s Prince of Wales.

He also improved upon the network of Rothschild agents, an underground system that would continue to grow well after his death.

When Alphonse died in 1905, the new generation of the French House came under the charge of Baron Edouard, a quiet and very rich man.

Edouard was a director of the Bank of France.

Baron Edouard also ran the de Rothschild Freres, along with his cousin, Robert (who married a Beer), son of Gustave. Robert’s sister, Alice Caroline, married Sir Edward A. Sassoon.

Edouard and Robert carried de Rothschild Freres through the tumult of the First World War.

(xix) **The Rothschilds gained possession of the Romanov wealth**

After the fall of Napoleon, the Rothschilds became involved with the movement to destroy the Russian Imperial family, the Romanovs.

The family name of the Romanovs was derived from Roma Nova, New Rome. It embodied the ancient prophecy that Moscow was to become “the New Rome.” The family originated with Prince Prus, brother of Emperor August of Rome, who founded Prussia. In 1614, Michael became the first Romanov Tsar.

In 1825, they poisoned Alexander I; in 1855, they poisoned Nicholas I.

Other assassinations followed, culminating on the night of 6 November 1917, when a dozen Red Guards drove a truck up to the Imperial Bank Building in Moscow.

They loaded the Imperial jewel collection and $700 million gold, loot totaling more than a billion dollars. The new regime also confiscated the 150 million acres in Russia personally owned by the Tsar.

Of equal importance were the enormous cash reserves which the Tsar had invested abroad in European and American banks. The New York Times stated that the Tsar had $5 million in Guaranty Trust, and $1 million in the National City Bank; other authorities stated it was $5 million in each bank.

Between 1905 and 1910 the Tsar had sent more than $900 million to be deposited in six leading New York banks, Chase, National City, Guaranty Trust, J.P. Morgan, Hanover, and Manufacturers Trust. These were the principal banks controlled by the House of Rothschild through their American agents J.P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb Company.

These were also the six New York banks which bought the controlling stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914. They have held control of the stock ever since.

The Tsar also had $115 million in four English banks. He had $35 million in the Bank of England, $25 million in Barings, $25 million in Barclays, and $30 million in Lloyd’s Bank.

In Paris, the Tsar had $100 million in Banque de France, and $80 million in the Rothschild Bank of Paris.

In Berlin, he had $132 million in the Mendelssohn Bank, which had long been bankers to Russia.

None of these sums has ever been disbursed; at compound interest since 1916, they amount to more than $50 billion. Two claimants later appeared, - a son Alexis, and a daughter Anastasia. Despite a great deal of proof substantiating their claims, Peter Kurth notes in his book ‘Anastasia’ that “Lord Mountbatten put up the money for court battles against Anastasia. Although he was Empress Alexandra’s nephew, he was the guiding force behind Anastasia’s opposition.”

The Battenbergs, or Mountbattens, were also related to the Rothschild family. They did not wish to see the Tsar’s fortune reclaimed and removed from the Rothschild banks.

Kurth also noted that “In a 1959 series on the history of the great British banks, for example, the Observer of London remarked of Baring Brothers, 'The Romanovs were among their most distinguished clients. It is affirmed that Barings still holds a deposit of more than forty million pounds that was left them by the Romanovs. Anthony Sampson editor in chief, said no protests were made. This story is generally considered to be true.”

**Rothschild funding of the Russian Revolution**

The Rothschilds financed the Russian Revolution, which confiscated vast portions of the Orthodox Church’s wealth.

Lenin, who was required to place M16 operatives in key positions during the Russian Revolution along with Trotsky, said that the establishment of a central bank was 90% of communizing a nation. These M16 operatives were in turn controlled by the elite back in London, England. The funding of operatives in the Russian Revolutions is discussed further in Attachment 11 - The modus operandi of the Crown.

In other words, the money they invested in the Russian Revolution, was paid back directly by the Bolshevists in millions of dollar of gold, and by absorbing the huge deposits of the Tsars’ wealth into their own Houses, the Rothschilds gained what is now worth over $50 Billions. According to Sirotkin, the leading expert on the “tsar’s gold”, billions of pounds worth gold sent by Tsar Nicolas II to Britain to buy weapons during World War 1, were not dispatched, and the ownership of more than 3000 properties are also in dispute.5

**Lionel de Rothschild**

Lionel de Rothschild (the de was added by the French Rothschilds) inherited New Court – The Rothschild British Bank - and brought the British House into the late 19th century.

**(xx) Financing by Lionel de Rothschild**

Lionel was a good friend of Prime Ministers Disraeli (who was financed by Rothschild money), and Gladstone. The funding of Israel by the Rothschilds is discussed in Attachment 11 - Attachment 11 The modus operandi of the Crown, Subsection - The Fathers of Israel.

Lionel also financed England’s Crimean War, the wars instigated by Cecil Rhodes to create his South African kingdom,vast copper and nitrate mines, and the purchase of the Suez Canal.

**(xxi) The Rothschilds expanded their information basis**

The Rothschilds supported Cecil Rhodes to form the “inner circle”, the secondary circle named the “circle of initiates”; the Round Table for international reach of their enterprises, as well as the “Kindergarten” group for intense political negotiations inside South Africa. 6

**1) Inner circle.**

Rhodes established an “inner circle” to enhance communication for the House of Lords in Southern Africa during March 1891, which consisted of Rhodes, Stead, Lord Esher (Brett), and Alfred Milner. Rhodes later corresponded with Esher about forming a league of "the English race", in which each member would be required to find two more supporters. "It could begin with you," Esher wrote to Rhodes with reference to such a league, "and might well roll up indefinitely!"

In an exchange Rhodes made with Stead, he explained that Stead would no longer be a trustee, because of Stead’s opposition to the Anglo-Boer War. Rhodes argued as follows:

“How can our Society be worked if each one sets himself up as the sole judge of what ought to be done? Just look at the position here. We three are South Africa, all of us your boys. I myself, Milner and [F. Edmund] Garrett, all of whom learned politics from you—and yet instead of deferring to the judgment of your own boys you fling yourself into violent opposition to the war.”

**Milner’s Kindergarten**

Milner, under guidance of the “inner circle”, established the Kindergarten group in South Africa, to assist him in the annexation of Southern Africa. Through Milner, £1,000 was secured from the Rhodes Trust in 1906 to fund his Kindergarten venture, but on the condition the funding source be kept secret.7

Rhodes, with the co-operation of the “inner circle”, established the Round Table to assist him with expanding his enterprises worldwide.

**2) Circle of Initiates.**

Members of the “inner circle”, formed an “outer” circle into which they put the names of people they may find useful to further their plans. This “outer” circle was called the “circle of initiates”. This circle included such names as Albert (Lord) Grey, Jew Arthur (Lord) Balfour, Sir Harry Johnston, and Lord Rothschild.

Initially, Lord Rothschild was part of the inner group of Rhode’s secret society, but was replaced by his son-in-law Lord Rosebury, who wasn’t as conspicuous. 8

**3) Round Table Group.**

As the plans of the “inner circle” grew bigger, the need for establishing an international group was realized and the “round table” group was formed in 1909.

The first Round Table group of the Rhode-Milner group was sometimes called the Cliveden Set because they often met at the Astor’s Cliveden Estate.

Terence O’Brien’s biography describes Milner’s relationship to the Rothschild’s as very close. Lord Alfred Milner (1854-1925) frequently visited the Rothschilds, stayed overnight with various Rothschilds, and even had some sleepless nights with them. Milner also worked for Rothschild as a director of Rio Tinto.

In 1909-1913, the Round Table groups were established in British colonies and the United States. Three families stand out in the creation of the Round Table groups - the Rothschilds, Astors and Greys.

Sir Abe Bailey supported the Round Table groups’ quarterly magazine called ‘The Round Table’ in 1919.

Eight of these round table groups were still functioning into the 1970’s.

**4) The Council of Foreign Relations**

The Round Table Group was extended after World War 1 by establishing an organization they could use as a front, called the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The Council of Foreign Relations (CFR) was the American part of this front.

The Council of Foreign Relations Handbook of 1936 explains how it was established, as follows:

“On May 30, 1919, several leading members of the delegations to the Paris Peace Conference met at the Hotel Majestic in Paris to discuss setting up an international group which would advise their respective governments on international affairs.... It was decided at this meeting to call the proposed organization the Institute of International Affairs.

“At a meeting on June 5, 1919, the planners decided it would be best to have separate organizations cooperating with each other. Consequently, they organized the Council on Foreign Relations, with headquarters in New York. and a sister organization, the Royal Institute of International Affairs [RIIA], in London, also known as the Chatham House Study Group, to advise the British Government. “

Baron #1 Edmond de Rothschild of France was the main force behind these meetings, and all the founders of these groups were men who had met with his approval. Chief of these was the Rothschild agent Colonel Edward Mandell House.

One of these groups was the Council of Foreign Relations. Other founders of the Council of Foreign Relations included John Foster Dulles (of Rothschild connected Kuhn, Loeb & Company), and Allen Dulles (also of Kuhn, Loeb & Company).

The Council of Foreign Relations was officially founded on the 29th of July 1921. Money for the founding came from J.P. Morgan, Bernard Baruch, Otto Kahn, Jacob Schiff, Paul Warburg and John D. Rockefeller, among others.

Rothschild-connected Paul Warburg was on the original board of directors of the Council of Foreign Relations.

Sir Abe Bailey, and the Astors, financed the creation of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, which in turn created daughter organizations, such as the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs, and its various branches such as the Council of Foreign Relations, is very powerful today.

In the ‘Be Wise As Serpents’ book, is a chart showing the role the Council of Foreign Relations plays in the Policy Process of the United States.

The inner circle continues to direct the outer circle and its two front organizations – the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Council of Foreign Relations.

The Council of European Relations (CER) in turn set up a number of fronts, including the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR).

**5) Rothschild Secret service / personal intelligence.**

It is no secret that the Rothschilds play a major rode in International Bankers, and that various Rothschilds, like Lord Victor Rothschild, who worked for J.P. Morgan & Company, was also an important part of Mi5 British Intelligence, and played major roles in Mi6 British Foreign Intelligence. Victor Rothschild was also a communist and member of the Apostles Club at Cambridge.9

Although the large amounts of voluminous correspondence by Rothschild couriers attracted attention, no one ever stopped their personal intelligence and mail services.10

Lionel de Rothschild loved horse breeding and racing. He was the "sporting" member of the family. He was also involved with the first communist Internationale. The Mason Mazzini who helped start communism praised Rothschild when he said:

"Rothschild could be King of France if he so desired."11

In 1858, The Baron Mayer de Rothschild became the first Jew in House of Commons. After eleven tries, the British Parliament gave in and allowed Rothschild to take his seat. He never gave a speech, and not a single significant political move by Lionel was recorded during his stay in Parliament. He was a member for 15 years, and died in 1879.

Nathaniel de Rothschild

When Lionel died in 1879 a new generation of British Rothschild appeared on the scene led by Lionel’s aristocratic son, Nathaniel "Natty" de Rothschild.

**(xxii) New Court - the British bank of Rothschilds - controlled Ruby mines in Burma**

Natty de Rothschild took control of New Court, the Rothschild’s British bank, after Lionel died. New Court was very powerful at this time, and controlled the Ruby Mines in Burma. Lord Natty’s two brothers, Alfred and Leo, helped run New Court.

**(xxiii) The Rothschild was elected to the House of Commons and financed the British Prince.**

Natty Rothschild was elected to the House of Commons in 1865. He became good friends with the son of the Queen, Prince of Wales from Albert College, Cambridge. Soon the Prince was close friends with most of the British House and others of the Rothschild clan, Including Natty’s brothers Alfred and Leo.

The Rothschilds financed the Prince’s investments and paid off his debts. The Prince later became King Edward VII of England.

In 1885, Queen Victoria made Natty a ‘Lord’ and he entered the House of Lords, as the first Lord Rothschild. Lord Natty’s brother, the Baron Alfred who worked at New Court, was the first Jewish Director of the Bank of England.

Edmond

To note, there were three prominent Edmonds in the Rothschild family history:

#1 Baron Edmond de Rothschild: (1845-1934) House of France - Son of James and brother of Alphonse;

#2 Baron Edmund "Eddie" L de Rothschild: (1916- ) House of England - Son of Uonei Nathan and great, great grandson of the infamous Nathan Rothschild;

#3 Baron Edmond de Rothschild: (1926) House of France - Son of Maurice and grandson of #1 Edmond.

The oil business was principally run by Edmond #1.

Edmond Adolphe Jules Jacques Maurice Baron de Rothschild

Edmond already owned companies in Brazil, toy companies, **10% in De Beers mining in South Africa,** joint business ventures with Robert Vesco, and 30% of Club Mediterranean which Edmond co-founded when he was involved in the BankCal shares.

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3 Wilson, Derek: “Rothschild the Wealth and Power of a Dynasty”, page 101.

4 Mullins, Eustice. ‘The Curse of Canaan’, page 125.

5 Mullins, Eustice: ‘The World Order’, page 5;

Also see article ‘Russian Gold to Be Returned to Russia – Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution’ by Professor Anthony Sutton;

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6 Le Sueur, Gorden (Rhode’s confidential secretary), in the book ‘Cecil Rhodes the Man and His Work’, by John Murray, London 1913, page 10.

7 Marlowe, Milner: ‘Apostle of Empire’, page 206.

8 Allen, Gary: ‘Nixon’s Palace Guard’. Boston, Western Islands, 1971;

Quigley: ‘Tragedy and Hope’ page 9.

9 Book by Mullins: ‘The World Order’.

10 Corti, Count Egon Caesar. (Translated from German by B. & B. Lunn): ‘The Rise Of The House Of Rothschild’. Boston, Western Island, 1972, pages 278, 386-389.

11 Book ‘New World Order’ by Mullins, page 3.

**Footnote 2:** **Thurn und Taxis with reference to the House of Hesse**

The Thurn und Taxis Prince in the late 20th Century was the financial adviser of the Rolling Stones; he had had huge estates in Brazil and his palace of St. Emirians was larger than Buckingham Palace; it cost 2.5 million DM a year to maintain. The Regensburg branch of the family was allied with the Fuggers and the Wessers.

They now finance the Pan European Union which is headed by the Hapsburg heir, Archduke Otto, and the Mont Pelerine Society, a subsidiary of Pan Europe.

**The House of Hesse**

The House of Hesse, which played such a crucial role in the founding of the

Rothschild fortune, and in the founding of America, seldom appears in the news.

On 17 November 1937, six members of the family were killed in the crash of a Sabena airliner at the fog-shrouded Ostend airport. The head of the family, Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig (who had tried to end World War I by a desperate mission into

Russia to confer with the Tsar) had died on Oct. 9, causing the postponing of Prince Ludwig’s marriage to Margaret Campbell Geddes in London for seven weeks. Grand Duke George, the new head of the family, his wife Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark, two sons and the Dowager Duchess, as well as the newly born son of Princess Cecilia, were all killed. The child’s unexpected arrival apparently caused the tragedy, as the pilot tried to land at Ottend, an unscheduled stop.

Prince Ludwig, social attaché at the German Embassy in London, went ahead with the wedding on the following day; his best man was his cousin Prince Louis Mountbatten.

Two princes of Hesse had married two daughters of Queen Victoria; Beatrice had married Prince Henry of Battenberg; grandfather of the present husband of Queen Elizabeth.

Prince Ludwig’s father-in-law, Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, also had a

Rothschild connection; he was chairman of Rio Tinto. He served as Minister of

National Service, 1917-19, and was the British Ambassador to the United States 1920-24. His brother, Sir Eric Geddes, was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet and First Lord of the Admiralty 1917-18, Minister of National Transport 1919-21, and later chairman of the Imperial Airways and Dunlop Rubber. His son, Sir Anthony Geddes, married into the Matthey family, became director of the Bank of England, deputy chairman of Midland Bank, director Shell Transport & Trading, and chairman of Dunlop Holdings.

Sir Auckland’s son, the 2nd Baron, was with Shell Oil 1931-46, British Merchant Shipping Mission in Washington 1942-44, Minister of War Transport 1944-45, and the director of Peninsular & Orient Steamship Lines.

On June 7, 1946, the New York Times headlined a front page story from Frankfort-on-Main; the army was seeking $1,500,000 in stolen jewels, later revised to $3 million value. The jewels, belonging to the House of Hesse, had been hidden in their cellar of their castle in 1944. They belonged to Princess Margaretha, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. A party of United States Army officers had held a party at the Hesse castle to celebrate the anniversary of D-Day. During the party, they discovered 1600 bottles of wine buried in the cellar; and beneath the wine they found the jewels.

Ten of the celebrants drank the wine and divided up the jewels. Major General J.M. Bevans, who was reprimanded, later returned his part of the loot. Wac. Captain

Kathleen Durant and her husband, Colonel J. Durant were tried after two quarts of diamonds were dug up in the backyard of their Falls Church home. Major David

Watson also was sentenced; he had been previously awarded the Bronze Medal personally by General Eisenhower for his supply work, and also received the Russian Medal for Battle Merit from Marshal Zhukov.

The House of Hesse is also known for the Curse of Hesse, their introduction of the family disease of hemophilia into many of the ruling houses of Europe, particularly the Spanish Royal Family and the Romanov family in Russia.

Old Mayer Amschel’s heritage survived intact, according to the Washington Post dated 20 December 1984, which noted that Frankfurt-am-Main was the financial capital of Germany, headquarters of the five dominant German banks, with 175 foreign banks established there. It also is headquarters for the Central Bank, and the country’s largest stock exchange. Like Manhattan, it is also a centre of vice and corruption, with sex shops, drugs, and frequent riots because of the presence of 11,000 American occupation troops.

**D. Families and associates tied to the Rothschild House**

The Rothschilds are one of the most well-known thirteen families in the world, and they are all interconnected. These include the following names: Payseur, Fulghum, Springs, Lincoln, Quantrill, Beaty, Moore, MacLaine, Alexander, Russell, Oppenheim, Oppenheimer, Mitterrand and Carrington. Carrington, an employee as the Rothschilds, was also chairman of the Bilderbergers. For more information on this connection, please see Footnote 3: Families and associates tied to the Rothschild House with reference to the Bilderbergers under Carrington.

1. **The Warburgs**

Second to the Rothschilds, the Warburgs were considered the most important international banking family of the 19th and 20th centuries.

In 1798, two sons of Marcus Gumprich Warburg, Moses Marcus and Gerson W. founded M.M. Warburg Company in Hamburg. They were descendants of Simon von Cassel, a 16th century moneylender and pawnbroker. They were also direct descendants of Abraham Del Banco, largest banker in Venice.

When they moved north, they took the name of Warburg, after Cassel settled in this Westphalian town.

In 1814, the Warburgs became one of the first affiliates of N.M. Rothschild of London. They were related to the leading banking families of Europe - the Rosenbergs of Kiev, the Gunzburgs in Saint Petersburg, the Oppenheims and the Goldschmidts in Germany.

**Moritz Warburg**

Moritz Warburg was apprenticed to the Rothschilds in Italy and Paris, and later married Charlotte Oppenheim, whose family were diamond merchants in Frankfort.

They had five sons, known as “the Five Hamburgers”:

* **Aby Warburg,** the eldest son, founded the Warburg Institute;
* **Max** **Warburg** financed the German struggle in World War I and later, the Nazi regime;
* **Dr. Fritz Warburg** was German commercial attaché in Stockholm during World War I;
* **Paul and Felix Warburg** immigrated to America and joined the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company with Jacob Schiff, who had been born in the Rothschild house in Frankfort.

To note:

1. **The Rothschilds influenced the Versailles Peace Conference** through the Warburg Brothers who worked for the Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which was administered by the Rothschilds.

Paul Warburg represented the United States at the Versailles Peace Conference, while his brother Max represented German interests.

1. **The Rothschilds influenced the Federal Reserve System** through the Paul Warburg Brothers who worked for the Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which was administered by the Rothschilds.

Paul Warburg wrote the Federal Reserve Act and saw it through Congress.

At the second annual convention of the American Acceptance Council on the 2nd of December 1920, President Paul Warburg said that “It is a great satisfaction to report that during the year under review it was possible for the American Acceptance Council to further develop and strengthen its relations with the Federal Reserve System.” He did not add that as vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board from 1914-1918, he had organized the Federal Reserve System, or that he served as president of the Federal Advisory Council from 1918-1927, which actually formulated policy for the Board.

**Max Warburg**

1. **Max Warburg was protected by the Nazi German government**

The Memoirs of Max Warburg state, “The Kaiser thumped the table violently and shouted ‘Must you always be right?’, but then listened carefully to Max’s view of financial matters.”

M.M. Warburg Company closed during World War II but reopened in 1970.

George Sokolsky noted in the book “We Jews” the following:

“Even in Hitler Germany the firm of Max Warburg was exempted from persecution. Max left for the U.S. in 1939, unhampered by supposed restrictions on Jews.”

1. **Max Warburg supported the Zionist Jewish movement of Pan European Union**

Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, who founded the Pan European Union, was named after Richard Wagner, one of whose students was Gustav Mahler.

Mahler’s studies with Wagner were funded by Baron Albert de Rothschild. Coudenhove-Kalergi’s father was a close friend of Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism.

Goudenhove-Kalergi writes in his Memoirs, “At the beginning of 1924, we received a call from Baron Louis de Rothschild; one of his friends, Max Warburg from Hamburg, had read my book and wanted to get to know us. To my great surprise, Warburg spontaneously offered us 60,000 gold marks, to tide the movement over for its first three years.... Max Warburg, who was one of the most distinguished and wisest men that I have ever come into contact with, had a principle of financing these movements. He remained sincerely interested in Pan-Europe for his entire life. Max Warburg arranged his 1925 trip to the United States to introduce me to Paul Warburg and financier Bernard Baruch.”

**Paul Warburg**

Paul Warburg was in partnership with Walter Teagle of Standard Oil; Paul Warburg organized the international dye trust I.G. Farben, and Agfa Ensco Film Trust.

He was also was director of Union Pacific, B&O RRs, National Railways of Mexico, Western Union, Wells Fargo, American IG Chemical, Agfa Ensco, Westinghouse, Warburg Banks in Amsterdam, London and Hamburg, and chairman of the board of International Acceptance Bank.

1. **Paul Warburg supported the Lenin and Trotsky upsurge**

The United States Naval Secret Service Report of 2 December 1918 noted:

“PAUL WARBURG. German, nationalized U.S. citizen 1911, decorated by Kaiser, handled large sums furnished by German bankers for Lenin & Trotsky. Has Brother Max who is director of espionage system of Germany.”

1. **Paul Warburg arranged for finance from the American Federal Reserve System to keep Germany in World War I**

In 1916, the promoters of World War I were dismayed when Germany insisted she could not continue in the war, because of shortages of food and money.

The Tsar’s physician Gleb Bodkin, revealed in 1931 that the Kaiser’s chief military adviser, and chief of his armies on the Russian border, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, risked his life on a secret mission to Russia to Czarskoe Selo, the Imperial Palace, where he asked his sister, Empress Alexandra, to let him talk to the Tsar about making a separate peace with Germany. The Empress, fearful of criticism, refused to receive him, and after spending the night at the palace, he was escorted back to the German lines.

To keep Germany in the war, Paul Warburg, head of the Federal Reserve System, hastily arranged for credits to be routed to his brother Max Warburg, through Stockholm to M.M. Warburg Company in Hamburg.

1. **Paul Warburg arranged for food from a Jesuit Bank on a commercial basis to keep Germany in World War I**

Food supply to the German army presented a more difficult problem to the promoters of World War I. It was finally decided to ship it directly to Belgium as “relief for the starving Belgians”. The supplies could then be shipped over Rothschild railway lines into Germany. As director for this “relief” operation, the Rothschilds chose Herbert Hoover. His partner in the Relief Commission was Emilie Francqui, chosen by Baron Lambert, head of the Belgian Rothschild family.

The plan was so successful that it kept World War I going for an additional two years, allowing the United States to get into the “war to end wars”.

John Hamill, author of “The Strange Career of Herbert Hoover” stated that Emile Francqui, director of ‘Societe Generale’ - a Jesuit bank - opened an office in his bank as the National Relief and Food Committee, with a letter of authorization from the German Governor General von der Goltz. Francqui then went to London with this letter, accompanied by Baron Lambert - head of the Belgian Rothschilds - and Hugh Gibson - secretary of the American Legation in Brussels.

The Report of the National Committee states that “The National Committee and its subsidiary organizations were not subject to control of the Belgian Public administration and neither was it accountable to the Public as a public authority. The National Committee existed by itself according to the will of its founders and those who had given it their support. That is why it was sovereign in the decisions it made and excluded all control of its actions by the Public.”

Hamill also stated that “From its commencement, the Food Division had been organized and conducted on a commercial basis. The Commission for Relief in Belgium raised its sale prices to the National Committee by an amount equivalent to the profit that had formerly been taken by it. Hoover referred to this as ‘benevolence’.”

Francqui had previously been a partner of Hoover in the Kaipeng coal mine swindle in China, which set off the Boxer Rebellion, the Chinese vowing to kill all “white devils” in China; and the Congo atrocities, where Francqui was remembered by the sobriquet as “the Butcher of the Congo”. He was an ideal choice to be partner in a benevolent enterprise. The National Committee report published in 1919 showed that as of 31 December 1918 the Committee had spent $260 million.

In 1921, trying to make the accounts balance, this figure was revised upward to $442 million showed as spent during the same period. However, $182 million was unaccounted for.

In December 1918, Francqui showed expenditure for relief of $40 million, four times as much as for any previous month, although the war was now over.

For more information regarding the accounts for the relief fund, please read Footnote 4 – The Belgium Relief fund by Hoover and Lewis L. Strauss

**Felix Warburg and his two sons, Edward and Frederick**

Felix Warburgwas chief financial banker of the Zionist Organization of America, Palestine Economic Corporation, National Railways of Mexico, Prussian Life Insurance of Berlin, and many other companies.

**Edward M.M. Warburg**, son of Felix, succeeded General Donovan as Coordinator of Information in 1941 and later served as special political advisor to General Eisenhower at SHAEF, London during World War II.

**Frederick Warburg,** also a son of Felix, was Herbert Lehman’s right-hand man in organizing the Lehman Corporation, and was later known as “the foreign minister of Kuhn, Loeb” because of his many contacts around the world. He retired as a country gentleman at his estate Snake Hill, Middleburg, Va.

**The partner of Frederick Warburg was Lewis L. Strauss from Kuhn, Loeb & Company.**

His partner, Lewis L. Strauss from Kuhn, Loeb & Company, stated that he was one of four American delegates who conferred with the Germans at Brussels in March 1919 on the final armistice.

Strauss had a magnificent estate nearby at Brandy Station, site of the Civil War engagement which was the largest cavalry battle in United States history.

The Department of Commerce figures had shown that Kuhn, Loeb controlled 64% of all railroad mileage in the United States in 1900, which dropped to a mere 41% by 1939.

In 1900, Kuhn, Loeb and J.P. Morgan, representing the Rothschilds, controlled 93% of all railway mileage in the U.S. Speyer & Company controlled New York real estate and South American minerals, Seligman & Company sugar, public utilities, and Latin American loans, August Belmont, the New York subway system, Lazard Freres, gold and silver, specializing in international gold movements.

**2. Kuhn, Loeb Company**

**Schiff-Rothschild connection to Kuhn, Loeb Company**

Jacob Schiff, who brought the Kuhn, Loeb firm to its preeminent role in American finance, was born in the Rothschild house at 148 Judengasse, Frankfort, which the Rothschilds shared with the Schiff family.

In 1867, Abraham Kuhn and Solomon Loeb, two Cincinnati dry goods merchants, founded the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb.

In 1875, Jacob Schiff arrived from Frankfurt to join the firm. He married Therese, Solomon Loeb’s daughter. He also brought a large amount of Rothschild capital into the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb, enabling it to expand tenfold.

In 1885, Loeb retired; Jacob Schiff ran the firm from 1885 to 1920, when he died.1

**Standard Oil Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Company**

At no time has the House of Rothschild ever indicated publicly that it had any interest in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb Company.

George R. Conroy stated in ‘TRUTH’ magazine, Boston, on 16 December 1912 that “Mr. Schiff is head of the great private banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which represents the Rothschild interests on this side of the Atlantic. He has been described as a financial strategist and has been for years the financial minister of the great impersonal power known as Standard Oil.

“He was hand-in-glove with the Harrimans, the Goulds and the Rockefellers in all their railroad enterprises and has become the dominant power in the railroad and financial world of America.”

**Kuhn, Loeb Company financed the Mormon Church**

When the Mormon Church needed financing in the late 19th century, they went to Kuhn, Loeb Company.2

**Kuhn, Loeb Company financed Germany and the Hitler movement**

In the early 1900’s, the Dulles brothers were acting as legal representatives of the Kuhn, Loeb & Company which was run by Jacob Schiff and Frederick Warburg.

Mullins claims that Kuhn & Loeb had extended large short-term credits to Germany, and needed to ensure the repayment of these loans after World War I.

The Dulles supposedly assured Hitler he would receive the funds necessary to be installed as Chancellor of Germany, if he promised to repay the debts.

After the end of the war, the Tribunals that investigated Nazi war criminals, censored "any materials recording Western assistance to Hitler", said historian Antony C. Sutton.

L.L. Strauss of Kuhn, Loeb Co. stated that he was one of four American delegates who conferred with the Germans at Brussels in March 1919 on the final armistice.

**Kuhn, Loeb Company financed Japan in the Russo-Japanese War**

Jacob Schiff’s personal agent George Kennan aided Schiff in financing the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905; the Japanese decorated Kennan with the Gold War Medal and the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

**Kuhn, Loeb Company financed the Communist revolutionaries against Russia**

George Kennan also regularly toured Russia during the latter part of the nineteenth century, bringing in money and arms for the Communist revolutionaries (his grandson said that Schiff had spent $20 million to bring about the Bolshevik Revolution).

**Kuhn, Loeb Company controlled the Council on Foreign** **Relations through the Rockefeller Foundation**

During the past century, many writers have published alarming exposes of the Rockefellers and their control of the United States through the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1950, the New York Times carried a small notice on an inside page that L.L. Strauss, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb Company had been appointed financial advisor to the Rockefeller brothers. In short, all their investments must be approved by a partner of Kuhn, Loeb Company. It has always been thus, beginning with Jacob Schiff.

Strauss held the position from 1950 to 1953, when it passed to J. Richardson Dilworth.

Dilworth, who married Elizabeth Cushing, was a partner of Kuhn, Loeb Company from 1946 to 1958, when he became director of Finances for the entire Rockefeller family, presiding over all their accounts on the 56th floor of Rockefeller Centre. He held the position until 1981. Later, he became Chairman of the Board of Rockefeller Centre, director of International Basic Economy Corporation, Chrysler, R.H. Macy, Colonial Williamsburg and the Rockefeller University.

**Kuhn, Loeb Company influenced Presidents through their agent Harriman and his network.**

In expanding Rothschild investments in United States railroads, Kuhn, Loeb Company found a useful agent in E.H. Harriman. A young man on the make, Harriman married the daughter of the president of a small New York railroad, and soon became deeply involved in the financial and political establishments of the world. More information on Harriman and his connections are discussed in Footnote 5 – E.H. Harriman, agent for Rothschild investments.

The Department of Commerce figures had shown that Kuhn, Loeb controlled 64% of all railroad mileage in the United States in 1900, which dropped to a mere 41% by 1939.

In 1900, Kuhn, Loeb and J.P. Morgan, representing the Rothschilds, controlled 93% of all railway mileage in the U.S. Speyer & Company controlled New York real estate and South American minerals, Seligman & Company sugar, public utilities, and Latin American loans, August Belmont, the New York subway system, Lazard Freres, gold and silver, specializing in international gold movements.

1. **Morgan.**

Morgan was employed by Peabody.

(i) **George Peabody**

George Peabody, a Massachusetts’s trader, had become an unidentified agent for Lord Rothschild as early as 1835. In 1837, he set up the banking house - George Peabody & Company - in London through his connection with Brown Brothers (later known as Brown Bros. Harriman and Brown, Shipley).

Daniel Colt Gilman, a member of the Skull & Bones, and first President of the Carnegie Institution, was also involved in the establishment of the Peabody foundation. He was in such high regard by the elite that they have erected a statue of him across from the Bank of England.

Although there is no statue of George Peabody in the Wall Street area, there is one in London, just opposite the Bank of England. George Peabody became “the favourite American” of Queen Victoria. His old lunchbox occupied a prominent place in the London office of Morgan Stanley for many years.

(ii) **August Belmont (Schönberg) and George Peabody**

In 1837, the Rothschilds let their American representative, W.L. & M.S. Joseph go bankrupt in the Crash, while they threw their cash reserves behind a newcomer, August Belmont, and their secret representative, George Peabody of London.

**Belmont Rothschild connection**

Birmingham notes in “Our Crowd” that “In the Panic of 1837, Belmont was able to perform a service which he would repeat in subsequent panics, thanks to the hugeness of the Rothschild reservoir of capital, to start out in America operating his own Federal Reserve System.”

After 1837, August Belmont (Schönberg) was publicly advertised in the financial press as the American representative of the Rothschilds. When Belmont participated in a financial operation, everyone knew that the Rothschilds were involved. When Belmont took no part and the transaction was handled by J.P.

Morgan & Company, or by Kuhn, Loeb Company, everyone “knew” that the Rothschilds were not involved.

George Peabody became regarded as a "financial ambassador” in London.

**Peabody – Morgan connection**

Peabody had no son, and as he aged, he took on the younger Junius Morgan of Hartford, Connecticut, upon recommendation as his partner.

In 1854, Junius Morgan and his family arrived in London to join George Peabody & Company.

When the American Civil War broke out, Peabody and Junius Morgan raised loans for the North. However, Ralph Epperson claimed that Junius played both sides of the war, and was one of the Rothschild agents who shipped supplies to the South.

**Morgan shipped the American gold supply to England**

By 1861, George Peabody had become the largest trader of American securities in the world. To put pressure on the Lincoln government, he began unloading them and driving prices down.

At the same time that Peabody was driving the American prices down, J.P. Morgan, allied with Morris Ketchum, was depleting the American gold supply by shipping it to England. He ran the price from $126 ounce to $171 ounce, reaping a good profit, and putting more financial pressure on the Lincoln government. This was one of many financial operations directed by the Rothschilds for their own political and financial goals.

(iii) **Morgan expansion**

**Peabody became JS. Morgan & Company.**

When Peabody retired in 1864, Junius took over the business. The firm was re-named JS. Morgan & Company.

**The Rothschild planned Northern Securities as agent for New Court**

In 1869 Junius’ son, J.P. Morgan went to London to meet with the Rothschilds. They laid out the plans to form Northern Securities, a company that would act as an agent for New Court in the United States. J.P. was ruled as a proxy for the family.

**Morgan and Rothschilds held United States Bonds**

Birmingham referred to United States Bonds which were held by the Rothschild and Morgan houses in “Our Crowd” when he noted the following:

“In the autumn of 1874, Baron Rothschild summoned Isaac Seligman to his office – some $55 million of U.S. Bonds were to be offered by three houses, the House of Seligman, the House of Morgan, and the House of Rothschild.” This was the first time that the Seligmans had been asked to participate in an issue with the Rothschilds. They were more than grateful, and thus another ally of the Rothschilds began to operate in America.

**Rothschild possessed American securities**

In 1905, the New York Times noted in its obituary of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild that he possessed some $60 million in American securities, although the Rothschilds, according to most financial authorities, had never been active in American finance.

**Morgan connection to Tony Drexel and Philadelphia bank**

In 1871, J.P. Morgan made an alliance with Tony Drexel, heir to the powerful Philadelphia bank. Their firm, Drexel, Morgan & Company, resided in an extravagant new building on Wall Street.

**J.S. Morgan & Company became J.P. Morgan & Company**

Junius retired in 1879, and J.P. took over JS. Morgan & Company, and readdressed the title to J.P. Morgan & Company.

**Morgan connection with Opel (war tanks) and Bendix (aviation)**

One of the largest tank manufacturers for Germany was Opel, which was controlled by the J.P. Morgan Group. Another company connected to the J.P. Morgan Group was Bendix Aviation, which supplied data on automatic pilots, aircraft Instruments and aircraft and diesel engine starters.

**Morgan controlled Wall Street in the 1907 ‘Panic’**

J.P. Morgan’s apex of power was attained in the Panic of 1907, when he assumed control of Wall Street.

Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America - a victim of the “panic”, testified before a Congressional Committee that his bank had been subjected to only moderate withdrawals, that he had not applied for help, and that it was Morgan’s ‘sore point’ statement alone that had caused the run on his bank...... “That Morgan interests took advantage of the unsettled conditions during the autumn of 1907 to precipitate the panic, guiding it shrewdly as it progressed so that it would kill off rival banks and consolidate the pre-eminence of the banks within the Morgan orbit.”

The New York Times on 26 October 1907 noted the following with regard to J.P. Morgan’s actions during the Panic of 1907:

“In conversation with the New York Times correspondent, Lord Rothschild paid a high tribute to J.P. Morgan for his efforts in the present financial juncture in New York. ‘He is worthy of his reputation as a great financier and a man of wonders. His latest action fills one with admiration and respect for him.’ ”

This is the only recorded instance when a Rothschild praised any banker outside of his own family.

**Morgan controlled life insurance companies**

Morgan’s financial power came from control of the enormous cash flow of the nation’s biggest life insurance companies. He gained control of Mutual Life,

New York Life, Metropolitan Life, and with George F. Baker and James Stillman, bought controlling interest in Equitable from Thomas Fortune Ryan, who had acquired it from the Hyde family. Hyde originally set Equitable up while acting as a front for Jacob Schiff and James Speyer.

**Senator Aldrich favored Morgan**

Lincoln Steffens noted, “Senator Aldrich is a great man to me; not personally, but as leader of the Senate. He, Aldrich, bows to J.P. Morgan. The other day J.P. Morgan came to Washington, and he and I and Aldrich had a conference. And I noticed how he, Morgan, addressed himself to me, not to Aldrich. Morgan talked to me, while I talked to Aldrich, who talked to Morgan.”

**J.P. Morgan & Company became Morgan, Stanley & Company.**

J.P. Morgan died in 1913. After his death, the Morgan firm became Morgan, Stanley & Company.

(iv) **Most of the huge sums handled by J.P. Morgan went directly to the Rothschilds.**

Despite his reputed wealth, the elder J.P. Morgan did not leave one of the great American fortunes when he died in 1913; it was first estimated at $75 million, then 50, and finally disclosed there were only $19 million of securities in the entire estate, of which $7 million was owed to the art dealer Duveen.

J.P. Morgan Jr. (known to a very few intimates as Jack) was embarrassed to find he had to sell off many of his father’s art treasures to pay the debts of the estate. Most of the huge sums handled by J.P. Morgan went directly to the Rothschilds.

The Morgan-Rothschild connection explains the otherwise incomprehensible mystery of why J.P. Morgan, famed as “the most powerful banker in the world”, left such a modest fortune at his death in 1913, a mere $11 million after his debts were secured. Although the present members of the Morgan family seem financially secure, none of them is counted among the “big rich”.

**The Rothschild Morgan banks merge**

In March 1929 two Morgan banks merged, the National Bank of Commerce, which according to the New York Times had “important foreign connections”, and Guaranty Trust, forming a $2 billion institution. On the 26th of February 1929, the New York Times noted, “The Guaranty Trust has long been known as one of the ‘Morgan group’. The National Bank of Commerce has also been identified with Morgan interests.”

(v) **John Pierpont Morgan worked for the Rothschilds**

Junius’ son John Pierpont Morgan became known as “the most powerful banker in the world”, although his principal role was to secretly carry out commissions for the House of Rothschild.

On the 28th of March 1932, the New York Times recorded a connection between the Morgan firm and Rothschilds as follows:

“London: N.M. Victor Rothschild, twenty-one-year-old nephew of Baron Rothschild, is going to the United States soon to take a post with J.P. Morgan & Co., it was learned tonight. It is usual for progressive British bankers to send their young men to western states temporarily, one of the most notable believers in the practice being the Anglo-American banking house of J. Henry Schroder & Co.”

A notable advantage of J.P. Morgan’s work for the House of Rothschild was the carefully cultivated belief that Morgan, if not openly “anti-Semitic”, avoided participating in operations with Jewish banking firms, and that his firm would not hire anyone of Jewish background. It was the same deception which Nathan Mayer

Rothschild had hired Morgan’s predecessor, George Peabody, to perform in

London. It was a traditional belief on Wall Street that if you wished to deal with a “gentiles only” firm, you went to J.P. Morgan; if you wanted a Jewish firm, there were a number of houses available, but the most influential, by far, was Kuhn, Loeb Company. In either case, the customer was never made aware that he was dealing with an American representative of the House of Rothschild.

The Rothschild involvement in American business was noted by Arpheus T. Mason in “Brandeis, A Free Man’s Life”, where he noted that “Young Adolph Brandeis (Justice Brandeis’ father) arrived in New York, travelled for awhile in the East and then went on to the Midwest. Young Brandeis’ pleasure and facility in travel were greatly enhanced by the companionship of a young friend of the Wehles then on a business trip to the United States to secure information about American investments for the House of Rothschild. Thanks to his companion’s contacts and letters of introduction, Adolph saw places and met people not accessible to most foreigners.”

(vi) **Morgan influence in politics**

Morgan’s partner, George W. Perkins, worked furiously to obtain Theodore

Roosevelt’s nomination as McKinley’s running mate. During Roosevelt’s presidency, his closest advisor was George W. Perkins. Despite Roosevelt’s nickname of “trustbuster”, he protected Morgan’s interests throughout his term of office. His successor William Howard Taft, was opposed to Morgan, and introduced anti-trust legislation to control two Morgan trusts, International Harvester and U.S. Steel. Perkins then created the Progressive Party in 1912 to split the party and defeat Taft.

(vii) **Negative returns by Morgan and his partners on federal income**

On the 7th of June 1933, ‘Nation’ noted that “J.P. Morgan is generally regarded as the most prominent banker in the world.” Paul Y. Anderson mentioned in this article that testimony before the Senate Banking Committee showed that Morgan and his partners, including Thomas W. Lamont and E.T. Stotesbury, paid no federal income tax in 1931-32; the partners paid a total of $48,000 in 1930. Anderson remarked, “Is there any mystery as to why the Marines were dispatched against Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua when those countries defaulted, or threatened to default, on the debt payments to American banks? It has been shown that the Morgan firm had a certain selected list of ‘clients’ to whom it sold stock at figures substantially under market prices. In the case of the Allegheny Corp. these fair-haired boys got the stock at 20, when the market was 35.”

Anderson pointed out that these fortunate few could have sold the stock immediately for almost double what they had paid. Among the recipients of these Morgan favours he listed Senator McAdoo, Justice Owen Roberts, Secretary Woodin, Owen D. Young, and John J. Raskob.

In ‘Nation’ dated 21 June 1933, Anderson continued, “When Ft. Sumter was fired on, gold began to leave the country. The man who later said ‘Don’t sell America short’ then took a flyer on the short side of America. He borrowed 2 million in gold coins and shipped it to London. This was really a blow behind the lines. Then he went to the ‘gold room’ to watch the effect. There was a scramble for gold to pay commitments abroad and this patriotic American with 2 million in eagles in London sold at his own price.”

**References:**

1 Mullins: book ‘The World Order’, page 11.

2 Taylor, Samuel W.: ‘Rocky Mountain Empire’, by The Later-Day Saints Today; New York Macmillan Publication Company Incorporated, 1978, page 66.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Footnote 3: Families and associates tied to the Rothschild House with reference to the Bilderbergers under Carrington.**

The Jewish Encyclopedia Volume 2, page 496 indicates other Jewish families "adopted the Rothschild plan." These were the Lazards, Sterns, Speyers, and Seligmans. The Rothschild plan was to place family members in the 5 largest European capitals to coordinate their activities. One of Germany’s largest magazines is the Stern, and Ernst Stern is second-in-command of the World Bank."

Reference: Smith, Gary. ‘Land of the ZOG’. Portland, OR. VuePoint, 1989, page 58.

**Other prominent family names connected to the Rothschilds include the following**:

**Fulghum:** Lala Madelyn Payseur Gatling Fulghum (1876-1972) was the head of the Payseur family.

**Payseur:** The first Payseur to come to America, was the former crown prince of France Daniel Payseur (1785-1860).

In about 1805, he settled in the United States of America, and married Susannah Kiser in 1814. They had two boys, Adam and Jonas (1819-1 884).

Jonas married Harrietta Smith, and they had Lewis Cass Payseur (1850-1939).

Two companies that were controlled by the Payseurs were the old Lancaster Manufacturing Company inside Weyerhaeuser, and Crown-Zellerbach.

The Payseurs were one of the original big railroad families, along with Issac Croom and William H. Beatty. Isaac Croom’s wife was a sister of William Beatty’s.

Some of the men who worked for the Payseurs of the 13 most families in the world were Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, Giftord Pinnchot, and John D Rockefeller.

Lewis Cass Payseur hired the ‘Springs’ (of Rothschild bloodline) to run a number of the Payseur’s companies.

**Springs:** One of the most powerful Rothschild bloodline families in America are the Springs. The Springs were originally the Springsteins when they came to America in the mid - 1700’s, and settled in New York and New Jersey. They later changed their name from Springstein to Springs.

Leroy Springs was hired by LC. Payseur - one of the most secret and most powerful families in North America.

The biological father of Leroy Springs was A.A. Springs, and A.A. Springs was the secret father of Abraham Lincoln.

A. A. Springs left an enormous amount of land in what is now Huntsville AL, to his son Abraham Lincoln.

Huntsville AL, has become a research centre for the intelligence community, which includes mind-control research.

**Lincoln:** In 1808, Nancy Hanks - of the lineage of the McAdden Scottish family, visited some of her family at Lincolnton, New Carolina. Nancy Hawks visited the Springs family, and that is when A.A. Springs impregnated her, and her child, when born, was named Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln’s Rothschild blood was kept very secret, but he did grow up to be a famous lawyer, a secret leader of the Rosicrucian’s, and President of the United States.

The actual early history of Abraham Lincoln is shrouded in myth and mystery, and as one encyclopedia puts it, "We know little about the family of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln."

While a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln had a sexual liaison with Elizabeth, who was the illegitimate daughter of German King Leopold, who is also of elite blood lineage. Abraham Lincoln and Elizabeth had twin daughters, Ella and Emily in 1856, who were adopted out. Lincoln also fathered other illegitimate children.

The Rothschilds named one of their boys after Abraham Lincoln, his name was Lincoln Rothschild.

**Quantrill:** Quantrill, a famous Confederate colonel and guerrilla leader, whose band of raiders evolved into the Jessie James gang, was married into the Springs (Rothschild) family.

**Beaty:** The Beatty family was an early railroad family, with business ties to the Payseur family.

**Moore:** Bartholomew F. Moore, who was the private attorney for years to President Abraham Lincoln, was a blood relative of the Beatty family. It was Bart “Fingers” Moore who co-authored the 14th amendment for the conspiracy.

**MacLaine:** Shirley MacLaine, the famous New Age leader/author, is from the Beatty family. She credits her start to Edgar Cayce, who was interested in Blavatsky. Blavatsky was a student of the Anton Mesmer, who introduced the world to hypnotism.

Hypnotism had been secretly practiced by the Mystery Religions for thousands of years before Mesmer taught Blavatsky and others about it.

**Alexander:** Charles Beatty Alexander, a ‘prince’ /Pilgrim Society member, was within the elite.

**Russell:** The Russell family, founders of the Watchtower Bible & Tract Society.

 Reference: ‘Be Wise As Serpents’ by David J. Smith of Portland.

**Oppenheim:** Mr. A. Oppenheim was situated in Cologne.

The Bund der Gerechten (League of the Just) was partly financed by the Rothschilds, and paid Karl Marx to write the Communist Manifesto. The Communist Party’s official histories accept the Bund as the predecessor of Communism.

The Jew Gumpel Oppenheim, was in the inner circle of the Bund. His relative, Heinrich Oppenheim, masterminded the communist revolution of 1848 in Germany.

**Oppenheimer:** The Oppenheimers were early members of the Bavarian House of Lords.

Oppenheimers can be found in important financial positions in the United States. They help run around 10 large foundations, including the Oppenheimer Haas Trust of New York for the care of needy Jewish children.

Harry Oppenheimer, an international banker, was chairman of the Jewish De Beers world-wide diamond monopoly, which was rooted in South Africa, and chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation.

J. Robert Oppenheimer of the Centre of Foreign Relations was exposed as a communist.

**Mitterrand:** Francois Mitterrand, who led France, was a close friend of the Rothschilds.

**The Rockefellers:** The Rockefellers were Marrano Jews. The original Rockefeller made his money selling narcotics, (they weren’t illegal then). After they branched out in oil, they were financed by the Rothschild House.

They also financed the activities of Edward Harriman (railroads) and Andrew Carnegie Steel.

**Carrington: Employee of the Rothschilds and chairman of the Bilderbergers.**

Peter Rupert Lord Carrington, was the chairman of the Bilderbergers, and has been the Rothschild’s director of their Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation.

He was also is director of Barclay’s Bank and part of the Trilateral Commission.

**The Bilderberg Group - Planning on a New World Order**

   Every year since 1954, the secretive Bilderberg Group (named after the hotel they first met in the Netherlands), comprising elite powerbrokers from Europe and North America, has met to discuss, and influence, the changing global, political, economic and social landscape.
    In the early 1990s, a relatively unknown Home Affairs spokesman for the Labour Party, Tony Blair, was invited to a Bilderberg confab. By 1997, he was Prime Minister of Great Britain. Similarly, in the late 1980's, a little known Governor of Arkansas by the name of William Clinton gladly accepted an invitation to a Bilderberg. A few years later he was leader of the so-called 'free' world.

     Senior officials of the World Trade Organization, Federal Reserve, Financial Institutions like Rockefeller, the EU and UN World Government models, and corporate oil conglomerates combine with the leading politicians and the media at the Bilderberg meetings. The same people belong to the other quasi-secret steering organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission and the Globalist New World Order movement.
    We enclose a list of Bilderberg members who attended the June 2000 meeting in Belgium at the Chateau du Lac Hotel in Genvel, near Brussels. . This is by no means an exhaustive list. There are over 50 members who refuse to be named.

Key - A=Austria, B=Belgium, CDN=Canada, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, F=France, FIN=Finland, GB=Great Britain, GR=Greece, INT=International, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, NL=Netherlands, S=Sweden, USA=United States of America.

The Members and who they Represent:

**Financial Institutions**

\* USA: David Rockefeller - Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank International Advisory Council.
\* USA: Jessica T. Mathews - President, Carnegie Institute for International Peace (disarming the serfs).
\* USA: George Soros - Chairman, Soros Fund Management.
\* USA: Henry A. Kissinger - Chairman, Kissinger Associates.

**UN and EU Representatives**

\* INT: Carl Bildt - Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, United Nations.
\* INT: Louise Frechette - Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations.
\* A: Wolfgang Petritsch - European Union Chief Negotiator at the Kosovo Peace Talks in Rambouillet and Paris.
\* INT: Javier Solana - Secretary-General, Council of the European Union.

**Banking**

\* INT/USA: James D. Wolfensohn - President, World Bank.
\* USA: William J. McDonough - President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
\* F: Jean-Claude Trichet - Governor, Banque de France
\* INT: Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa - Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank.
\* DK: Nyboe Andersen - Governor, Central Bank of Denmark.
\* D: Hilmar Kopper - Chairman of the Supervisory Board, and the Deutsche Bank AG.

**Governmental**

\* USA: James B. Steinberg - Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.
\* USA: John M. Deutch - Institute Professor, MIT, and former Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
\* USA: Bill Richardson - Secretary of Energy.
\* NL: Dick Benschop - State Secretary for European Affairs.
\* GB: Kenneth Clarke - Conservative MP (and future British Prime Minister)?
\* USA: Christopher J. Dodd - Senator, Democrat, Connecticut.
\* USA: Chuck Hagel - Senator, Republican, Nebraska (and these two are supposed to be in opposition to each other)

* FIN: Paavo Lipponen - Prime Minister.
* DK: Anders Rasmussen - Chairman, Liberal Party.

**Media**

\* USA: Donald E. Graham - Publisher, the Washington Post.
\* CDN: Conrad Black - Chair, Telegraph Group Ltd.
\* D: Matthias Nass - Deputy Editor, Die Zeist.
\* I: Gianni Riotta - Deputy Editor, La Stampa.
\* DK: Toger Seidenfaden - Editor, Politiken.
\* GB: Martin Wolf - Associate Editor/Economics Commentator, the Financial Times.
\* GB: John R. Micklethwait - United States Editor, the Economist.
\* GB: Adrian D. Wooldridge - Foreign Correspondent, the Economist.

**Corporate and Trade**

\* INT: Mike Moore - Director-General, World Trade Organization.
\* NL: Jeroan van der Veer - Group Managing Director, Royal Dutch Shell group of companies, and Designate President, Royal Dutch Petroleum Company.
\* GB: Martin J. Taylor - Chairman, WH Smith Group PLC, and International Adviser, Goldman Sachs International, Honorary Secretary-General - Bilderberg Group.
\* IRL: Peter D. Sutherland - Chairman, Goldman Sachs International and Chairman, BP Amoco PLC.
\* USA: John L. Thornton - President and CEO, Goldman Sachs Inc.
\* I: Giovanni Agnelli - Honorary Chairman Fiat Spa.
\* FIN: Jorma Ollila - Chairman of the Board and CEO, Nokia Corporation.
\* USA: James A. Johnson - Chairman and CEO, Johnson Capital Partners.
\* S: Leif Johansson - President and CEO, Volvo AB.
\* USA: Esther Dyson - Chairman, Adventure Holdings Inc.
\* S: Percy Barnevik - Chairman, Investor AB.
\* CDN Israel Asper - Chairman, CanWest Capital Group Inc.
\* USA: Paul Allaire - Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO, Xerox Corporation.

**Royalty**

\* NL: Queen Beatrix - Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands and of the House of Orange.

To note: All the University Professors, mainly based in the USA have not been listed.

**Footnote 4: The Belgium Relief fund by Hoover and Lewis L. Strauss**

On 13 January1932, the New York Times reported widespread attacks on Hoover in the Belgian press, which reported “that President Hoover, during his Belgian Relief days, had manifestly been party to a scheme to make money out of Belgium.”

Hoover was then appointed United States Food Administrator in Washington.

Although the operation was principally run by Lewis L. Strauss of Kuhn, Loeb Company, Hoover still depended heavily on his long-time associate, Edgar Rickard. On the 13th of November 1918, Hoover sent a letter to President Wilson requesting authority for Edgar Rickard “to act in my stead” while he was in Europe. Wilson signed the letter dated 16 November 1918 which stated that “Whereas by virtue of exec. order Nov. 16, 1918, Edgar Rickard now exercises all powers heretofore delegated to Herbert Hoover as U.S. Food Administrator.”

Rickard assumed the title of “Acting Food Administrator in Washington” according to a letter from Herbert Hoover on 17 January 1919, his position which he explained in the words: “since my departure to come to conference in Paris.”

The United States Food Administration was then split into four divisions, Sugar Equalization Board, Belgian Relief, U.S. Grain Corp. and U.S. Shipping Board.

On the 16th of December 1918, Wilson sent a letter to the State Department with an executive order, as follows:

“Please pay at once to the U.S. Food Administration Grain Corp. $5 million from my fund for National Security and Defense.” The order was referred to the Secretary of Treasury for payment and approved.

Justice Brandeis biography by Mason noted the following:

“Norman Hapgood wrote Brandeis from London Jan. 10, 1917, ‘Herbert Hoover is the most interesting man I know. You will enjoy his experience in diplomacy, finance etc. in England, France, Belgium and Germany!”

In early February he talked with Justice Brandeis, who arranged for him to see Senator McAdoo, Wilson’s son-in-law, leading to Hoover’s appointment as United States Food Administrator.

On the 21st of January 1919, the New York Times noted the Senate debate in which Hoover was assailed for his proposed $100 million request for aid to Europe. The plan was criticized by Senator Penrose and Senator Gore as one that would unload the surplus of American meat packers in Europe. Senator Penrose asked Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader if Hoover “is an American citizen and has ever voted in an American election?” Martin retorted, “I do not propose to be drawn into such irrelevantism as that”. Penrose then declared, “I do not believe he is a citizen of the U.S., who has taken no oath of office, and whose allegiance is in doubt.”

The criticism so piqued Hoover that he signed a letter of resignation reciting his “four years of public service without remuneration.” It was never submitted and turned up many years later in the personal papers of his assistant, Lewis L. Strauss.

**Footnote 5: E.H. Harriman, agent for Rothschild investments**

George Redmond wrote in ‘Financial Giants of America’ that “He (Harriman) early won the confidence of Kuhn, Loeb Co. and established relations which later became most advantageous to both.”

Kuhn, Loeb financed the Union Pacific takeover by Harriman. H.J. Eckenrode noted in ‘E.H. Harriman’ that “In his takeover of UP, Harriman had behind him tremendous financial force – not only Kuhn, Loeb Co. with funds from Frankfurt and Berlin, but the National City Bank, ‘the greatest source of cash in the country’.”

**The Harriman - Scott Lovett - Brown Brothers - CBS connection**

Harriman employed Judge Robert Scott Lovett as general counsel for Union Pacific. When Harriman and Otto Kahn were summoned by the ICC in 1897, Lovett advised them to refuse to answer all questions about their stock operations.

In 1908, the Supreme Court upheld their refusal to talk. The records of this case,

SC No. 133 US v. UP RR later disappeared from the Library of Congress.

In 1911, the Equitable Life Insurance building, which contained all the records of the

UP RR, burned, destroying all UP papers to that date.

Lovett’s son, Robert Abercrombie Lovett married Adele Brown, daughter of a partner of Brown Brothers, and became partner in 1926.

He was Special Assistant Secretary of War 1940-45; Under-Secretary of State, 1947-49; Deputy Secretary of Defense 1950-51; and Secretary of Defense 1951-53.

It was Lovett who took the then Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, of Dillon Read Company to Fishers Island to persuade him to change his stand against the United States Middle Eastern policies.

Forrestal refused, and was placed in a mental ward at the National Institute of Health, where he fell out of the window. Lovett then replaced him as Secretary of Defense.

Brown Brothers backed the B & O steamship line in 1887, and went into joint venture with the J & W Seligman Company on a number of South American loans.

**In 1915, Brown Brothers combined with J.P. Morgan to float a series of Latin American loans, which in many instances were followed by revolutions in the respective countries.**

In the ‘Nation’ papers dated 7 June 1922, Oswald Garrison Villard noted, “The Republic of Brown Bros with J & W Seligman had reduced Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua to the status of colonies with ruinous loans. Most of the loans were repaid in 1924.”

In 1931, W. Averell Harriman - son of E.H. Harriman - merged his banking house W.A. Harriman & Company with Brown Brothers to form the firm of Brown Brothers Harriman.

**Brown Brothers Harriman backed the expansion of CBS** in 1933, in which they maintained a large position.

The Brown Brothers firm occupied offices on the corner of Wall Street and Hanover, which had been occupied by J.L. & J.S. Joseph Company, which are the American representatives of the Rothschilds.

Josephs went broke in the Panic of 1837, having been cut loose by the Rothschilds, who were now operating through August Belmont and George Peabody & Company.

**Harriman – George Bush - George Herbert Walker connection**

W. Averell Harriman brought to the new firm his vice president, Prescott Sheldon Bush, who had been with him since 1926. Bush became chairman of the Board of

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, director of the U.S. Rubber, Pan Am, CBS, Dresser Manufacturing Company, Vanadium, U.S. Guaranty, and Prudential Insurance; as well as a partner in the Brown Brothers firm.

Prescott Sheldon Bush was chairman of the National War Fund 1943-44 and the United States Organization.

His son George Bush is became president of the United States.

George Herbert Walker, grandfather of George Bush, who was named after him, became president of the W.A. Harriman Company in 1928 (later Brown Brothers Harriman). He was director of Belgian American Coke Ovens Corporation; chairman of Habershaw Cable Corporation and the International Great Northern Railway; director of Certain Teed Products, American Shipping & Commerce Corporation, American International Corporation, Cuba Railway Company and Pennsylvania Coal & Coke.

He was the donor of the Walker Cup - the prestigious golf trophy, and president of the United States Golf Association. In 1925, he financed the building of Madison Square Garden. His son, George H. Walker Jr. became chairman of Walker-Bush Oil Corporation and Zapata Petroleum (George Bush’s firm), Silesian Holdings with W.A. Harriman City Investing Corporation, Westmoreland Coal Company and West Indies Sugar Company. He was also a trustee of Yale.

George H. Walker III merged the firm of G.H. Walker Company with Laird & Company and White & Weld in 1974. He later became a senior vice president of White & Weld.

**Harriman was advisor to Churchill and Roosevelt**

Harriman was the go-between of Churchill and Roosevelt’s World War II alliance. The two leaders did not know or particularly like each other; each of them conferred with W. Averell Harriman about how to talk to the other, and carefully followed his advice.

**W.A. Harriman served as U.S. Ambassador**

W.A. Harriman served as U.S. Ambassador at large during World War II, principally in Moscow with Stalin; his brother E. Roland was president of the American Red Cross; Robert A. Lovett was Secretary of Defense.

**Harriman connection to the OSS**

Harriman was related by marriage to Wild Bill Donovan, founder of the OSS.

Brown Brothers has always maintained close relations with British firms.

**Harriman partner James Brown**

James Brown, his partner from 1935-50 was director Northern Assurance of London and Sun Insurance; president of the British Empire Club and National Bank of Nicaragua.

**Harriman partner Thatcher M. Brown**

Thatcher M. Brown, another partner of Harriman, was director of Manchester Land Company and National Bank of Nicaragua; chairman of the board of Liverpool and London Insurance Company Limited, Globe Indemnity Company, Royal Insurance, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Limited, American London & Empire Company, Ocean Accident & Guaranty of London, and the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company.

**The Brown Brother syndicate indebted Germany**

The New York Times noted on the 29th of May 1928 that “Dr. Rudolf Roesler, representative of the New York banking house of Brown Bros. said Germany for a number of years to come would be a borrowing nation. Brown Bros. had loaned the City of Berlin $15 million on 6% 30 yr. bonds and Mr. Roesler, who completed details of the transaction said that ‘it was the biggest loan to a city in Europe since 1914’.”

The New York Times later noted, “Word was received here yesterday by J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., representative in the U.S. for Capt. Alfred Lowenstein, that a corporation organized by the Belgian capitalist and French associates, whom it has offered the public in Paris, had been oversubscribed twenty-five times.”

The holding company for artificial silk shares was offered at $117.50 and promptly went to 200. This good news was somewhat palled by the Times report that a syndicate had been formed to handle this stock since “Capt. Alfred Lowenstein whose reported death through a fall from an airplane in the English Channel July 4th has been surrounded by mystery. J. Henry Schroder is to purchase $25 million of bonds of international Holding and Investment Corp. through Albert Pam, of J. Henry Schroder London, and Albert Svarvasy, head of British Foreign and Colonial Corp., British investing company.”

The headline of the New York Times on 5 July 1928 read: “CAPT. LOWENSTEIN FALLS FROM PLANE”.

Known as Mystery Man, Alfred Lowenstein was known as a Croesus.

Lowenstein - the ‘mystery man of Europe’, was the successor to Sir Basil Zaharoff as a man of mystery in European finance.

The pilot informed the authorities that while the plane was crossing the sea, Captain Lowenstein, wishing to go to the washroom, opened the wrong door and fell out.

 His valet and two stenographers as well as the pilot and mechanic of the plane were present, but did not notice what happened.”

The story added that Lowenstein owned eight villas in Biarritz, an estate in Lancashire, a castle in Brussels, and a townhouse in London.

Informed observers believed it was Zaharoff himself who dethroned the pretender to his title as “mystery man of Europe”.

Lowenstein had become involved in a desperate struggle with Zaharoff and his associate, Dreyfus Clavell, to control the artificial silk industry in Europe.

After Lowenstein’s accident, his two associates in this struggle also died mysteriously - M.M. Ayrich had an automobile accident on a deserted road, with no witnesses. Lowenstein’s third associate, Prince Radziwill, was poisoned by a woman friend, according to the French journal ‘La Crapoulle’.

**Harriman-Churchill connection**

W. Averill Harriman was 78 when his wife died. A year later, Katharine Meyer Graham, publisher of the Washington Post, invited him to a party to meet Pam Churchill, daughter of Lord Digby, an English horse fancier.

Pam Churchill had been married to Randolph Churchill, and was mother of the United States President Winston Churchill. She then married into the first family of Hollywood - producer Leland Hayward, who was formerly married to actress Margaret Sullivan.

Brooke Hayward described her stepmother, Pam Churchill, in her autobiography ‘Haywire’ as “a cold-blooded gold-digger who made off with her mother’s jewels”.

Pam Churchill also dated Elie de Rothschild before deciding to marry Harriman. They became the dominant figures in the Democratic Party.

Harriman gave $15 million to the Russian Institute at Columbia, (which later became known as the Harriman Institute).

**Section E: The Foundations tied to the rulers of the British Crown**

The money elite rulers of the British Crown also controls citizens from many countries through their tax exempt financial Foundations.

These Foundations create and implement government policy in such countries which they control through their staff members who are in key positions of executive, legislative and judiciary departments of such countries.

The Foundations create educational policy through their staff members in key positions at every level of educational systems; and the Foundations control religious doctrine through their staff members in key positions in the leading religious denominations world-wide. Education and religion is being reshaped worldwide to accept the ‘One World Order’ movement created by the Crown, whereby they wish to gain governance of the whole world.

“Foundation” is a misleading term; Webster calls it an endowment, but a Foundation is really a trust, which Roget states is a “syndicate”.

Alpheus T. Mason, in his biography of Justice Brandeis, quoted Brandeis as pointing out that “Socialism has been developed largely by the power of individual trusts.”

What does happen is that criminal syndicates masquerade as philanthropic enterprises while they inflict Socialist world slavery on nations and peoples for the benefit of the global elite rulers by money power for their ‘One World Order’ movement.

Norman Dodd, director of research for the Reece Committee in its attempt to investigate tax exempt foundations, was asked the following by Congressman B. Carroll Reece in January 1954:

“Do you accept the premise that the United States is the victim of a conspiracy?” “Yes,” said Dodd.

“Then,” said Congressman Reece, “you must conduct the investigation on that basis.”

B.E. Hutchinson - chairman of Chrysler Corporation, although approving the goals of the investigation, warned Dodd, “If you proceed as you have outlined, you will be killed.”

Dodd stated, “The foundation world is a coordinated, well-directed system, the purpose of which is to ensure that the wealth of our country shall be used to divorce it from the ideas which brought it into being. The foundations are the biggest single influence in collectivism.”

The 1975 Report of the Rockefeller Foundation showed a $100,000 grant to the Institute for World Order, operated by Professor Saul Mendlovitz, who stated in the October 1974 Institute publication Transition: “I am arguing for a new governance or alternative institutions to those now responsible for global concert; people will be demanding a central guidance system; it means a governance is about to come into being in which the policy elites in various nation states who have the authority and capacity to make decisions – will no longer have that as their prerogative. There will be governance that will say – you can’t build an army anymore. You must give a certain amount of your economic income to other areas of the world.”

Such a governance of World Order would indicate no national armies; no private incomes; and no individual freedom.

The movement towards a unitary One World Order versus World Order, or under the cloak of World Oder, by overwhelming the natural order in the World systems, which is being financed by those who created wealth by the exercise of individual freedom in the United States.

Mendlovitz does not use the word “government”, which might imply a government by the consent of the people. He uses “governance”, the imperial form, meaning a dictatorial decree.

The One World Order movement uses institutes Foundations as fronts whereby it develops, because it conceals its power and it denies that it exists. Although its power is obvious everywhere, in the government, in education, in the religious orders, in the wars and revolutions and famines which are so meticulously planned and executed by the Masters of the One World Order, like the Mafia, refuse to acknowledge its own existence. Its subsidiaries come and go, but the Order remains constant.

As an example - should too many people discover an abuse of power within the Council on Foreign Relations, power is moved into the Bilderbergers, or the Trilateral Commission. However, control of the world by the Masters of the One World Order remains constant.

The international banking families, whose origins go back to the Middle Ages, set up their principal foundations to protect the wealth they had amassed in their dealings in slaves, drugs and gold, and to perpetuate that wealth through means which can only be described as “imperial decrees” - government charters - in order to neutralize all potential rivals or opposition, by controlling them and directing or misdirecting their opposition.

On the 29th of April 1984, the New York Times noted that 1400 officials were attending the annual meeting of the Council on Foundations. There were 21,697 Foundations in the United States, which in 1983 distributed $3.4 billion in grants. These grants were dispensed only to those who implement the program of World Order.

The close interlocking of the One World Order foundation “syndicate” was revealed by the names of its principal incorporators - Daniel Coit Gilman, who incorporated the Peabody Fund and the John Slater Fund, and became an incorporator of the General Education Board (now the Rockefeller Foundation); Gilman, who also incorporated the Russell Trust in 1856, later became an incorporator of the Carnegie Institution with Andrew Dickson White (Russell Trust) and Frederic A. Delano. Delano was also an original incorporator of the Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Daniel Coit Gilman incorporated the Russell Sage Foundation with Cleveland H. Dodge of the National City Bank. These foundations’ incorporators have been closely linked with the Federal Reserve System, the War Industries Board of World War I, the Office of Strategic Services of World War II and the Central Intelligence Agency.

They have also been closely linked with the American International Corporation, which was formed to instigate the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Delano, an uncle of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was on the original Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1914. His brother-in-law founded the influential Washington law firm of Covington and Burling.

The Delanos and other ruling families of the One World Order trace their lineage directly back to William of Orangeand the regime which granted the charter of the Bank of England.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, was the daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore.

When William of Orange invaded England in 1688, the Scottish lords, who had been loyal to James II, were the last to capitulate. Patrick Lyon took the oath of fealty to William in 1690, and became the first Earl of Strathmore. The family resides at Glamis Castle, which was made famous by Shakespeare’s play, “Macbeth”.

Lord Glamis is Michael Fergus Bowes-Lyon, heir of the 17th Earl of Strathmore, who held additional titles of Earl of Kinghorne, Viscount Lyon, Farnedyce, Sydlaw, and Strathdichtie.

Gilman was an original incorporator of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Carnegie Institute. The fact that one man was an incorporator of the three most influential foundations in America shows how centralized the control of these supposedly autonomous foundations has always been by a few ruthless individuals.

Gilman was usually listed as a charter member of the One World Order, because he, together with Andrew Dickson White and Timothy Dwight, set up the Russell Trust at Yale in 1856 to finance the Skull and Bones organization, whose members are the leading front men in America. W. Averell Harriman, Vice President George Bush, and propagandist William Buckley of the National Review were typical members.

Norman Dodd - also a Yale man – said that “It was well-known on campus that if you were tapped for Bones you would never have to worry about success in later life.”

Of the three founders of this order, Dwight became president of Yale; White, son of a railroad millionaire, was said by the New York Times to have inherited enough money to make him free from care for life. He became the first president of Cornell University, and gave the institution $300,000 to set up its School of Government. White also became the first president of the American Historical Association, and was United States Ambassador to Russia 1892-94, and Ambassador to Germany 1897-1902. His final legacy was to advise Herbert Hoover to set up the Hoover Institution; the third founder was Daniel Coit Gilman. Gilman trained John Dewey in collectivist theories of education at Johns Hopkins University.

Dewey went on to head the University of Chicago School of Education, and later Teachers College at Columbia University, two of the leading Fabian Socialist schools in the world.

Gilman, through his protégé Dewey, dominated American education throughout the twentieth century.

Gilman also trained Richard Ely at the Johns Hopkins department of economics.

Ely later taught Woodrow Wilson, whom he describes as “unusual, brilliant”. Thus Gilman’s influence extended through Ely to Woodrow Wilson, who gave us the Federal Reserve System, the income tax, and the First World War.

Although American, the three founders of this order were educated at the University of Berlin, where they were indoctrinated in the Hegelian philosophy of determinism. This philosophy of education and government teaches that everyone can be controlled and must be controlled in order to achieve predetermined goals.

Founder Frederick T. Gates wrote in the General Education Board ‘Occasional Paper’ No. 1: “In our dreams we have limitless resources and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands. The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and, unhampered by tradition, we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk.”

The members of the One World Order movement regard everyone as a peasant; they have only contempt for those who are too naive to see that they are being robbed, tricked and enslaved.

Other original directors of General Education Board include:

* Morris K. Jessup, a banker who had been treasurer of the Peabody and Slater Funds. He was a director of Western Union, a Kuhn Loeb controlled company, Metropolitan Trust, and Atlantic Mutual Insurance;
* Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker Company, who served as president of Southern Educational Board, Tuskegee Institute, Union Theological Seminary, and Hampton Institute;
* Walter Hines Page, who as Ambassador to Britain helped to involve America in World War I;
* Sir Roderick Jones, chief of Reuters News Agency at its historic address of 24 Old Jewry, London, related a bit of history in his autobiography, “A Life in Reuters,” where he noted a luncheon given by him for General Smuts, Sir Starr Jameson, and Dr. Walter Hines Page (all three of whom had Rothschild connections), as follows:

“We dined in a private room at the Windham Club, the one in which twenty years later the terms of the abdication of King Edward VII were settled. We drifted on to the question of the U.S. entering the war, for which Britain and France so patiently waited. Dr. Page then revealed to us, under seal of secrecy, that he had received from the President that afternoon, a personal communication upon the strength of which he could affirm that, at last, the die was cast. Consequently, it was not without emotion that he found himself able to assure us that the U.S. would be at war with the Central Powers inside a week from that date. The Ambassador’s assurance was correct to the day. We dined on Friday, March 30. On April 2 President Wilson asked Congress to declare a State of War with Germany. On April 6, the U.S. was at war.”

This conversation clearly shows the connection between the director of a “charity” designed to control the education of every citizen of the United States, and its director who conspired to involve the United States citizens in a world war.

**None of the charters of the One World Order foundations indicate their real purpose**.

Financial Foundations are replete with such phrases as “the well-being of mankind”, “the elimination of poverty”, the “elimination of disease, and “the promotion of world brotherhood”. Compassion, caring and charity are the watchwords of these Foundations. There is no hint to the unwary of the despotic instincts which drive these “caring” people to promote world wars and world slavery, nor is there any warning to the menials of the foundations that if they falter at any time in their dedication to the goals of One World Order, the penalty is sudden death.

Many people who became a liability to the One World Order have been eliminated without mercy. When Hiss, White and others faced Congressional investigation, many of their acquaintances became casualties.

A lawyer named Marvin Smith, a close friend of Hiss, fell out of a window. Laurence Duggan, an intimate of both Hiss and White, was slated to testify when he fell out of a twelfth story window. Duggan was an official of the Institute of International Education, of which his father was founder and president, but these family ties offered him no protection. In his haste to get to the window, he tore off one shoe, and left his office in a shambles as he fought his way across it. The verdict was “suicide”. The Canadian diplomat, Herbert Norman, and the Harvard Professor F.O. Matthiesen, also went out the window before they could be made to testify about their associations. The phenomena became so common that it gave rise to a new term “defenestration”, meaning the avoidance of testimony, and a suitable warning to others who might think of talking.

It is true that the “benefactions” of the Carnegies and the Rockefellers are the most potent influences in American life today.

They collect ever higher taxes, increase the control of government over every aspect of human life, and plan more wars and revolutions to further their goals.

From the outset, American foundations have exhibited a twofold image – in front is the tireless do-gooder who balks at nothing if it serves a good cause. Behind him are the evil conspirators who are intent on preserving and increasing their wealth and power. The foundation in its present form, originated in the concept of the Boston family, the Peabodys.

in his novel “The Bostonians”, Henry James ridiculed a family friend, Elizabeth Peabody, for her fifty years of relentless humanitarian zeal, portraying her as the legendary Miss Birdseye.

George Peabody, after slave trading operations in Washington and Baltimore, moved to London, where he was set up as a front by the Rothschild family. He amassed a fortune by buying up depressed stock in American panics, and chose a Boston trader, Junius Morgan, to carry on his business.

In 1865, Peabody set up the first large-scale American foundation, the Peabody Educational Fund, endowing it with $1 million in government bonds. By 1867, this had grown to $2 million; by 1869, $3.6 million.

Ostensibly set up to educate Southern Negroes after the Civil War, it was a key operation in the carpetbagger strategy to gain control of Southern lands and to control their state governments. These states had to borrow heavily from Wall Street bankers to rebuild their services, and they remained deeply in debt for the next century.

Because of its international connections, the Peabody Fund attracted a stellar board of directors. General Ulysses Grant served on its board for eighteen years; Grover Cleveland served fourteen years; McKinley two years; Theodore Roosevelt thirteen years. J.P. Morgan served on the board for 28 years and never missed a meeting. His partner, Anthony Drexel, served 12 years.

A fund with similar goals was the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen, established by John F. Slater (1815-1884) a wealthy Northern textile manufacturer. Set up with $1 million, by 1882 it had grown to $4 million. The three original trustees were President Rutherford B. Haves, Daniel Coit Gilman, and Morris K. Jessup, treasurer.

When John D. Rockefeller discovered that the foundations offered the road to world power, the Peabody Fund proved to be his model.

He and his “Director of Charity” - Fredrick T. Gates, set up the Southern Educational

Board, which merged with the Peabody and Slater Funds. They later set up the General Education Board which absorbed its three predecessors. Its charter stated that its purpose was “the promotion of education within the United States of America without distinctions of race, creed or sex”. Its goals were racial amalgamation and the abolition of distinctions between the sexes. Its incorporators included its first president, William H. Baldwin Jr., president of Long Island Railroad, formerly with Union Pacific which was the Harriman-Schiff operation; Frederick T. Gates - Rockefeller’s right-hand man; Daniel Coit Gilman, vice president of the Peabody Fund and the Slater Fund, president to the University of California 1872-75, president of the John Hopkins University 1875-1901, and first president of the Carnegie Institute.

Of interest to note is that the directors of the major foundations have been particularly active in wartime positions, even though they seem to have little experience in charitable endeavors.

1. **The Rockefellers.**

The Rockefellers were Marrano Jews. The original Rockefeller made his money selling narcotics, (they weren’t illegal then). After they branched out in oil, they were financed by the Rothschild House.

They also financed the activities of Edward Harriman (railroads) and Andrew Carnegie Steel.

(I) **The art scene is dominated by the Rockefellers**

The art scene is dominated by the New York art dealers, who in turn are dominated by the Museum of Modern Art, founded and controlled by the Rockefeller family. The founders of the Museum of Modern Art were Nelson Rockefeller, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller (wife of John D. Jr.), Blanchet Hooker, wife of John D. 3rd, and Lizzie Bliss.

Such is their power that they can declare empty beer cans or piles of rope or rocks to be Great Art, worth many thousands of dollars.

They have to power to destroy the creative life of people while promoting the work of their favourite propagandists.

Ann Leven, who was treasurer of the Smithsonian Museum, had formerly been the treasurer of Museum of Modern Art, and also the senior vice president of corporate planning at Chase Manhattan Bank.

(II) **Rockefeller in Russia**

The Rockefeller family is sometimes called the first family of the Soviet Union. When Nelson Rockefeller was nominated for vice president in 1967, Pravda indignantly denounced his critics, saying that charges against Rockefeller were designed only to discredit him, and that the accusations came from ultra right wing organizations.

Senator Frank Church, attending the 1971 Dartmouth Conference at Kiev, was amazed to find that “David Rockefeller was treated like we would treat royalty in this country. The Russian people appear to evince an adoration of Rockefeller that is puzzling.” When David Rockefeller’s plane lands in Russia, crowds line up to greet him at the airport, and line the streets of Moscow as his limousine passes, hailing him with cries of ‘RAHK FAWLER’. George Gilder remarked that no one knows how to revere, blandish and exalt a Rockefeller half as well as the Marxists.

(III) **The history of John Rockefeller with Communism**

The devotion of the Rockefeller Foundation to financing Communist organizations in many parts of the world can be traced back to a crucial moment in the Bolsheviks’ march to power, when Trotsky required help, which he received from Mackenzie King and the Rockefellers.

**Mackenzie King**

In 1917, Mackenzie King had established a lifelong relationship with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. whom he met in June 1914. They had been born in the same year – 1874 - and seemed to agree on everything. Soon, King was working closely with Frederick T. Gates and Ivy Lee to further the Rockefeller “philanthropies”, which seemed to view Communism as the ideal vehicle to bring about world brotherhood.

King wrote to this friend Violet Markham the following regarding John Rockefeller:

 “John D. Rockefeller Jr., the truest follower of Christ, has one purpose – to serve his fellow man.”

King resolved that his one purpose was to serve Rockefeller; he testified for him at the trial investigating the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company massacre before the Walsh Committee (the Rockefellers later tried to have Walsh framed and expelled from the Senate, but failed due to the obstinacy of Burton J. Wheeler; whereas J.Edgar Hoover played a crucial role in setting up the frame).

The Rockefellers helped Mackenzie King obtain government contracts for the Canadian Army during World War I, which set King up for later blackmail (with reference to the “Panama” hold over the vassals). King sold hundreds of tons of rotten meat to be sent to the Canadian Army in Europe; boots of “leather”, which were mostly pasteboard and which disintegrated immediately in the water-soaked trenches; rifles that jammed when they were fired; and collar type life preservers (previously condemned) which broke the soldiers’ necks when they jumped into the water.

**Leon Trotsky**

While Leon Trotsky was in New York in 1917, he received word to return to Russia at once to help bring off the Bolshevik seizure of power. The Rockefellers gave him $10,000 in cash for his journey, procured a special passport for him from President Woodrow Wilson, and sent Lincoln Steffens to safeguard him on the journey.

When Trotsky’s ship stopped in Halifax, the Canadian Secret Service warned that he was on board, arrested him on April 3, 1917 and interned him in Nova Scotia. The patriotic agents knew that Trotsky was on his way to Russia to take Russia out of the war against Germany, which would free many German divisions to attack the Canadian troops on the Western Front.

Prime Minister Lloyd George indignantly cabled demands from London that Trotsky be released, but the secret service ignored him. By means never explained, Mackenzie King then stepped into the breach and obtained Trotsky’s freedom.

Trotsky continued on his way to Russia, and became Lenin’s chief deputy in the extermination of Russian citizens; he also organized the Red Army with the able help of Wall Street lawyer Thomas D. Thatcher.

The agents who had arrested Trotsky were dismissed from the service; their careers were ended.

As a reward for his intervention, the Rockefellers appointed Mackenzie King head of the Rockefeller Foundation department of Industrial Research at a salary of $30,000 a year (the average wage in the United States at that time was $500 year).

Frank P. Walsh testified before a United States Commission that the Rockefeller Foundation was a cloak for the Rockefeller plan to lead organized labor into slavery.

King also became a director of the Carnegie Corporation.

A Lady Laurier left him a large mansion in Ottawa and in 1921 a group of well-wishers, led by Peter Larkin, refurbished and staffed it for him at a cost of $255,000.

King then appointed Larkin as High Commissioner of Canada in London.

In 1940, the Canadian Parliament voted King, then Prime Minister of Canada “absolute and dictatorial powers for the duration”.

On King’s 74th birthday in 1948, John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave him $100,000. The Rockefeller Foundation then put up $300,000 to pay for the writing of King’s Memoirs.

In his final years, King, still on the take, was exposed as a principal in the $30 million Beauharnais Power Company swindle during the building of the Saint Lawrence Seaway. King had accepted $700,000 from Beauharnais for the Liberal Party, and among other enticements had received a trip to Bermuda.

The Rockefellers figured in many pro-Soviet deals during the 1920’s.

Because of the struggle for power which developed between Stalin and Trotsky, the

Rockefellers intervened in October 1926 and backed Stalin, ousting Trotsky.

Years later, they would again intervene when the Kremlin was racked by disagreements when David Rockefeller summarily fired Khrushchev.

John D. Rockefeller instructed his press agent, Ivy Lee in 1925 to promote Communism in the United States and to sparkplug a public relations drive which culminated in 1933 with the United States government recognition of Soviet Russia.

(iv) **Standard Oil Company and the Rockefeller Foundation**

John D. Rockefeller used the General Education Board funds through Standard Oil representatives in Russia to provoke the Russian Revolution in 1905. The Rockefellers have “given” more than $5 billion from stock income, meaning that Americans have had to ante up billions of dollars in taxes which would otherwise have been revenue on this income.

Congressman Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, proved in 1967 Hearings that 14 Rockefeller foundations held assets of more than $1 billion in Standard Oil stock. Not only did they pay no tax on this stock, but it gave them permanent control over the family owned firm.

Rival financiers could not buy control of Standard Oil because its stock was insulated by foundation ownership. As Patman pointed out, the fact that the Rockefellers escaped paying huge sums in taxes gave them an unsurpassed market advantage over other firms which had to pay normal rates of taxation.

The agitation for increased “corporate taxation” adds to Rockefeller’s advantage. Patman said, “The Foundations are the best investments the Rockefeller family could have made.”

The Rockefeller firm Vacuum Oil, signed an agreement with the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate to sell Russian oil in Europe, and made a $75 million loan to Russia.

John Moody had stated in 1911 that “the Standard Oil Co. was really a bank of the most gigantic character – a bank within an industry ... lending vast sums of money to needy borrowers just as other great banks were doing ... the company was known as the Standard Oil Bank. As Rockefeller was no banker, this meant that the Standard Oil was being directed by professional bankers.”

The Standard Oil operation has always been directed by the most professional bankers in the world, the Rothschilds; consequently, the Rothschilds through their agents, Kuhn Loeb Company have maintained close supervision of the “Rockefeller” fortune.

A family member, Senator Nelson Aldrich, shepherded the General Education Board charter through Congress. The Rockefeller Foundation charter proved more difficult. It was a flagrant effort to evade government decrees against the Standard Oil monopoly, but was finally pushed through in 1913 by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, setting aside $50 million in Standard Oil of New Jersey stock for “charitable work”.

During the 1920’s, the principal firms doing business with Russia were Vacuum Oil, International Harvester, Guaranty Trust and New York Life, all firms controlled by the Morgan-Rockefeller interests.

In 1927 Standard Oil of New Jersey built a refinery in Russia, after having been promised 50% of the Caucasus oil production.

In 1935, Stalin expropriated many foreign investments in Russia, but the Standard Oil properties were not touched. The Five Year Plans (1928-32, 1933-37, and 1938-42) were all financed by the Rothschild-linked international banking houses.

**The Rockefeller Church.**

Harry Emerson Fosdick, who was Pastor of Rockefeller’s church, was also among the Presidents of the Rockefeller Foundation.

John Foster Dulles from the Council of Foreign Relations, was chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and married a Rockefeller, Janet Pomeroy Avery.

John Foster Dulles was an important Federal Council of Churches of Christ official.

**The Rockefeller Foundation**

The Rockefeller Foundation charter was signed on the 22nd of May 1913. Its incorporators were John D. Rockefeller; John D.Rockefeller Jr.; Henry Pratt Judson, of the Lyman and Pratt families, president of University of Chicago; Simon Flexner, educated at University of Berlin and University of Strasbourg, and who served with Rockefeller Institute since 1903 as professor of medicine; Starr Jameson, the “personal counsel to John D. Rockefeller in his benevolences”; Jerome D. Greene, secretary of Harvard Corporation 1910-11, and banker with Lee Higginson of London, 1912-18, Secretary of the Reparations commission at Paris Peace Conference; Wickliffe Rose, professor at the Peabody College, secretary of the Peabody Educational Fund, trustee of Slater Fund and General Education Board; and Charles W. Eliot, also of the Lyman family. Charles Elliot married Ellen Peabody, was educated in Germany, and was also the president emeritus of Harvard. An offshoot, the China Medical Board, secured Standard Oil the market for “oil for the lamps of China”, and gave the family entree into the highly profitable Asiatic drug trade. The breakthrough was obtained after they financed the rise to power of the Soong family, who created modern China.

The list of officers of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1913-1963 reveals a great deal about this organization.

The four chairmen of the board have been John D. Rockefeller Jr. 1917-1939; Walter D. Stewart, 1939-50; John Foster Dulles, 1950-52; and John D. Rockefeller 3rd, 1952-63.

Walter D. Stewart served with Bernard Baruch on the War Industries Board in 1918, was with the Federal Reserve Board from 1922-25, and then joined the law firm of Case, Pomery, and a Rockefeller firm. He was economic adviser to the Bank of England 1928-30, Special Adviser to Bank for International Settlements 1931, Presidential Council of Economic Advisors for Eisenhower 1953-56, and later president of the Institute for Advanced Study. In this list of legal and financial posts, one is struck by the conspicuous absence of any “charitable” endeavors.

For information regarding the names of presidents, vice-presidents, trustees and secretaries of the Rockefeller Foundation, we include Footnote 6 – Management of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Examining the dominant members of the Rockefeller Foundation, we find men whose lives have been devoted to war and revolution, chemical warfare, international intrigue, and mass murder; we find the chairman of the board was John Foster Dulles, who inherited the title of “most dangerous man in America” from his mentor, William Nelson Cromwell; Dulles obtained crucial financing for Hitler, and sent the key telegram involving the United States in the Korean War, while his brother, a director of Schroder Bank, set up the CIA; we find Karl T. Compton, who gave the word to drop the atomic bomb on Japan in 1945 and unleashed the horror of atomic warfare on the entire world (he was also trustee of Ford Foundation); we find Lord Franks, key member of the Rhodes Trust, the Schroder Bank; what we do not find is anyone who has ever engaged in any charitable Endeavour.

The Rockefeller directors of what is properly the “Rockefeller Syndicate” interlocks with the nation’s major banks, corporations, universities and government departments.

This is the network which illegally rules the world through its influence in America, which by its tax evasion, places a tremendous tax burden on all taxpayers and which makes political elections a farce because these men determine all policies which are implemented in the United States and all countries subject to the authority of the United States of America.

(v) **Rockefeller consortium in Russia after the ‘Cold War' began**

After the “Cold War” began, the financiers continued their efforts to aid the Soviets. In 1967, the New York Times announced that a new consortium had been formed to promote trade with Russia, composed of Cyrus Eaton’s Tower Corporation, the Rockefeller’s International Basic Economy Corporation, and N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London.

Eaton had begun his career as a $2 a day factotum for John D. Rockefeller, who later financed his purchase of Canadian Gas & Electric Corporation.

Eaton stated that Rockefeller soon interested him in Russian affairs. In an interview with Mike Wallace, Eaton claimed that under Communism, the people of the Soviet Union were entirely contented. “They were happy. I was amazed at their happiness and dedication to the system.” Eaton was one of the first defenders of the Stalin-Hitler Pact in 1939.

(vi) **South Improvement Company**

John D. Rockefeller’s success bloomed when he obtained the backing of the National City Bank of Cleveland to finance his takeover of his competitors in the oil business. Because J.P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb Company controlled 95% of all railway mileage in the United States in the latter half of the 19th century, they offered Rockefeller special rebates on shipping oil through his holding company, South Improvement Company. This enabled him to undersell and ruin his competitors.

One of them was a Mr. Tarbell, whose daughter, Ida Tarbell, later wrote the first expose of Standard Oil and was termed a “muckraker” by Theodore Roosevelt, a term which promptly went into the language.

(vii) **The entire Rockefeller Empire was financed by the Rothschilds.**

When Lincoln Steffens became a Wall Street reporter, he interviewed both J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller on several occasions. He soon realized that these gentlemen, powerful though they were, were mere front men. He noted that “No one ever seems to ask the question “who is behind the Morgans and the Rockefellers?’”

Steffens knew the money for their operations was coming from someone else, but never managed to trace it.

In February 1930, one of the few articles on the Rothschilds ever to appear in an American magazine appeared in ‘Fortune’, which stated that “On only one important point did the Rothschilds guess wrong. They never would have anything to do with the United States of America. Imagination falters at what the Rothschilds might be today if they had spent on the infant industries of this country one-half the sums they poured into Imperial Austria.”

The Fortune writer did not know then and probably never knew that the Rothschilds have always controlled the Morgan and Rockefeller operations, as well as the foundations set up by these front men to control the people of the United States.

Not only has the hidden power of the Rothschilds in America directed the Rockefeller enterprises from the time that National City Bank of Cleveland (a Rothschild bank) financed the early expansion of the Rockefeller owned South Improvement Company - which enabled him to crush his competitors through illegal railway rebates - but it has also been the power behind the scenes of the Harriman fortunes (now Brown Brothers Harriman). It explains the frequent appointments (never elections) which W. Averill Harriman had as the dominant power in the Democratic Party, while his partner’s son, George Bush, became the Republican vice-president, a heartbeat away from the Presidency of the United States.

1. **The Rockefeller Foundation influenced politics**

**State Legislatures**

The move to seize control of state legislatures in Colorado by the Rockefeller Foundation is noticeable where the Rockefellers had perpetrated the infamous “Ludlow Massacre” of workers at their Colorado Fuel & Iron plant.

State Senator Henry Wolcott Toll, a Denver lawyer and graduate of Harvard Law School, spearheaded the organization of the American Legislators Association in

1925.

The Time magazine noted on 27 April 1936 that in 1930, Toll got financial aid from the Spellman Rockefeller Fund and moved the organization to the campus of Rockefeller’s University of Chicago. Time noted, “Today the Capitol of the U.S. is still in Washington, but so far as the states individually have any point of contact, it is Mr. Toll’s office building in Chicago. Presently Rockefeller money is to erect a $500,000 building on Chicago’s Midway to house these secretariats, a sort of League of Nations Palace for the local governments of the 48 states.”

This became the Council of State Governments at 1313 60th St. Chicago, from which address the Rockefeller Foundation controlled the state legislatures and ramrodded their programs through mostly unsuspecting state bodies.

Time also noted that Toll’s plans were approved by a principal character in this story, Frederick A. Delano. “His sentiments were echoed with approval by Franklin Roosevelt’s uncle, Frederick A. Delano, who, as chairman of the President’s Committee on National Resources, was there to lend his advice.”

Thus we have the founder of the Brookings Institution guiding foundation control of the state legislatures.

The Council of State Governments since moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where it comprised of the Conference of Chief Justices, Conference of State Court Administrators, and the National Associations of Attorney Generals,

Secretaries of State and State Auditors, State Purchasing Offices, Lieutenant Governors, and State Legislators.

The governors of the 50 states comprise the membership of the Council of State Governments.

**John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation**

a) **Dulles with reference to funding Hitler and sending the Korean War telegraph.**

John Foster Dulles, chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation, inherited the mantle of Cromwell as the most dangerous man in America.

Dulles was member of the Rockefeller family through his marriage to Janet Pomeroy Avery. He was also secretary to his uncle, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, at the Paris Peace Conference. Thomas Lamont, partner of J.P. Morgan, wrote of Dulles at that time, “All of us placed great reliance upon John Foster Dulles.”

Dulles later turned up in Germany with Baron Kurt von Schroder to guarantee Hitler the funds to take over Germany. United States Ambassador to Germany William Dodd wrote in his Diary on 4 December 1933 that “John Foster Dulles, legal Counsel for associated American banks, called this afternoon to give an account of claims being urged on behalf of bondholders against German cities and corporations, more than a billion dollars. He seemed very clever and resolute.”

Ron Pruessen, in his biography of Dulles, mentions Dulles’ “secret discussions with the German Cabinet Dec. 1933 and Jan. 1934 in Berlin.”

Pruessen lists Dulles’ banking clients during the 1920’s as follows:

“J.P. Morgan, the national City Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Dillon Read, Guaranty Trust, Lee Higginson, and Brown Bros Harriman.” This proves that Dulles had a legal monopoly on Wall Street.

John Foster Dulles had a penchant for starting wars. He sent the following telegram from Tokyo to President Truman’s advisers:

“If it appears that the South Koreans cannot repulse the attack, then we believe that U.S. force should be used.”

Although Dulles never revealed who “we” included, this telegram set off the involvement of the United States in the Korean War.

b) **Dulles – with reference to the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama**

John Foster Dulles, as senior partner of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, carried on the firm’s traditional involvement in promoting wars and revolutions. Few Americans know that Sullivan & Cromwell’s intrigues made the Panama Canal possible.

A 736 page volume, “The Story of Panama, the U.S. House Hearings on Panama in 1913,” offers hundreds of pages of documentation proving that William Nelson Cromwell, founder of the firm, and Dulles’ mentor, instigated and promoted the Panamanian Revolution for J.P. Morgan and J & W Seligman. Morgan subsequently received $40 million in gold from the U.S. Treasury, the largest check it had ever drawn to that time. $35 million of this sum was clear profit.

President Theodore Roosevelt sued the New York World for libel for printing some of the facts about himself and Cromwell. The case was unanimously thrown out of court by the Supreme Court. We find in “The Roosevelt Panama Libel Case Against the N.Y. World” the following:

“On Oct. 3, 1908, the Democratic National Committee was considering the advisability of making public a statement that William Nelson Cromwell in connection with M. Bunau-Varilla, A French speculator, had formed a syndicate at the time when it was quite evident that the U.S. would take over the rights of French bondholders in the DeLesseps Canal, and that this syndicate included among others Charles P. Taft, brother of William Howard Taft, and Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of

President Theodore Roosevelt. These financiers invested their money because of a full knowledge of the intention of the U.S. Government to acquire the French property at a price of about $40 million and thus – because of the alleged information from Government sources – were enabled to reap a rich profit.”

On the 29th of August 1908, the Democratic National Committee issued a statement from its headquarters in Chicago identifying Cromwell as “William Nelson Cromwell of New York, the great Wall Street lawyer, attorney for the Panama Canal combine, Kuhn Loeb Co., the Harriman interests, the sugar trust, the Standard Oil trust et al.”

Thus the Democratic leaders identified Cromwell as the lawyer for the seven men who controlled America for the Rothschilds. The Democrats continued: “In Sept. 1904, during the absences of Secretary Taft from Washington, Mr. Cromwell, a private citizen practically ran the War Dept. John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, testified before the Senate Committee on Feb. 5, 1905, ‘Cromwell appeared to me to be a dangerous man’.”

The House Hearings devoted many pages to Cromwell’s activities, including damning testimony from Congressman Rainey, as follows:

“The revolutionists were in the pay of the Panama Railroad & Steamship Co., a New Jersey corporation. The representative of that corporation was William Nelson Cromwell. He was the revolutionist who promoted and made possible the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama. At that time he was a shareholder in the railroad and its general counsel in the United States. William Nelson Cromwell – the most dangerous man this country has produced since the days of Aaron Burr – is a professional revolutionist.”

**The Rockefeller Brothers Fund controlled government policy**

**c) Military spending**

In 1958, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund convened American leaders to urge greater military spending; the group included General Lucius Clay of Lehman Brothers - former chief of the United States forces in Europe; Gordon Dean of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; Deverux C. Josephs of J.P. Morgan Company; Henry Luce of Time Magazine; Thomas B. McCabe, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Anna M. Rosenberg, secretary to Bernard Baruch and Assistant Secretary of Defense (she married Julius Rosenberg), was on Social Security Board 1936-43, charter member of New Deal Administration, War Manpower Commission 1942-45, trustee of Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation, she later married Paul Hoffman, head of ECA; Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation; David Sarnoff, founder of RCA; Henry Kissinger; and Roswell Gilpatrick - under Secretary of the Air Force 1951-53. See Footnote 7 for more information on Roswell Gilpatrick and his brothers, Donald and Chadbourn.

**d) Withholding tax**

Every American worker is regularly reminded of one Rockefeller Foundation “boon to mankind” when he receives his mutilated pay check with the “withholding tax” ripped from it. In 1943, at the height of World War II, Congress passed an “emergency” wartime tax bill, the Current Tax Payment act of 1943. Enacted on the 9th of June 1943, the bill became known as the Withholding Tax. The “emergency” ended some forty years ago, and in the intervening decades the bill has been and it is illegal. It is illegal because it is not “withholding” and because it is not a tax. Since it is not what it claims to be, it cannot be enforced, as it has no legal standing. In legal terms, the withholding tax is a garnishee.

Webster defines a garnishee as a legal notice served with a writ of attachment to attach the wages of a debtor on behalf of a creditor. However, the withholding tax is not a legal notice served with a writ of attachment, nor is it issued by any court, and is not collectible under United States law.

Second, the “debt”, or tax, can only be established on the annual return at the end of the taxable year, as provided by law.

IRS claims that the withholding tax establishes “the liability at the source”. However, no debt has been established at the time of collection.

The withholding tax is also illegal because it was enacted into law as the result of a conspiracy by persons who concealed their motives and their allegiances.

Beardsley Ruml, who foisted the plan on Congress, told a New Yorker reporter that the withholding tax plan originated at a luncheon of “intellectuals” at the luxurious Plaza Hotel. He refused to identify any of the other conspirators. Fortune said of Ruml:

“Beardsley Ruml of pay-as-you-go fame (characterized by Congressman Wright Patman as protecting the first crop of war millionaires), is beyond a doubt one of the most mentally agile and popular men in American history. Like many other interesting personalities, the treasurer of Macy’s, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and eminent fiscal planner is a far from simple character. The former dean of social sciences at the Univ. of Chicago later worked for the Carnegie Corp. In 1922 the Rockefellers made the 28-year old Ruml director of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial ($80 million). The Memorial had been founded for charitable aid to women, but Mr. Rural, arguing that the welfare of the individual depends on the welfare of the whole society, threw the organization and $25 million of the funds behind the social sciences.”

Ruml’s idea of the withholding tax is suggested in his book “Government Business and Values”, page 179, as follows:

“It is evident that the progress of science, technology and education will force important changes in our personal, social and economic relationships. To meet these changes, government must change and modify the laws, rules and regulations under which we live.” Note that Ruml says “force” changes, by “government” decree. This is the entire foundation program, to impose by force their will on the American electorate, in a criminal syndicalist conspiracy against the wellbeing of every American.

**e) State treasury with reference to United States recession**

The 1971 list of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation showed that it continued to be the ruling hierarchy of the United States. It included W. Michael Blumenthal, and

C. Douglas Dillon, both of whom served as Secretaries of the Treasury; Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton; Vernon Jordan - the token black; Robert V. Roosa, and Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State under Carter.

Roosa was a founding member and secretary of the Trilateral Commission. While he was on the staff of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Roosa trained a group known as the “Roosa Bloc”, his chief protégé being Paul Volcker, who, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, unleashed a ruinous recession in the United States with 20% interest rates and 25% inflation. The banks profited handsomely while driving millions of Americans into bankruptcy.

The New York Times reported that David Rockefeller and Roosa ‘suggested’ to Carter that he appoint Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Roosa was a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, director of Texaco, American Express, Owen Corning Fiberglass, director National Bureau of Economic Research, trustee Sloan Kettering Institute, and chairman of Brookings Institution.

Brookings Institution was incorporated in 1927 by Frederic A. Delano (2244 S. Street NW Washington D.C.); Harold G. Moulton (3700 Oliver Street NW, Washington), a University of Chicago economist; and Leo S. Rowe, who had been assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1917-19 and worked closely with Eugene Meyer and the War Finance Corporation chief of the Latin American division of the Department of State in1919-20. Rowe was also director at the Pan American Union in 1920-36.

**The Brookings Institution with reference to ‘The Communist Manifesto’**

The Brookings Institution was founded by Robert S. Brookings born 1850, unmarried, a St. Louis merchant and head of the Cupples Company which revolutionized the distribution of goods from railway stations.

In World War I, Brookings was Baruch’s assistant at the War Industries Board, which had dictatorial powers over American industrialists, and Chairman of the Price Fixing Committee of WIB.

An original trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Brookings set up the Brookings Graduate School of Economics, which merged with the Institute of Government Research and the Institute of Economics in 1927 to form the Brookings Institution.

It was listed as “not a membership organization”, whose goal was “to set national priorities”, in short, to make government policy, which it does. It rode into power with Roosevelt’s ‘New Deal’. Its incorporator - Frederic A. Delano, was FD Roosevelt’s uncle. The chairman - Robert V. Roosa, was preceded in that office by C. Douglas Dillon. It had always been the forum of the world’s most powerful financiers.

In 1984, the Brookings Institution originated a new program for the American government, written by a team of 10 economists headed by Alice Rivlin, former director Congressional Budget Office. Rivlin proposed that the income tax be replaced or augmented by a consumption tax laid upon all consumption, bequests and gifts. In short, the traditionally leftwing Brookings Institution hoped to enact into law the illegal IRS technique of “composite net worth”, laying an income tax on citizens by estimating what they spend or consume, a “cash flow” tax as inescapable as the RockefellerRuml withholding tax. Their only goal was to grind the working man into hopeless poverty through ruthless extortion by government agents.

In 1978, corporations gave Brookings $95,000; in 1984, this figure had jumped to $1.6 million. Most of their $13 million budget continued to be paid by the major foundations, Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and the Milbank Memorial Fund.

The foundations work together, not only because of their close interlocking, but because they have a common program. That program was published by Karl Marx in 1848 as “The Communist Manifesto”, as follows:

• Abolition of all property in land.

• Application of all rents of land to public purposes.

• A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

• Abolition of all right of inheritance.

• Confiscation of property of emigrants and rebels.

• Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank, with state capital an exclusive monopoly.

• Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state, bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

• Equal obligation of all to work.

• Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

• Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries.

• Gradual abolition of distinction between town and country, by more equitable distribution of population over the country.

• Free education for all children in public schools.

• Combination of education with industrial production.

• Abolition of child labor in its present form.

The foundations never oppose or contradict a single plank of the Communist Manifesto. The program has given created “vocational training” instead of education, which is a different form of child labor.

Names of the Brookings directors at that stage are noted in Footnote 8.

The heavy representation of Morgan and Rockefeller directors on the board of Brookings explains the relentless drive of the “big rich” to increase taxes and government control of the average American citizen. The Business section of the New York Times April 15, 1984, long in advance of the election, carried a headline story on the Business page that “Whoever Wins in November, There Will Still be a $100 Billion Increase for U.S. Taxpayers.”

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Footnote 6: Management of the Rockefeller Foundation.**

Among the presidents of the Rockefeller Foundation, we find the following names and their positions in other places of relevance:

* **Angell James R.**: Chairman of the National Research Council 1919-20, president of the Carnegie Corporation, president of Yale (his daughter was Mrs. William Rockefeller); director of New York Life and NBC.;
* **Applegate Thomas B.:** Junior executive secretary to John D. Rockefeller Jr., 1926-28, and Rockefeller Foundation 1929-49;
* **Arnett Trevor:** president of the International Board of Education;
* **Barnard Chester I.:** president of AT&T; director of the United States Telephone Agency during World War I.;
* **Barry Bingham**: editor Louisville Courier-Journal; served America in Europe 1942-45 and on a special mission to France for ECA 1949-50;
* **Bowles Chester**: founded advertising agency Benton & Bowles; served with OPA, WPB WWII; ambassador to India 1951-53; director for Woodrow Wilson Foundation and was partner of Senator William Benton.
* **Brace Lloyd D**.: president of First National Bank; director at ATT, Gillette, John Hancock, Stone & Webster and United States Smelting.;
* **Bradfield Richard**: educated at University of Berlin, married into Stillman family. A Guggenheim fellow carried out Far Eastern policy for the Rockefeller Foundation as the head division of agriculture 1955-57.;
* **Bronk Dieter:** president of the Rockefeller Institute Medical Research and Sloan Kettering Institute; received Order of British Empire.;
* **Bunche Ralph:** educated at Harvard and London School of Economics; was with the British section of the Office of Strategic Services 1941-44; worked at the State Department 1944-47, Dumbarton Oaks 1944, United Nations at San Francisco with Alger Hiss 1945, and United Nations London 1945; was Under-Secretary of the United Nations 1947-71; the Palestine Mediator 1948 - after Count Bernadotte was assassinated by Begin.;
* **Claflin William H.:** treasurer at Harvard.
* **Cole Charles W.**: president of Amherst; Ambassador to Chile 1961-64; director of Charles E. Merrill Trust Thomas B. Applegate; Junior executive secretary to John D. Rockefeller Jr., 1926-28 and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1929-49.;
* **Compton Karl T.**: was assigned to the American Embassy in Paris 1918; chairman of the United States Radar Mission to the USSR in 1943; special representative secretary of War 1943-44; special advisor to the atomic development 1945; **achieved immortality as the man who told President Truman to drop the atomic bomb on Japan** - the first use of this horror weapon. Compton was also a director of the Ford Foundation, Sloan Kettering Institute and the Royal Society of London.;
* **Davis John W.:** lawyer for Morgan and Rockefeller; Ambassador to Britain 1918-21; and a Democratic candidate president in 1924.;
* **Day Edmund E.:** dean at Wharton School of Finance U. Pa in 1912-29; a Guggenheim fellow; and president in 1933-39 to the National Bureau of Economic Research set up by Rockefellers;
* **Dickey John Sloan**: served with the Department of State 1940-45; was president at Dartmouth, and served on the President’s Commission on Civil Rights.;
* **Dillon** **C. Douglas:** born in Switzerland 1909; was director at United States & Foreign Securities 1937-63; chairman of Dillon Read 1946-53; Ambassador to France 1953-57; under Secretary of State 1958-60; helped Bechtel obtain Arabian contracts (Bechtel later bought out his family firm, Dillon Read); Secretary of Treasury 1960-65; trustee of Brookings Institution, Hoover Institution and Heritage Foundation. His daughter, Princess Joan of Luxembourg, married into family which are direct descendants of William of Orange who chartered the Bank of England.;
* **Dodds Harold W.**: president of Princeton; was Herbert Hoover’s executive secretary of United States Food Administration in 1917-19; trustee at the Brookings Institution and Carnegie Foundation, and director of Prudential Insurance.;
* **Douglas Lewis W.:** Oxford graduate, married Peggy Zinsser; was Director of Budget in 1933-34; president of American Cyanamid; Ambassador to Great Britain in 1947; chairman of board Metropolitan Life; director of General Motors and Homestake Mining Company;
* **Dryfoos Orville:** married Marion Sulzberger and became chairman of New York Times. Dryfoos was also trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund;
* **DuBridge Lee A.**: president at the California Institute of Technology; trustee of Rand Corporation; member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; and was awarded the King’s Medal for service to Great Britain 1943;
* **Edsall David Leon:** dean at Harvard Medical School 1918-35.;
* **Eliot Charles William:** married Ellen Peabody; studied European educational methods; was president of Harvard for many years, and promoted Hegelian school of determinism;
* **Fahs Charles B.**: worked at the Office of Strategic Services 1942-46, and was chief at the Far East Division for the American Department of State.;
* **Flexner** **Simon:** studied at University of Berlin and University of Strasburg; set up Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; was a member of the Royal Society of London, and many medical societies;
* **Fosdick Harry Emerson**, pastor of Rockefeller’s church; brother of Raymond Fosdick;
* **Fosdick Raymond Blaine**: brother of Harry Fosdick, served as secretary to the League of Nations in 1919-20, later became the official biographer of John D. Rockefeller.;
* **Franks, The Lord**: British Ambassador to the United States 1948-52, a key member of the London Connection which operated the United States as a colony of the British Crown. Franks was a director of the Rhodes Trust and the Schroder Bank; the visiting professor at the University of Chicago; chairman of Lloyd’s Bank, and chancellor of East Anglia University;
* **Freeman Douglas**: editor at Richmond News Leader; director of Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Equitable Life;
* **Gasser Herbert S.**: organized at the Chemical Warfare Service in 1918; was a fellow at the Royal Society, London and Edinburgh;
* **Gates Frederick T.**: listed himself as “business and benevolent representative of John D. Rockefeller 1893-1912”;
* **Gifford Walter S.:** organized the United States Council on National Defence in 1916-1918 which was formed to involve America in World War I. Gifford was invited by Colonel House to serve on the United States Inter Allied Council in 1918; was president of AT&T, and chairman of board of the Carnegie Institution;
* **Goheen Robert F.:** president of Princeton (1957-72), Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Smithsonian Institution, Institute of International Education and Dreyfus Fund; served on the board of overseers at the Harvard University Carnegie Foundation;
* **Hadley** Herbert Spencer: as attorney general of Missouri he prosecuted Standard Oil, they then backed him for Governor; he served from 1909-13.;
* **Harrar J. George:** was Andrew D. White, professor at Cornell;
* **Harrison Wallace K.:** architect of the Rockefeller Centre and the United Nations Building.;
* **Hepburn A. Barton:** Superintendent ofBanks New York State 1880-83; chief bank examiner in New York 1888-92; Comptroller of the United States Army in 1892-93; vice president at the National City Bank 1897-99; President of Chase National Bank 1899-1922; member of the Federal Advisory Council and Federal Reserve System in 1918; Director at New York Life, Sears, Woolworth, Studebaker and Texas Company;
* **Hesburgh Theodore:** president at the Notre Dame University, Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Carnegie Foundation, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund and Hoover Commission.;
* **Hopkins Ernest M.**: assistant to the Secretary of War 1918; worked at the Office of Procurement & Management 1941; and was president at Dartmouth in 1916-45.;
* **Houghton Arthur A.:** chairman of Corning Glass; served in office of Price Management in 1941-42; was advocate commissioner on arts at the Federal Reserve System; was director at New York Life, United States Trust and the J.P. Morgan Library.;
* **Hughes Charles Evans**: governor of New York. Hughes was a presidential candidate who was believed to have actually defeated Woodrow Wilson in 1916. Hughes later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed to that post by his good friend Herbert Hoover.;
* **Judson** Harry Pratt: president of the University of Minnesota and the American University in China; director of Rockefeller’s China Medical Board;
* **Kellogg Vernon:** Herbert Hoover’s assistant in the United States Food Administration during World War I and the American Relief Administration in 1919-21. Kellogg later became secretary at the National Research Council and trustee of the Brookings Institution;
* **Kerr Clark:** president of the Universityof California 1952-73.;
* **Lovett Robert A.**: married Adele Brown of the Brown Brothers; he was partner of Brown Brothers Harriman 1926-61; special assistant Secretary of War 1940-41; Secretary of War for Air 1941-45; and Under Secretary of State 1947-49. Lovett replaced James A. Forrestal as Secretary of Defence when Forrestal fell from a window at the Naval Hospital. Lovett also served as Secretary of Defence in 1950-52; director of the Royal Globe Insurance of London, New York Life and Freeport Sulphur; was chairman at Union Pacific; and director at the Carnegie Institution. His father, Judge Robert S. Lovett, was attorney for UP, who advised Harriman and Kahn not to answer questions about their stock dealings, of which all records burned in 1911;
* **Mason Max:** president of the University of Chicago - to which the Rockefellers gave about $400 million;
* **McKelway Benjamin**: editor at Washington Star;
* **Moe Henry Allen:** Rhodes Scholar; ran Guggenheim Foundation for many years; barrister of Inner Temple, London; chairman at Museum of Modern Art set up by Rockefeller family and National Endowment for the Humanities.;
* **Murphy Starr:** listed himself in Who’s Who as “the personal counsel and representative of John D. Rockefeller in his benevolences”;
* **Myers William**: director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; president for the Committee on Foreign Aid 1947; director of the Carnegie Foundation, Arco, Smith Corona, Continental Can, Grand Union and Mutual Life.;
* **Parkinson Thomas I.:** Adjutant General in the United States Army 1918-19; chairman of Equitable Life, Chase National Bank, ATT and Borden;
* **Parran Thomas:** Surgeon General of the United States in 1936-48;
* **Richards Alfred N.:** staff of the British Medical Research 1917-18; organized at the United States Chemical Warfare Service 1918;
* **Robinson Edward**: was with Peabody Company and Spencer Trask Company; treasurer at the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board in 1938-62.;
* **Rose Wickliffe**: director of public health and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913-23; president at the Peabody College in 1892-02; agent for the Peabody Education Fund 1907-15; agent for the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission and Southern Educational Board 1909-15; agent for the International Health Board 1913-28; president of the General Education Board 1913-28 and International Education Board 1923-28; director for the Red Cross and Atlantic Council.;
* **Rosenwald Julius:** set up the Rosenwald Foundation to carry on Peabody fund agitation in the South for “total involvement”; he also gave $700,000 to Rockefeller’s University of Chicago; was trustee at the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the Zionist settlement program.;
* **Rusk Dean:** Rhodes Scholar, joined the Department of State in 1946; served two presidents as Secretary of State; played an important role with John Foster Dulles in involving United States in Korean War; was assistant Secretary of War 1946-47; served in the United Nations Affairs, and Department State 1947-49; was president of the Rockefeller Foundation 1950-60; and Secretary of State in 1961-69.;
* **Ryerson Martin A.:** president for the board of trustees at the University of Chicago; trustee at the Carnegie Institution;
* **Smith Geoffrey S.**: married into the Coolidge family; served on the counsel for the National Refugee Commission in 1940, OPM in 1941, and the War Production Board in 1942; president at Girard Trust; and director of Bell Telephone.;
* **Sproull Allan:** was president at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for many years. Brother of Robert Sproull.;
* **Sproull Robert G.:** president at the University of California; director at the Institute of International Education, Carnegie Foundation, American Group on Allied Reparations 1945, Citizens Committee for the Marshall Plan and Institute of Pacific Relations. Brother of Allan Sproull.;
* **Stanton Frank**: OWI 1942-45; and president of CBS for many years;
* **Stevens Robert T.:** chairman of the family firm J.T. Stevens - a giant textile firm; director of Federal Reserve Bank of New York, J.P. Morgan, General Electric, General Foods and New York Telephone; Secretary to the American Army in 1953-55; and was involved in the McCarthy Hearings.;
* **Vincent George E.:** was president of the Chautauqua Institution. He also served with Herbert Hoover on the Commission for Relief in Belgium;
* **Wernimont Kenneth**: joined the Institute of International Education in 1937; the Department of Agriculture in Latin America (1938-46); and went on Mexican missions for the Rockefellers;
* **Winthrop Aldrich:** Rockefeller family member; chairman at the Chase National Bank; director at AT&T., International Paper, Metropolitan Life, Westinghouse, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Rockefeller Centre; and also served as Ambassador of Great Britain in 1953-57.;
* **Woods Arthur M.**: Assistant Secretary of the United States in War World War I; director of the Rockefeller firm Colorado Fuel & Iron where there was the scene of massacre of workers; and Woods was also involved with the Ludlow massacre.;
* **Woods George D.**: chairman at First Boston and Kaiser Steel; served on the General Staff United States Army 1942-95; and was director at the New York Times.;
* **Young Owen D.:** chairman of General Electric; director at RCA, American Foreign Power, General Motors, NBC, RKO and Federal Reserve Bank of New York; chosen by Bernard Baruch as agent of the General for reparations payments 1919-24.

**The Secretaries of the Rockefeller Foundation included**:

* **Jerome D. Greene**, secretary to the president of Harvard 1901-05, and on the board of Harvard Overseers 1911-1950; was secretary of the Reparations Commission under Bernard Baruch at the Paris Peace Conference 1919, general manager of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research 191-1939, director of Brookings Institution in 1928-1945, and chairman of the notorious Rockefeller financed Institute of Pacific Relations, of which Laurence Rockefeller was secretary, and which had close relations with the Soviet spy Richard Sorge in Japan;
* **Edwin R. Embree,** set up the Julius Rosenwald Foundation in 1917 “for the wellbeing of mankind” - seven of whose trustees were identified as members of Communist front organizations.

**Vice presidents of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1913 included the following**:

* **Roger S. Greene,** the organizer of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, whose purpose was to involve the United States in World War II and who served with the Department of State from 1940-44; and
* **Alan Gregg,** who served with the British Expeditionary Force in 1917-1919.

**The 1981 list of Rockefeller Foundation trustees also included the following names:**

* **Fletcher James C**., whose “charitable” background is listed in ‘Who’s Who’ as “Naval ordinance 1940”, and he spent forty years of subsequent experience in guided missiles and strategic weapons. Fletcher worked at Hughes Aircraft 1948-54, guided missiles with Ramo-Wooldridge 1954-58 and Aero jet General in 1960-71, was chairman of Minuteman 1961, served on the military aircraft board in 1964-67 and strategic weapons board 1959-61, was chairman on the Naval Warfare panel 1967-73, and served on the board of the American Ordinance Association.
* **Wolfensohn James D**., who served as president at J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation New York, and its parent company Schroder’s Limited of London.

**Footnote 7: Roswell Gilpatrick**

Gilpatric was partner of the Kuhn, Loeb law firm of Cravath de Gersdorff Swaine and Wood in 1931-61, the Yale Corporation, and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation; his brother Chadbourn was a Rhodes Scholar, a member of the Office of Strategic Services Europe World War II, and CIA 1947; another brother, Donald, was on the staff of National City Bank, Board of Economic Warfare 1943-43, economic advisor Allied Headquarters during World War II, United States Member UNRRA, director of ECA 1948, and later director of Olin Matheson and Winchester Arms.

**Footnote 8: Directors of Brookings in the 1980’s included the following names and related positions at that time:**

\* **Louis W. Cabot** of Cabot Corporation, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, R.R. Donnelley and Owen Corning Fiberglass; chairman of the board of the Harvard Overseers, and National Committee for the United States China Trade.

He served with OPA and WPB during World War II, later with ECA and UN Council FAO.;

\* **Barton M. Biggs,** worked with E.F. Hutton, Morgan Stanley, Rand McNally, and was director of the Lehman Institute.

\* **Edward W. Carter,** chairman of Carter Hawley Hale Stores; trustee of the billion dollar James Irvine Foundation in California, Harvard Board of Overseers, Woodrow Wilson Institute, AT&T, Delmont, Lockheed, Southern Cal Edison, and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance.;

**\* Frank T. Cary**, chairman of IBM; director of J.P. Morgan, ABC, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Merck, Texaco, and the Rockefeller University Museum of Modern Art.;

\* **William T. Coleman Jar,** former Secretary of transportation;

\* **John B Debutts** former chairman ATT;

\* **Roger W. Heyns,** director of Kaiser Steel, Levi Strauss, Times Mirror Corporation, Norton Simon Museum, and the James Irvine Foundation;

\* **Carla A. Hills**, former Secretary of HUD – her husband was chairman of SEC, she was on the board of IBM, American Airlines, the Trilateral Commission, Woodrow Wilson School, Stanford, & Norton Simon Museum;

\* **Lane Kirkland** was the head of the CIO;

\* **Bruce K. McLaury** waspresident of Brookings, and with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1958-69; Deputy under Secretary of Treasury for monetary affairs in 1969-71; president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minnesota in 1971-77, and a member of the Trilateral Commission;

**\* Robert S. McNamara,** former Secretary of Defense and president of the World Bank;

 \* **Arjay Miller**, was with Ford Motor; director of the Washington Post, TWA, and the Andrew Mellon Foundation;

\* **Donald S. Perkins**;

\* **Eugene R. Black,** former president of the World Bank;

**\* Win Mc. Martin Jr.** former chairman at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors;

\* **Robert Brookings Smith;**

**\* Sidney Stein Jr.,** was a Chicago banker; worked at the Federal Bureau of Budget 1941-45; was a Presidential Consultant on Budget 1961-67; and was on the committee of Foreign Aid;

\* **Robert D. Calkins,** served at the Stanford Food Research Institute in 1925-32; General Education Board 1997-52; president of Brookings 1952-67; was with the NRA and agricultural administration 1933-35; was the director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1943-49, War Labour Board 1942-45, OPA and War Department 1942;

\* **Warren M. Shapleigh** was the president of Ralston Purina; director of the J.P. Morgan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, and the Brown Group First National Bank St. Louis;

**\* James D. Robinson III,** who was also the chairman AMAX, Bristol Myers, Coca Cola, Union Pacific, Trust Company of Ga.; was assistant to president Morgan Guaranty Trust 1961-68, and trustee of the Rockefeller University.

**Additional Foundations which interlink with the rulers of the British Crown**

**The Russell Sage Foundation.**

The Russell Sage Foundation was incorporated in 1907 by Daniel Coit Gilman and Cleveland H. Dodge – who was a director of the National City Bank.

Dodge masterminded the Presidential campaign of Woodrow Wilson, after subsidizing his academic career at Princeton with $5000 a year from himself and Moses Pyne, grandson of the founder of National City Bank.

Sage was a Wall Street speculator who made a fortune in railroad stocks.

In 1980, the Russell Sage Foundation had assets of $52 million, and expenditures of $2 million.

Nicolson’s biography of Dwight Morror notes that “It has always been a tradition that the partners of J.P. Morgan should engage in all forms of public and charitable activity. Morrow was a trustee of Russell Sage Foundation, director Natl Bureau of Economic Research, N.Y. Commission of Re-Employment, and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was a director of General Electric and Bankers Trust.”

The first board of directors of Russell Sage Foundation consisted of:

 Daniel Coit Gilman, Helen Gould, Margaret Sage and Dwight Morrow.

Management of the Russell Sage Foundation is further discussed in Footnote 9.

**The Russell Trust and** **the Skull and Bones organization**

Daniel Coit Gilman was an original incorporator of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Carnegie Institute. The fact that one man was an incorporator of the three most influential foundations in America shows how centralized the control of these supposedly autonomous foundations has always been by a few ruthless individuals.

Gilman is usually listed as a charter member of the World Order, because he, together with Andrew Dickson White and Timothy Dwight, set up the Russell Trust at Yale in 1856, to finance the Skull and Bones organization, whose members are the leading front men in America. W. Averell Harriman, Vice President George Bush, and propagandist William Buckley of the National Review are typical members.

Norman Dodd, also a Yale man, said, “It was well-known on campus that if you were tapped for Bones you would never have to worry about success in later life.”

Of the three founders of this order, Dwight became president of Yale; White, son of a railroad millionaire, was said by the New York Times to have inherited enough money to make him free from care for life; he became the first president of Cornell University, and gave the institution $300,000 to set up its School of Government; he became the first president of the American Historical Association, and was United States Ambassador to Russia 1892-94, and Ambassador to Germany 1897-1902.

His final legacy was to advise Herbert Hoover to set up the Hoover Institution.

The third founder was Daniel Coit Gilman. Gilman trained John Dewey in collectivist theories of education at Johns Hopkins University.

Dewey went on to head the University of Chicago School of Education, and later Teachers College at Columbia University, two of the leading Fabian Socialist schools in the world.

Gilman, through his protégé Dewey, has dominated American education throughout the twentieth century.

Gilman also trained Richard Ely at the Johns Hopkins dept. of economics. Ely later taught Woodrow Wilson, whom he describes as “unusual, brilliant”. Thus Gilman’s influence extended through Ely to Woodrow Wilson, who gave us the Federal Reserve System, the income tax, and the First World War.

Although American, the three founders of this order were educated at the University of Berlin, where they were indoctrinated in the Hegelian philosophy of determinism. This philosophy of education and government teaches that everyone can be controlled and must be controlled in order to achieve predetermined goals. It is the philosophy of Oriental despotism transferred to Europe and adapted to the greater individuality of the European peoples, from whom most Americans are descended.

**The Sealantic Fund**

Through the Sealantic Fund, the Rockefellers control American schools of theology and the religious institutions of America.

 **The General Education Board**

As founder Frederick T. Gates wrote in the General Education Board Occasional Paper No. 1: “In our dreams we have limitless resources and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands. The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and, unhampered by tradition, we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk.”

The members of the World Order regard everyone as a peasant; they have only contempt for those who are too naive to see that they are being robbed, tricked and enslaved.

Other original directors of General Education Board included Morris K. Jessup, a banker who had been treasurer of the Peabody and Slater Funds. He was also a director of Western Union - a Kuhn Loeb controlled company, Metropolitan Trust, and Atlantic Mutual Insurance; Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker Company, who served as president of Southern Educational Board, Tuskegee Institute, Union Theological Seminary, and Hampton Institute; Walter Hines Page, who as Ambassador to Britain helped involve America in World War I; and Sir Roderick Jones, chief of Reuters News Agency at its historic address, 24 Old Jewry, London, relates a bit of history in his autobiography, “A Life in Reuters,” a luncheon given by him for Gen. Smuts, Sir Starr Jameson, and Dr. Walter Hines Page (all three of whom had Rothschild connections), as follows:

“We dined in a private room at the Windham Club, the one in which twenty years later the terms of the abdication of King Edward VII were settled. We drifted on to the question of the U.S. entering the war, for which Britain and France so patiently waited. Dr. Page then revealed to us, under seal of secrecy, that he had received from the President that afternoon, a personal communication upon the strength of which he could affirm that, at last, the die was cast. Consequently, it was not without emotion that he found himself able to assure us that the U.S. would be at war with the Central Powers inside a week from that date. The Ambassador’s assurance was correct to the day. We dined on Friday, March 30. On April 2 President Wilson asked Congress to declare a State of War with Germany. On April 6, the U.S. was at war.”

This conversation clearly shows the connection between the director of a “charity” designed to control the education of every citizen of the United States, and its director who conspired to involve the United States citizens in a world war.

**General Education Board and** **George Foster Peabody.**

Another incorporator of the General Education Board was George Foster Peabody, a member of the family which had set up the Peabody Fund.

He married Katrina Trask, relict of Spencer Trask, a wealthy stockbroker who specialized in railroad issues. Their estate, Yaddo, a magnificent upstate mansion, was left as a foundation to provide writers and artists a place to work.

The grantees have been unanimously and relentlessly “liberal” in their philosophy and work, although they have failed to produce any significant contributions to American art or literature.

Spencer Trask had been killed when someone shunted a freight train onto the line carrying his sumptuous private car.

George Foster Peabody promptly moved into Yaddo with Katrina, and lived ten years with her before marrying her in 1921. She died shortly thereafter, and Peabody “adopted” a lissome young divorcee, Marjorie White, when he was informed the church would not allow him to marry her. He then appointed her sister, Elizabeth Ames as director of Yaddo, where she remained as virtual dictator for many years. The music room at Yaddo displays a large bronze plaque which reads, “George Foster Peabody, Lover of Men”.

Peabody was appointed the first director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914, serving during the crucial years of World War I, until 1921. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and later became a director of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Warm Springs Foundation, and the Hampton Institute.

Louise Ware wrote in her biography of Peabody, that “He (Peabody) added that the national crisis (World War I), when every man was needed, should insure the Negro opportunity.”

Peabody was chairman of Combustion Engineering Corporation; president of Broadway Realtors; director of Mexican Lead Company, Mexican Coal & Coke, Mexican National Railways, Tezuitlan Copper Refining and Smelting; and served as treasurer of the Democratic National Party.

Despite his “capitalist” background, Peabody was always an avowed Socialist.

Ware notes that he wrote to Norman Thomas, “I have always been most sympathetic to individual Socialist aspirations. I have particularly observed the Fabian System of England with hopeful anticipations.”

This admirer of Fabian Socialism is the man who helped install the General Education Board as the guiding force behind all educational developments in the United States since 1910.

The Springfield Republican noted in October 1866 that “For all who know anything of the subject know very well that Peabody and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence. They participated to the full in the common English distrust of our cause and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for our nation. No individual contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality than George Peabody & Co. and none made more money by the operation. All the money that Mr. Peabody is giving away so lavishly among our institutions of learning was gained by the speculations of his house in our misfortunes.”

This editorial was also reprinted in the New York Times on 31 October 1866. The writer did not know that Peabody was a front for the Rothschilds, or that the establishment of the Peabody Fund was intended to give them political and financial control of the impoverished South, or that it would inaugurate the “Era of the Foundations” as the controlling factor in American life.

**The Socialist ‘X’ Club dominated American education during the twentieth century**

Henry Luce’s Time magazine dubbed Kennan “America’s senior policy-maker”. He later became a fellow of the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton.

Kennan was the nephew and namesake of the George Kennan who operated as a Marxist agent for Jacob Schiff in Russia for many years before the Bolshevik Revolution, and was finally expelled by the Tsarist Government. Kennan’s pen-name “X” was a favorite identification of Socialist operatives.

In 1902, the Socialist “X” Club had been founded in New York by John Dewey, whose Socialist program has dominated American education during the twentieth century.

The other founders of the “X” Club were James T. Shotwell, founder of the League of Nations, United Nations and other unifying structures; Morris Hillquit - Communist candidate for Mayor of New York; Charles Edward Russell, and Rufus Weeks - vice president and managing director of New York Life, which was controlled by J.P. Morgan.

**Carnegie Foundations**

Although the name of Andrew Carnegie looms large on the roster of American foundations, for many years the five Carnegie foundations have been mere appendages of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Carnegie sold his steel interests to J.P. Morgan and the Rothschilds for El billion, but was not permitted to walk away with the money; like Cecil Rhodes, Rockefeller, and others, he was directed to put it into foundations which would carry out the program of the One World Order.

**1. The Carnegie Institution of Washington**

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was incorporated in 1909 by the following members:

* Delano, Frederic A.;
* Dodge, Cleveland H.;
* Gilman, Daniel Coit;
* Mills, Darius Ogden;
* Morrow, William E.;
* Root, Elihu; and
* White, Andrew Dickson.

Note that the original incorporators include two of the three incorporators of the Russell Trust, Gilman and White.

**2. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

In 1921, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was incorporated by the following members:

* Brookings, Robert S.;
* Davis, John W.;
* Delano, Frederic A.;
* Morrow, Dwight;
* Root, Elihu who became its first president;
* Shotwell, James T.

It is clear that the major foundations were all organized by the same small group of people, bankers and lawyers who function as front men for the World Order.

**James T. Shotwell** ably represented the goals of the World Order for more than sixty years. Born in Canada in 1874, he joined the staff of Columbia University in 1900 as a professor of history.

In 1916 he was invited by Colonel House to set up a study group, the ‘Inquiry’, with Walter Lippmann, to “study post-war political economic historical and legal developments,” although America had not been in the war. This formed the core of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Versailles which wrote the Peace Treaty.

In 1917, Shotwell became personal adviser to President Woodrow Wilson.

He was appointed official historian of the ACNP, and actually wrote the social security clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

He wrote a 150-volume history of World War I, published by Columbia. He had become a close friend of Herbert Hoover during the war, and advised him on setting up the Hoover Institution.

Shotwell organized the International Labor Conference, and joined the Carnegie Endowment in 1924.

In 1941, Shotwell led a Committee which demanded the release of Communist Party leader Earl Browder.

He joined the State Department in 1940, serving until 1944. When Franklin D.

Roosevelt asked him to join the State Department team of Alger Hiss, Henry Wallace and Sumner Welles to organize the United Nations, Shotwell was already Chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of the Peace, which he had set up in 1939, before the war started, just as he had done in 1916.

Shotwell was Honorary Chairman of the San Francisco Conference to Organize the United Nations with Alger Hiss. When Hiss was arrested, Shotwell succeeded him as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Please find list for trustees and other member in 1948 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with special reference to Philip C. Jessup listed in Footnote 10.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had offices in Washington and in New York at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. It also had a $46 million endowment, and annual expenses of $3 million.

**3. The Institute of Pacific Relations**

Philip C. Jessup, a key member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace trustees, was also Chairman of the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), a hotbed of Communist intrigue and espionage.

The Institute of Pacific Relations had financed the Soviet spy, Richard Sorge, when he set up his network in Japan.

Laurence Rockefeller served as secretary at the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The McCarran Committee reported the following regarding the Institute of Pacific Relations:

“The IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence.”

In June, 1945, the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided the offices of the Institute of Pacific Relations’ Amerasia Magazine, confiscated 1800 stolen confidential government documents, and arrested several Communist spies.

The following year, the Rockefeller Foundation gave the Institute of Pacific Relations $233,000.

Jessup was a member of the wealthy Stotesbury family, partners of J.P. Morgan. His brother John Jessup was a wealthy banker, president of Equitable Trust Company, director of Coca Cola and Diamond State Telephone Company.

**4. Consumers Union**

The Consumers Union was organized by Warne, Arthur Kallet, Dewcy Palmer,

Frank Palmer - an organizer with the IWW, James Gilman, Julius Hochman and Adelaide Schulkind.

Warne wrote his thesis about the “cooperative” movement for Paul Douglas at the University of Chicago. After Consumers Union employees threatened to go on strike “they reluctantly decided to pay salaries 'competitive with capitalist organizations”.

Management member history of the Consumers Union is listed in Footnote 11.

**5.** **The Carnegie Corporation of New York**

The Carnegie Corporation was incorporated in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie and Elihu Root, who had been Secretary of War under McKinley and Secretary of Interior under Theodore Roosevelt, lawyer for J.P. Morgan, who took charge of the Carnegie fortune for the program of the World Order.

In 1980, the Carnegie Corporation of New York had assets of $346 million, and expenditures $13 million.

For information on the management history of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, please see Footnote 12.

**The John and Mary Markel Foundation**

The Carnegie foundations also interlock with the John and Mary Markel Foundation established in 1927 with $50 million. It dispenses largely to journalists who espouse the goals of the One World Order.

Markel was the biggest coal operator in the United States, partners with the Roosevelt and Delano family in Kentania Coal Corporation, which obtained millions of acres for a few cents an acre from impoverished residents of Kentucky and Tennessee, and hauled billions of dollars of coal from their holdings.

In 1933, Roosevelt called on Markel to help settle the coal strike.

The first president of Markel Foundation was Frank C. Vanderlip, member of the Jekyll Island team which wrote the Federal Reserve Act in 1910.

Lloyd N. Morrissette became the president and he was the vice president at the Carnegie Corporation in 1967, formerly chairman the Rand Corporation, and the director American Council on Germany.

The management history of the Markel Foundation is listed in Footnote 13.

The Carnegie and Markel Foundations also interlock with the American Council on Germany, founded in 1952, which exercises control over the “free” nation of West Germany. Its director was David Klein, who was in the United States Foreign Service in 1947, a Russian Specialist at the American State Department in 1950, and served in Moscow 1952-54, was a political officer in Bonn 1957-60, and a United States Minister to Berlin in 1971-79.

Together with the German Marshall Fund, the Markel Foundation maintains tight control over the German government, academic life, and communications in this militarily occupied country.

These German associated groups had their origin in the Morgenthau Plan, which resolved to lay Germany waste after World War II.

They maintain ironclad censorship in Germany; continue to split Germany into two

nations, in order to protect the borders of the Soviet Union (a primary concern), with ruthless economic exploitation of the German people at the hands of the international bankers, and extort huge reparations payments from the German workers, who have already paid more than $30 billion since the end of the second World War.

**The German Marshall Fund**

The $21 million German Marshall Fund, which has been a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency, was headquartered in Washington and spent $5 million a year supervising German affairs.

The management history for the German Marshall Fund is given in Footnote 14.

**The American International Corporation**

In 1915, the American International Corporation was formed in New York. Its principal goal was the coordination of aid, particularly financial assistance, to the Bolsheviks which had previously been provided by Schiff and other bankers on an informal basis.

The new firm was funded by J.P. Morgan, the Rockefellers, and the National City Bank.

Chairman of the Board was Frank Vanderlip, former president of National City, and member of the Jekyll Island group which wrote the Federal Reserve Act in 1910;

Directors of the Anglo International Corporation were Pierre DuPont; Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb Company; George Herbert Walker - grandfather of Vice President George H. Bush; William Woodward - director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Robert S. Lovett - right-hand man of the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb Union Pacific Railroad; Percy Rockefeller; John DiRyan; J.A. Stillman - son of James Stillman (principal organizer of the National City Bank); A.H. Wiggin and Beekman Winthrop.

On the 11th of November 1918, the New York Times headlined, “REDS GRIP ON GERMANY: Königsberg, Frankfurt-on-Main, Strasburg now controlled by Spartacist Soviets”.

On the 12th of November 1918, the New York Times stated, “The revolution in Germany is today, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact.”

On the same day, the New York Times headlined, “Splendor Reigns Again; Jewels Ablaze” – The occasion was a gala evening at the Metropolitan Opera, with Caruso and Homer signing Samson and Delilah. Attending were the Otto Khans with the French Consul-General; George F. Bakers and his sister Mrs. Goadby Loew; Cornelius Vanderbilt and his daughters; the Whitneys, the J.P. Morgans, and the E.T. Stotesburys; the Fricks; Mrs. Bernard Baruch whose husband was in Europe on important business; and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. These celebrants were **also the principal investors in the American International Corporation, which also financed the Bolshevik** **Revolution** in Russia.

The 1928 list of the American International Corporation directors included Percy Rockefeller; Pierre DuPont; Elisha Walker of Kuhn, Loeb Company; and Frank Altschul of Lazard Freres.

**American International Corporation and Guaranty Trust**

In their program of aiding the Communists, the American International Corporation worked closely with Guaranty Trust of New York (later renamed to Morgan Guaranty Trust).

Guaranty Trust’s directors in 1903 included George F. Baker, founder of the First National Bank; August Belmont, representative of the Rothschilds; E.H. Harriman, founder of Union Pacific Railroad; former vice president of the United States Levi Morton, who was also a director of United States Steel and the Union Pacific; Henry H. Rogers, partner of John D. Rockefeller in Standard Oil, and also a director of Union Pacific; H. McK. Twombly, who married the daughter of William Vanderbilt, and became the director of fifty banks and industries; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney.

These same men financed Woodrow Wilson’s political campaigns, and it was these same men to whom Wilson referred in his opening address to the Paris Peace Conference when he said, “There is moreover a voice calling for these definitions of principles and purposes which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. There are men in the United States of the finest temper who are in sympathy with Bolshevism because it appears to them to offer that regime of opportunity to the individual which they desire to bring about.”

(Reference: “The Great Conspiracy Against Russia”, by Seghers and Kahn.)

The men of “the finest temper”, to whom Wilson referred, included the Morgans and the Rockefellers. The movement which they support of a ‘One World Order’ does not really allow opportunity for the individual, but rather the lifelong imposition of economic slavery on a worldwide basis.

**Lenin’s Program**

Americans “of the finest temper” who chose Lenin to do their work, did so because he had outlined the plan they wanted in“The Threatening Catastrophe” in September, 1917, as follows:

“1. Nationalization of the banks. Ownership of capital which is manipulated by the banks is not lost or changed when the banks are nationalized and fused into one state bank, so that it is possible to reach a stage where the state knows whither and how, from where and at what time millions and billions are flowing. Only control over bank operations providing they are merged into one state bank will allow, simultaneously with other measures which can easily be put into effect the actual levying of income tax without concealment of property and income. The state for the first time would be in a position to survey all the monetary operations, then to control them, then to regulate economic life. FINALLY, to obtain millions and billions for large state operations, without paying the capitalist gentlemen sky-high commissions for their services. It would facilitate the nationalization of syndicates, abolition of commercial secrets, and the nationalization of the insurance business; facilitate the control of and the compulsory organization of labor into unions, and the regulation of consumption. The nationalization of banks would make circulation of checks compulsory by law for all the rich, and introduce the confiscation of property for concealing incomes. The five points of the desired program then, are nationalization of the banks, nationalization of the syndicates, the abolition of commercial secrets, and the compulsory organization of the population into consumer associations.”

It was the publication of this program which catapulted Lenin into the leadership of Russia via the Bolshevik Revolution. In 1917, Frank Vanderlip publicly referred to Lenin as “the modern version of George Washington.”

The Lenin program was not only the program of Soviet Russia – it was the program of Roosevelt’s New Deal, Truman’s Socialism, the post-war Labour Government in England, and the guiding principle of subsequent American Administrations.

The Labour Government of England proved Lenin’s dictum that the ownership of capital is not affected by the nationalization of the banks, when they nationalized the Bank of England.

The Lenin program is the entire program of the United States Internal Revenue Service, “the actual levying of income tax without concealment of property or income”, and “the confiscation of property for concealing incomes”.

The Lenin program is the program of the big rich precisely because it abolishes private property, and puts it under the control of the state. The state is controlled by the big rich, the masters of the One World Order plan.

The definitive authority of the Lenin program captured the attention of the financiers. Here was the opportunity to subdue and control all future competition with the power of a totalitarian state, to stifle future development, and to hold the entire population of the world in thrall to their greed. This program took Lenin back to Moscow to seize the government by force and to rule by terrorism.

In “Germany and the Russian Revolution”, we find Telegram No. 952 D 2615, State Secretary to Minister in Copenhagen: “Your Embassy is authorized to pay one million rubles to Helphand. The corresponding sum should be drawn from the Legation assets.

The reply to that telegram from the Minister of Copenhagen on the 23rd of January 1916 to ‘Dr. Helphand’ was as follows:

“The sum of a million rubles already reached Petrograd, and devoted to the purposes for which it was intended.”

On the 8th of May 1916, Berlin requested 130,000 M. for Russian propaganda.

Under Secretary State to the Minister in Bern, telegram No. 348 read as follows:

“It was considered advantageous to Germany to bring out the members of Lenin’s party, the Bolsheviks, who are about forty in number. The special train will be under military escort.”

Vernadsky referred to the funding of the Bolshevik Revolution in his book “Life of Lenin”, as follows:

“In the autumn of 1915, the German Russian Social Democrat Parvus Helphand

(Israel Lazarevitch) who had formerly been active in the Revolution of 1905, announced the paper published by him in Berlin, ‘The Bell’, his mission to ‘serve as an intellectual link between the armed Germans and the revolutionary Russian proletariat ...... During the war Helphand was engaged in furnishing supplies to the

Germany army in huge quantities, and so considerable amounts of money passed through his hands.... A railway car in which were Lenin, Martov, and other exiles was attached to the train leaving for Germany from Switzerland on April 8, 1917.

“On April 13, Lenin embarked on the steamer sailing from Sassnitz to Sweden. So the trip through Germany took at least four days.”

The Leninists quickly exhausted the funds advanced by the Germans when they reached Russia, and once again the Bolshevik bid for absolute power seemed in doubt. Lenin turned to his powerful friend in the White House for financial aid. Wilson promptly sent Elihu Root - a **Kuhn Loeb lawyer** and former Secretary of State, to Russia with $20 million from his Special War Fund, to be given to the Bolsheviks. This was revealed in Congressional Hearings on Russian Bonds, HJ

8714. U5, which shows the financial statement of Woodrow Wilson’s expenditure of the $100 million voted him by Congress as a Special War Fund. The statement, showing the expenditure of $20 million in Russia by Root’s Special War Mission to

Russia is also recorded in the Congressional Record dated the 2nd of September 1919, as given by Wilson’s secretary, Joseph Tumulty.

J.P. Morgan & Company also rushed financial assistance to the beleaguered Lenin terrorists. Henry P. Davison, J.P. Morgan’s right-hand man (also a member of the Jekyll Island team which secretly wrote the Federal Reserve Act in 1910), had raised $370 million in cash for the Red Cross during World War I, of which several millions were brought to the Russians by Robins team. Colonel Raymond Robins, who headed this Red Cross Mission to Russia on behalf of the Morgans, was aided in this ‘charitable’ work by Frank Vanderlip - chairman of American International Corporation, and William Boyce Thompson - another director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Major Harold H. Swift, head of the meat packing family, also accompanied Robins on this mission of ‘mercy’. Swift used the occasion to garner a $10 million meat order for his brother-in-law, Edward Morris of Morris Company. On the 22nd of January 1920, the Soviets ordered another $50 million of meat from Morris Company.

Wall Street lawyer Thomas D. Thatcher was also a key man of the Robins mission of mercy.

The involvement of the J.P. Morgan firm with the Bolshevik Revolution is revealed in Harold Nicholson’s biography of Dwight Morrow (Morrow was the father-in-law of Charles Lindbergh Jr.) as follows:

“His (Morrow’s) interest in Russia dated from March 1917 when Thomas D. Thatcher, his law partner, had been a member of the American Red Cross Mission during the revolution. It was strengthened by his friendship with Alex Gumberg, who had come to New York as representative of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate. ‘I have felt,’ he wrote in May 1927, ‘which the time would come when something would have to be done for Russia.’ He was himself active in furthering official relations between Soviet emissaries and the State Dept., and he provided M. Litvinov with a warm letter of recommendation to Sir Arthur Salter in Geneva. Nor was this all. When in Paris he gave a dinner party at Foyot’s to which he invited M. Rakovsky and other Soviet representatives.”

It was noted that Morrow’s actions might be have been understandable in a professor of economics at Polytechnic U., but they were questionable from a partner of the world’s most prominent banking firm.

Alex Gumberg was no mewling social worker but a hardcore propagandist, who returned to the United States in 1918 as Trotsky’s literary agent, and promptly placed two Trotsky manuscripts with publishers. Gumberg also became consultant to Chase National Bank, and Simpson Thatcher and Bartlett. He had been business manager of the Soviet paper Novy Mir during the first months of the revolution in Russia. When Raymond Robins’ Red Cross Mission arrived in Russia, Gumberg served as interpreter and advisor to the Mission, working closely with Thatcher.

Cyrus Vance, who served as Carter’s Secretary of State, had also been a director of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a senior partner of Simpson Thatcher and Bartlett.

The international financiers, advised by Gumberg, launched a worldwide propaganda campaign (same as what they did later on in South Africa) to sell the Bolsheviks as idealists, selfless humanitarians, and the modern disciples of Christ who wished only to spread brotherhood and universal love throughout the world. Their statements of equality and humanity conflicted to the backdrop of the machine guns steadily chattering in Russia as the “disciples of love” massacred millions of women and children, but none of their devout admirers in the United States heard this as an excuse to murder.

From the outset, the “humanitarians” showed an excessive concern for the material wealth which they had seized from its rightful owners. The New York Times referred to a dispatch from Petrograd on the 30th of January 1918 as follows:

“The people’s commissaries have decreed a State Monopoly of gold. Churches, museums and other public institutions are required to place their gold articles at the disposal of the State. Gold articles belonging to private persons must be handed over to the State. Informants will receive one-third of the value of the articles.”

Lenin also referred to gold at that time as follows: “The Soviet Union must carefully save its gold. When living with the wolves, howl like the wolves.”

One of the first orders issued by the new Soviet regime was: “The banking business is declared a state monopoly.” This was signed by Lenin, Krylenko, Podvolsky and Gorbunov.

**120 Broadway**

During the early 1920’s, 120 Broadway not only housed Equitable Life, but also:

* The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, whose directors were enthusiastically supporting the Bolsheviks;
* The American International Corporation, which had been organized to aid the Soviet Union;
* Weinberg and Posner, which received a $3 million order for machinery from the Soviet Union in 1919, and whose vice president was Ludwig Martens, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States;
* John McGregor Grant, whose operations were financed by Olaf Aschberg of Nya Banken, Stockholm, who had transmitted large sums furnished by the Warburgs for the Bolshevik Revolution;
* The London agent of Nya Banken was the British Bank of North Commerce, whose chairman was Earl Grey, a close associate of Cecil Rhodes – Grant had been blacklisted by the United States Government for his support of Germany during World War I;
* On the top floor of 120 Broadway was the exclusive Bankers Club. These were the organizers of the World Order. Their instrument of power was gold. The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia noted, “Under socialist economic conditions, gold is also a universal equivalent, used as a measure of value and a scale of prices. The gold content of the Soviet rouble was established at .0987412 grams as per Jan. 1, 1961. In the world socialist market gold is used as the universal money.”

**The Hoover Institution**

Because of growing Congressional outcry against the vast expenditures of the major foundations on behalf of Communist revolutionary causes, the World Order decided to give the American people some “anti-Communist” foundations, based in the Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution.

The Hoover group is generally thought to be conservative, but on examining their personnel and directors, we find the same international crowd of Bolsheviks and financiers.

Although the “butcher paper weeklies” such as The Nation issued grim warnings that the Hoover Institution was deeply engaged in the practice of “cold war anti-Communism”, the New York Times noted that the Hoover Institute was surprisingly liberal. Seymour Martin Lipset, who voted for John Anderson in 1980, took a survey of the 25 Hoover fellows in 1984; he found 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 3 independent, and one who was not a citizen.

The Hoover Institution was founded at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California in 1919 with a donation of $50,000 from Herbert Hoover. He had been a member of the first graduating class at Stanford, founded with a bequest from Leland Stanford, the Southern Pacific railroad tycoon. His only son, Leland Stanford Jr. died in a hotel room in Florence, Italy at the age of fifteen. His grieving mother became the prey of a number of spiritualists, one of whom persuaded her to start a spiritualist university, founded on such mystical Eastern teachings, as “The balance between night and day is the balance of the world”, “The mainspring of the movement of the world” and “Life and death is the great secret of immortality.”

Because of the difficulty of organizing these doctrines into a coherent academic curriculum, Mrs. Stanford was dissuaded from the idea of a “spiritualist” university, and the present Stanford University then came into being. Reputedly “conservative”, it has in fact been dominated by Harvard Liberals for many years.

Management history of the Hoover Institution is discussed in Footnote 15.

Herbert Hoover founded the Hoover Institution at the suggestion of three men, Andrew Dickson White, Daniel Coit Gilman, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford. The Newsweek issue on 7 June 1959 noted that Hoover said, “In 1915 while head of the Committee on Relief in Belgium, I happened to read some remarks by President Andrew White of Cornell made at a conference on the disappearance of contemporaneous documents and fugitive literature.” Hoover said that he resolved to institute a search of Europe after the war to obtain documents and preserve them in an academic setting. Gilman and Wilbur aided him in planning this program.

Both White and Gilman were original incorporators of the Russell Trust, which has dominated American education for a century.

Wilbur requested that Hoover install this collection of wartime documents at Stanford. Wilbur also served as director of the Rockefeller Foundation 1923-40, and General Education Board, 1930-40. His nephew and successor as president at Stanford, Richard Lyman, later became president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Wilbur also served as Secretary of the Interior in Hoover’s Cabinet 1929-33. During this period, he signed the contracts for Hoover Dam, having thought up that name. The dam was not completed until after FD Roosevelt took office, who ordered his Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes, to change the name to Boulder Dam.

Hoover pointed out in his Memoirs that “two-thirds of the work had been done during the Hoover Administration, all contracts were let as Hoover Dam, as was customary with many presidents with works named after them when these works were done during their administrations; on May 8, 1933, Secretary Ickes, on orders from Roosevelt changed the name to Boulder Dam.”

Roosevelt dedicated the dam on 30 September 1933 without mentioning Hoover, or the fact that most of the work had been done during the Hoover Administration.

On the 10th of March 1947, the House unanimously voted to change the name back to Hoover Dam. Hoover wrote to Congressman Jack Z. Anderson, who had sponsored the bill, “When a President of the U.S. tears one’s name down that is a public defamation and an insult. I am grateful to you for removing it.”

The Hoover Institution played an important role in the Reagan Administration.

**Herbert Hoover drew the attention of the Rothschilds as a mining stock promoter**

As a mining stock promoter in London, Hoover had been barred from dealing on the London Stock Exchange, and his associate, who apparently took the rap, went to prison for several years. The incident brought Hoover to the favorable attention of the Rothschilds, who made him a director of their firm, Rio Tinto. Chairman was Lord Milner, who founded the Round Tables, which later became the Royal Institute of International Affairs and its subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations.

(i) **Hoover and the Food Division for relief in Belgium**

The Report of the National Committee stated that “The National Committee and its subsidiary organizations were not subject to control of the Belgian Public administration and neither was it accountable to the Public as a public authority. The National Committee existed by itself according to the will of its founders and those who had given it their support. That is why it was sovereign in the decisions it made and excluded all control of its actions by the Public.”

Hamill stated that “From its commencement, the Food Division had been organized and conducted on a commercial basis. The Commission for Relief in Belgium raised its sale prices to the National Committee by an amount equivalent to the profit that had formerly been taken by it. Hoover referred to this as ‘benevolence’.”

**Hoover and Francqui set off the Boxer Rebellion in China**

Francqui had previously been a partner of Hoover in the Kaipeng coal mine swindle in China, which set off the Boxer Rebellion, the Chinese vowing to kill all “white devils” in China; and the Congo atrocities, where Francqui was remembered by the sobriquet, “the Butcher of the Congo”. He was an ideal choice to be partner in a benevolent enterprise.

**Hoover and Francqui partnered in the Food Relief for Belgium**

The National Committee report published in 1919 showed that as of the 31st of December 1918 the Committee had spent $260 million.

In 1921, trying to make the accounts balance, this figure was revised upward to $442 million showed as spent during the same period. However, $182 million was unaccounted for.

In December 1918, Francqui showed expenditure for relief of $40 million, four times as much as for any previous month, although the war was now over.

**The members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium team have subsequently played a very prominent role in the history of America**

On the 13th of January 1932, the New York Times reported widespread attacks on Hoover in the Belgian press, “that President Hoover, during his Belgian Relief days, had manifestly been party to a scheme to make money out of Belgium.”

Hoover was then appointed United States Food Administrator in Washington.

Although the operation was principally run by Lewis L. Strauss of Kuhn, Loeb Company, Hoover still depended heavily on his longtime associate, Edgar Rickard.

On the 13th of November 1918, Hoover sent a letter to President Wilson requesting authority for Edgar Rickard “to act in my stead” while he was in Europe.

Wilson signed the letter as the 16th of November 1918 as follows:

“Whereas by virtue of exec. order Nov. 16, 1918, Edgar Rickard now exercises all powers heretofore delegated to Herbert Hoover as U.S. Food Administrator.”

On the 16th of December 1918, Wilson sent an executive order to the State Department, “Please pay at once to the U.S. Food Administration Grain Corporation. $5 million from my fund for National Security and Defense.” The order was referred to the Secretary of Treasury for payment and approved.

Justice Brandeis biography by Mason noted that “Norman Hapgood wrote Brandeis from London Jan. 10, 1917, ‘Herbert Hoover is the most interesting man I know. You will enjoy his experience in diplomacy, finance etc. in England, France, Belgium and Germany!” In early February he talked with justice Brandeis, who arranged for him to see Senator McAdoo, Wilson’s son-in-law, leading to Hoover’s appointment as United States Food Administrator.

Rickard assumed the title of “Acting Food Administrator in Washington” according to a letter from Herbert Hoover on the 17th of January 1919, which stated “since my departure to come to conference in Paris.”

The United States Food Administration was then split into four divisions, Sugar Equalization Board, Belgian Relief, United States Grain Corporation and United States Shipping Board.

On the 21st of January 1919, the New York Times noted the Senate debate in which Hoover was assailed for his proposed $100 million request for aid to Europe. The plan was criticized by Senator Penrose and Senator Gore as one that would unload the surplus of American meat packers in Europe.

Senator Penrose asked Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader if Hoover “is an American citizen and has ever voted in an American election?” Martin retorted, “I do not propose to be drawn into such irrelevantism as that”. Penrose then declared, “I do not believe he is a citizen of the U.S., who has taken no oath of office, and whose allegiance is in doubt.” The criticism so piqued Hoover that he signed a letter of resignation reciting his “four years of public service without remuneration.” It was never submitted and turned up many years later in the personal papers of his assistant, Lewis L. Strauss.

The New York Times noted on the 4th of September 1919 that Edgar Rickard had made a speech at Stanford University vigorously promoting the League of Nations.

Hoover and Colonel House were also working together to obtain Senate approval and public approval for Wilson’s League of Nations plan.

The members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium team have subsequently played a very prominent role in the history of the United States. Hoover became Secretary of Commerce and later President of the United States.

A team from Hoover Institution moved into Washington in 1980 as the vanguard of a “conservative” administration. Prentiss Gray, Hoover’s assistant in the United States Food Administration, became president of J.Henry Schroder Banking Corporation in 1922. Julius H. Barnes, another Hoover associate, became Chairman of J. Henry Schroder Bank. It has been mentioned that a surplus of “relief funds” subsequently purchased a number of American corporations. Barnes became president of Pitney Bowes, Pejepscot Paper, General Bronze, Barnes-Ames Corporation, Northwest Bancorporation, and Erie & St. Lawrence Corporation.

The public and company positions held by Edgar Rickard (Hoover’s partner since 1909), along with members Prentiss Gray and Robert Grant of the United States Food Administration, are discussed in Footnote 16.

These investment firms were organized by Belgian capitalist Captain Alfred Lowenstein, who mysteriously vanished from his plane while flying over the English Channel.

While his closest advisers pursued their multi-million dollar careers, Herbert Hoover remained dedicated to his ideals of public service. He became Secretary of Commerce, and chose as his secretary Christian A. Herter, who had been his secretary at the Belgian Relief Commission, 1920-21, and had also been secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

He was secretary to Hoover 1919-24 at Commerce; married into the Pratt family of Standard Oil, who gave their Manhattan mansion as headquarters for the Centre of Foreign Relations, and he was later appointed Secretary of State.

(ii) **Hoover cast aside Donovan, who had kept him in politics, for being a Catholic to keep his popularity**

Although “Wild Bill” Donovan had served Hoover faithfully for four years while he sought the nomination to the Presidency, Hoover did not hesitate to cast him aside when he became a political liability because of his Catholic religion. The New York Times noted on 17 June 1928, “W.A. Bechtel of San Francisco sent a congratulatory telegram to the nominee, ‘In behalf of the construction industry we congratulate the Republican Party on its selection of a candidate for chief Engineer of the greatest business in the world for the next four years, one of our fellow Californians who has shown yourself deserving of this great honor.”

(iii) **Hoover as Secretary of Commerce**

During his career at the Department of Commerce in the United States, Hoover took part in multi-million dollar free enterprises for his personal gain, which is discussed in Footnote 17 - Hoover as Secretary of Commerce.

(iv) **Hoover collected all wartime records internationally**

Information on the records kept by various governments before, during and after wars have been collected and kept at the Hoover library which Hoover started after the First World War. Many of these records have been sealed indefinitely.

More information on the Hoover library is given in Footnote 18.

The collection of records held at the Hoover library is composed of 24% from North America, 26% Russia and Eastern Europe; 27% Western Europe, and 1.8% Latin America.

Page 5 of the ‘Guide’ notes that the collection was inspired by two historians, Andrew D. White - president of Cornell; and Ephraim Adams of Stanford.

Examples of the collection include the following:

No. 2358 - the Paris files of the Czarist Secret Police;

No. 2373 - the files of the Imperial Russian Okhrana (secret police);

No. 2382 - a list of the atrocities committed by Soviet political agents in Kiev.

On June 25, 1962, Alfred Kohlberg (known as the head of the China Lobby) died; he left 15 cabinets of papers which were restricted until 1991.

The Max. E. Fleischmann Foundation spent $250,000 for Boris Nikolaevsky’s

40-year collection of Russian documents, which were then presented to

Hoover Institution.

The Hoover collection also includes the personal diaries of Joseph Goebbels and Heinrich Himmler, the files of Basil Malakoff, Soviet Ambassador in Washington 1919-26, the files of the Bank for International Settlements, and the official Japanese records of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**Hoover’s collection included secret files from the German War Council and the Tsar’s personal library**

Hoover’s collection also included the complete secret files of the German War Council during World War I, a gift from President Ebert; Mata Hari’s diary, and sixty rare volumes from the Tsar’s personal library. Many of the collections were permanently sealed.

(v) **The Stanford University**

The Stanford University, which was greatly supported by the Hoover Institution, is discussed in greater detail in Footnote 19 – The Stanford University

(vi) **Hoover personnel were the chief advisers of the Goldwater campaign**

The New York Times Index for the period of Hoover’s presidency, 1929-33, contains no references to either Stanford or the Hoover Library.

On the 23rd of June 1933, the Times noted that the ex-President would maintain an office at Stanford. Instead, he took a suite at New York’s Waldorf Astoria, and spent the remainder of his life there. Although he was rarely seen at the Hoover Institution, he presided over the annual gatherings of the West Coast powerhouse Bohemian Grove, and was viewed as its reigning figure.

In 1964, Campbell and other Hoover personnel were the chief advisers of the Goldwater campaign; within two decades they had become the most influential policy-makers at the White House.

1. **President Reagan and the Hoover Institution**

Reagan donated his papers to the Hoover Institution before his term as president to the United States of America was up. Reagan was considered an honorary fellow of the Hoover Institution, but was never part of the administration.

Lipset, a longtime senior fellow member of the Hoover Institute, was quoted in an interview in the New York Times as follows: “Over half the senior fellows here are not right-wingers, not even conservatives; they are leftwing Democrats and Socialists.”

These were the architects of Reagan’s “rightwing” administration, the usual flimflam in which the same Marxists are projected as the inspired libertarians of a world run by the “Hard Right”.

The head of Reagan’s Presidential Transition Team on cabinet appointments in 1980 was W. Glenn Campbell, Harvard graduate and head of Hoover Institution;

Reagan’s adviser on social security was his wife, Rita Ricardo Campbell.

More than half of the Hoover staff went to Washington with Reagan.

Richard Starr and Peter Duignan were his advisers on foreign policy. Duignan had received fellowships from Ford, Rockefeller, & Guggenheim;

Thomas Gale Moore was Reagan’s expert on energy policy;

Paul Craig Roberts became assistant Secretary for the Department of Treasury; Richard V. Allen, who had been on the staff of the Hoover Institution since 1966, served on National Security Council 1969, deputy assistant to the President 1969-70, and later became Reagan’s assistant for national security affairs;

Martin Anderson, senior fellow at Hoover Institution 1971-81, became Reagan’s assistant for policy development. He thought up the boondoggle of “Urban Enterprise Zones”.

One of the “Hoover Hotshots” on Reagan’s team was described in the ‘Omni’ March 1984 Continuum as follows:

“Honegger Hotline: Pres. aide Barbara Honegger was hired by Martin Anderson at Hoover Institution while writing a book on the draft; she wore a scarab necklace and was the first graduate in experimental psychology at John F. Kennedy University, Olinda, Calif.; she had advised Reagan to decide against underground shells of MX missiles because psychics would target them; she had him put 5500 additional warheads on our 33 nuclear submarines because psychic brainwaves are absorbed by the churning sea. Despite Anderson’s protests, she was finally ushered out of the White House.”

Campbell’s Presidential Transition Team spent $l million from donors plus $2 million provided by Congress, but could not get a single “right-winger” installed on Reagan’s staff. The largest payment went to longtime liberal Joseph Califano, who was paid 886,047.93 for representing Alexander Haig at his Senate confirmation hearings as Secretary of State. “Right-winger” Haig said Califano was an old-time friend. The deputy director of the Transition Team, Verne Orr, served as comptroller of the Reagan campaign, and later became Secretary of the Air Force.

**American governance of money was influenced through the dominance of the House of Rothschilds on the Austrian national debt**

In June 1981, the Hoover Institution held a gala reception at the Sheraton Carlton in Washington, with many White House officials present. They had effectively short-circuited all of Reagan’s campaign promises for lower taxes, decreased government spending, and the goal of “getting the government off of our backs”.

Milton Friedman, a highly regarded member of the Hoover Institution, was credited with bringing economic disaster to Chile, Israel, the United States, and other countries in which his “monetarist” theories have been introduced.

Friedman’s “monetarism” is the same old bankers’ swindle of endless creation of more interest bearing debt money, requiring ever increasing taxes merely to meet the interest payments. He and Jack Kemp pushed for a “flat tax” to lock money borrowers into a tax corral from which they can never hope to escape.

Friedman came to the Hoover in 1977 as senior research fellow, simultaneously accepting a post as economic consultant to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He and his consort, Murray Rothbard, dominate a closely interlocked network of “hard money” “conservative” groups, which included the Heritage Foundation, Mont Pelerine Society, Cato Institute, Ludwig von Mises Institute, and the American Enterprise Institute, which hold banquet meetings, always with no visible result. Their mentor is the late Ludwig von Mises, born in Austria, and founder of “the Austrian School of Economics”, who taught at New York University from 1946 until his death. The Institute was later run by his widow, Margit Herzfeld, to whom President Reagan said at a testimonial dinner for her husband, “You don’t know how often I consult the books of your husband before making a decision.”

At the age of 16, Milton Friedman became the protégé of Arthur Burns at Rutgers and Columbia. Their economic principles stemmed from the “Viennese School” founded by Karl Menger and Eugen von Bauwerk.

Merger taught von Hayek, Eric Voegelin and Fritz Machluys. At that time Vienna was dominated by the House of Rothschild, which had controlled the national debt of Austria since the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Austria’s Tyrol silver mines were owned by the Rothschilds, as were her railways. Empress Elizabeth’s closest friend was Julie de Rothschild, sister of Baron Albert, head of the Austrian House.

**Rita Ricardo, married to the director of the Hoover library, influenced labor wages in America through Ronald Reagan.**

Wesley Campbell, director of the Hoover library in 1960, married Rita Ricardo, who continued to use her maiden name. She was a direct descendant of the famed economist, David Ricardo, whose theory of rent was appropriated by Karl Marx. Ricardo also originated “the law of wages”, which states that workers must be limited to a bare subsistence wage, the amount controlled by “taxation”. Ricardo also regarded workers as mere producers of “labor-time”, a theory which Marx adopted as basic to his concept of labor. It embodies the classic parasitic view that the host exists only to produce sustenance for the parasite, and has no right to the products and gains of his own labor. An article in “CHANGE”, October 1981 states that Rita Ricardo “helped shape Reagan’s thinking on social security and national health insurance”, both of which are applied as taxation on the worker’s income.

1. **Funding for the Hoover Institution by the American government**

On Jan. 7, 1975, President Ford signed a $30 million scholarship bill; tacked onto it was a $7 million grant to the Hoover Institution. The Department of Justice gave the Hoover Institution $600,000 to study crime.

1. **Hoover’s Palo Alto Brain Trust**

The New York Times on 24 March 1935 referred to “Hoover’s Palo Alto Brain Trust”, although the Brain Trust did not take power in Washington until 1980.

**Hull House**

In Chicago, Jane Adams of Hull House had been for five years a protégé of Beatrice Webb, founder of the Fabian Society.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Footnote 9: Management history of the Russell Sage Foundation**

**Trustee:**

* **Beardsley Ruml** was a trustee of Russell Sage Foundation from 1928-33.

**Board Members:**

* **Delano, Frederic A.**

For many years the most prominent figure on Sage’s board was Frederic A. Delano, who was born in Hong Kong, where his father, Captain Warren Delano, was engaged in the opium trade.

An uncle of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Delano was an original member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors in 1914, and was later named by his nephew as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

He was an original incorporator of Brookings Institution, Carnegie Institution, and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, director of the Smithsonian Museum, Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Belgian American Educational Foundation set up by Herbert Hoover in World War I, chairman Natl Planning Board 1934-43.

His wife’s sister married Ed Burling, who founded the Washington law firm of

Covington Rc Burling, whose partners later included Dean Acheson and Donald Hiss, brother of Alger.

Frederic A. Delano married Mathilda Peasley of Chicago; Edward Burling married her sister Louise.

They were the daughters of a railroad tycoon, James C. Peasley of the Burlington Railroad, also president of the National State Bank.

Judge J. Harry Covington and Edward Burling founded the law firm of Covington and Burling in Washington in 1919. Covington, a Maryland congressman, had been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington, D.C., by Woodrow Wilson as a reward for voting for the passage of the Federal Reserve Act.

In 1918, Wilson appointed Covington as United States Railroad Commissioner. Covington was a director of Kennecott Copper and Union Trust.

Wilson had also appointed Edward Burling chief counsel of the U.S. Shipping Board. He served in this post from 1917-1919, working closely with Herbert Hoover and Prentiss Gray, later of J. Henry Schroder Co.

Delano’s sister was Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park, N.Y.; his son-in-law was James L. Houghtaling, who was special attaché at the American Embassy in

Petrograd during the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 (he later wrote Diary of the Russian Revolution) Federal Emergency Administration 1933, Commissioner of Naturalization and Immigration 1937-90, War Finance, Dept of the Treasury 1944-46; chairman Fair Employment Board Civil Service Commission 1949-52, his mother was a Peabody of Boston;

* **Herma Hill Kaye –** chairman; also a leading Women’s Rights organizer; and trustee of the Rosenberg Foundation;
* **Marshall A. Robinson** – president; also director of Ford Foundation and Herbert Hoover’s Belgian American Educational Foundation;
* **Robert McCormick Adams** – director; he was also named to replace S. Dillon Ripley as head of the Smithsonian (Ripley was an OSS agent 1942-45, Guggenheim fellow, Fulbright fellow, and National Science Foundation fellow); Adams’ wife Ruth was principal organizer of Eaton’s Pugwash Conferences which were run by the KGB. Adams moved into a new $485,000 mansion voted him by the Smithsonian board - the “new class” likes to live well;
* **William D. Carey –** director; he was alsochairman of the US-USSR Trade & Economic Council, and received a Rockefeller public service award 1964;
* **Earl F. Cheit** – director; also was dean of School of Business Administration, U.C. at Berkeley; director of Mitre corporation; program officer for the Ford Foundation and council of Carnegie Institution;
* **Carl Kaysen –** director; also was an economist with the National Bureau of Economic Research; he was with OSS 1942; a professor at Harvard 1946-66 and the Institute for Advanced Study 1966-70; a lecturer at the London School of Economics; special assistant to President Kennedy for national security, Carnegie Commission, Paley lecturer Hebrew University, and director of Polaroid (financed by James Paul Warburg), trustee German Marshall Fund, Fulbright scholar London School of Economics, Guggenheim fellow, Ford Foundation fellow;
* **Frederick Mosteller –** director; also special economist in the War Department 1942-43; a Guggenheim fellow and Myrdal Prize;
* **John S. Reed** – director, also chairman of Santa Fe Industries, Kraft, Northern Trust, Dart & Kraft and Atchison Topeka Santa Fe RR;
* **Oscar M. Ruebhausen** - director, also at Lend Lease Administration 1942-44; part of the general counsel OSRD Washington 1944-46; partner of law firm of Debevoise Plimpton since 1937; director at Equitable Life and the International Development Bank; chairman at United nations Day New York and the Hudson Institute.

**Footnote 10: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace trustees and other members with special reference to Philip C. Jessup**

The trustees of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1948 listed the then ruling clique of America, which included the following members:

* John W. Davis,
* Frederic A. Delano,
* John Foster Dulles,
* Dwight David Eisenhower,
* Douglas S. Freeman,
* Francis P. Gaines (president of Washington & Lee University),
* Alger Hiss,
* Philip C. Jessup,
* David Rockefeller, and
* Eliot Wadsworth.

**Philip C. Jessup** was a key member, and had such a long record of association with Communist front groups that not a single Senator dared to vote for his confirmation as United States Representative to the United Nations in October 1951.

President Truman stubbornly refused to withdraw his name, but sent him as an “alternate” delegate.

Jessup had been assistant to Elihu Root at The Hague Court; he was Herbert Lehman’s Assistant Secretary General of UNRRA, whose deputy Laurence Duggan later ‘fell out of the window’.

Jessup had represented the United States at the Bretton Woods Conference, and was Alger Hiss’ assistant in Charge of Judicial Organization at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

Jessup was also Chairman of the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), a hotbed of Communist intrigue and espionage.

**President - Thomas L. Hughes:** Hughes also presided over the Office of Strategic Services Group at the Department of State after it had been disbanded by President Truman; a Rhodes Scholar, he was legislative counsel for Hubert Humphrey in 1955-58; administration assistant to Chester Bowles in 1959-60; special assistant to the Secretary of State for Intelligence in 1961-69; special ambassador, chief of mission, and rank of ambassador for London in 1969-70. Hughes had previously served as judge advocate general to the USAF in 1952-54.

Hughes was also the director of the German Marshall Fund, USAF Academy, the Ditchley Foundation, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton, Social Sciences Foundation and Hubert Humphrey Institute Public Affairs.

**Directors:**

* **Larry Fabian**: directed Bureau of Intelligence for the American State Department in 1962, and was a resident fellow of the Brookings Institution in 1965-71. Fabian was also director at the Middle East Institute, Hudson Institute, Institute of Strategic Studies, and the Rockefeller Foundation.
* **John Chancellor**: was vice chairman at NBC News, a Moscow Correspondent in 1960 and was with the Voice of America in 1966-67.;
* **Harding F. Bancroft**: a New York attorney who joined OYA in 1941. Bancroft was with the Lend Lease Administration in 1943; served as director to the United Nations Affairs Department of State in 1945-53; and served as the executive vice president for the New York Times in 1953;
* **Thomas W. Braden**: also a nationally syndicated columnist, whose wife Joan had an affair with Robert McNamara for three years. Braden was a long-time Rockefeller associate who was given one of the well publicized Nelson Rockefeller “loans”; Braden was executive secretary at the Museum of Modern Art; and served with the King’s Royal Rifles of Britain in 1941-44;
* **Kingman Brewster**: Wall Street lawyer with Winthrop Putnam Simpson & Roberts; was president of Yale in 1961-67; Ambassador to England in 1977-81; chairman at the English Speaking Union, National Endowment for Humanities, and Kaiser Foundation;
* **Anthony J.A. Bryan**: born in Mexico, naturalized in 1947, later became president of Gopperweld (a firm owned by Rothschilds Imetal Corporation), and Federal Express (another Rothschild firm). Bryan served with the RCAF in 1914-5;
* **Richard A. Debs**: A Fulbright scholar; lawyer for Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1960; president at Morgan Stanley in 1976, FOMC in 1973-76; and chairman of Carnegie Hall;
* **Hedley Donovan**: A Rhodes Scholar; director of the Ford Foundation; a member of the Trilateral Commission; senior advisor to the President of the United States in 1979-80; director at the Washington Post, Fortune, and Time;
* **C. Clyde Ferguson**: dean of the law school at Harvard; legal adviser for NAACP in 1962; personal adviser to Governor Rockefeller in 1959-64, and Ambassador to Uganda in 1970-72;
* **Lane Kirkland:** president of CIO, and served on board of Brookings and the Rockefeller Council of Foreign Relations Foundation;
* **George Cabot Lodge**: son of Henry Cabot Lodge;
* **Barbara Warne Newell:** president of Wellesley College and was ambassador to UNESCO Paris in 1979-81. Her father was Colston Warne, founder of the consumer movement in the United States, and he organized the Consumers Union in 1936 on clearly defined Marxist goals (the elimination of private brands replaced by “cooperative” brands, which was supported by radical journalists, trade unionists and academicians).

**Footnote 11: Management members of the Consumers Union**

* **Colston Warne** was with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1920-21; economist at OPA in 1944-96; served on the Council of Economic Advisers to the President 1947-51, ACLU, and the Peoples Lobby;
* **Wesley Posvar** figured in investigation of Air Force grants to his school. Posvar was with Strategic Planning Group USAF Headquarters in 1954-57, and a director of Rand Corporation;
* **Norman Ramsey** was a physicist, he had studied at Harvard and Oxford; worked at MIT and was with MIT Radiation Laboratory & Los Alamos laboratory in 1942-45 in the development of an atomic bomb; was trustee at the Brookhaven Laboratory, the physics department at Harvard and the Rockefeller University and NATO;
* **Benno C. Schmidt** was the managing partner at J.H. Whitney Company;
* **Jean Kennedy Smith**;
* **Donald B. Straus,** was also the president of the American Arbitration Association, Planned Parenthood, and the Institute of Advanced Study;
* **Leonard Woodcock** worked at UAW, and a life member NAACP;
* **Charles J. Zwick** was also a director at the Bureau of Budget 1965-69; director for Johns Manville, Southern Bell Telephone, and Rand Corp.

**Footnote 12: Management of Carnegie Corporation of New York**

**Alan Pifer**

Alan Pifer, educated at Groton, Harvard and Cambridge England, was president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1967 to 1982. He was director of the American Ditchley Foundation since 1975, and was on the board of overseers at Harvard; chairman for the Presidential Task Force on Education, Presidential Committee of White House Fellowships, and African American Institute; director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; secretary to the United States Educational Commission in London 1998-53, and director of McGraw Hill.

As president of the Carnegie Corporation, Alan Pifer interlocked with many leading banking institutions. According to a special chart devoted to him in “Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of Corporate Influence”, an August 1976 staff report of the House Banking & Currency Committee showed that he interlocked with the Rockefeller Centre, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, J. Henry Schroder Trust Company, J.P. Morgan Company, Equitable Life, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and the Cabot Corporation.

**David Zav Robinson**

Executive vice president of Carnegie was David Zav Robinson, who served with the Office of Naval Research London in 1959-60, and was a professor of physics at Princeton 1970-76, which included atomic research.

**Directors of Carnegie Corporation included:**

* **Richard H. Sullivan**, the assistant dean at Harvard 1991-42, president of the Reed College 1956-57, and director at the John & Mary Markel Foundation;
* **John C. Taylor III**, chairman of Paul Weiss Rifkind;
* **Jack G. Clarke,** attorney with Sullivan & Cromwell; served on the counsel of Standard Oil of New Jersey; was a Middle East representative SO; senior vice president of EXXON 1975, member of the American Ditchley Foundation and the Aspen Institute;
* **Thomas R. Donahue**, secretary treasurer of AFL-CIO and the National Urban League;
* **David A. Hamburg,** psychologist at the United States Army medical service since 1950; psychologist at the National Institute of Mental Health; head of the department at the Stanford University 1961-72 and the Harvard study on aggression;
* **Helene L. Kaplan,** lawyer with Webster & Sheffield; director of Brandeis, Barnard College, Mitre Corporation, John F. Guggenheim Foundation, and the American Arbitration Association – her husband Mark Kaplan was president at Drexel Burnham & Lambert which was controlled by the Belgian Rothschilds; president at Engelhard Chemical, and was later the attorney at Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom; director at Philbro, Elgin, Grey Advertising, and the DFS Group Limited; advocate commissioner of the Centre for National Policy Review, the Unimax Corporation, Marcade Group and Hong Kong;
* **Carl F. Mueller,** who was also a member of Bankers Trust, Carl Loeb Rhodes, Cabot Corporation, Macmillan and the John S. Guggenheim Foundation;
* **John C. Whitehead,** banker with Goldman Sachs in 1947, director at Pillsbury, Crompton, Household Finance, Equitable Life, Loctite Corporation and the Dillard Department Stores; he was also on board the Georgetown Centre for Strategic Studies, and the Republican National Finance Committee.

**Footnote 13: Management history of the Markel Foundation**

The management history of the Markel Foundation includes the following members:

* **Daniel Pomeroy Davison**, son of F. Trubee Davison and Dorothy Peabody – he was president of United States Trust, and director of J.P. Morgan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, and Scovill;
* **Joel L. Fleishman, who** was also director of the Fleishman Foundation, Ford Foundation and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation;
* **Barbara Hauptfuhrer**, wife of Robert P. (Schoenhut) Hauptfuhrer - he was the vice president of Sun Oil;
* **F. Warren Hellman**, who had been with Lehman Brothers since 1959, was also the president of Peabody International Company;
* **Maximilian Kempner**, who was a lawyer born in Berlin, member of the historic von Mendelssohn banking family, and director of the American Council on Germany;
* **Gertrude Michelson,** vice president of Macy’s since 1947, was also director of Chubb, Quaker Oats, Harper & Row, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Spellman College;
* **Richard M. Stewart,** also president of Anaconda.

**Footnote 14: Management history of the German Marshall Fund**

Frank Loy, who was born in Nuremberg, was president of the German Marshall Fund from 1981 to 1995. His father’s name was Loewi, which he anglicized to the present spelling.

Loy went to the United States in 1939, studied at Harvard, and became a member of the influential West Coast law firm of O’Melveny & Myers in 1954-65, was a political director and worked as a special economist for AID in 1965-70. He was also the president of the Pennsylvania Company in 1978-79, vice president of Pan American Airways in 1970-73, director of the Arvada Corporation (subsidiary Penn Central), Buckeye Pipeline Company, and Edgewater Oil Company.

**Chairmen of the trustees of German Marshall Fund included:**

* **Eugene B. Skolnikoff,** a Rhodes Scholar, and director CEIP, Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1963-65; chairman of the Centre for International Studies, special assistant to the President of the United States in 1958-63 and 1977-81; president of the Federation of Jewish Agencies and the Hebrew Union College.
* **Irving Bluestone**;
* **Harvey Brooks**, a professor of physics at Harvard in 1950, and a director at Raytheon;
* **Marion Edelman**, who was head of the legal division at NAACP; advocate to the council of the Martin Luther King Foundation, Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and Yale University Corporation. Edelman also received the Whitney Young award. Her husband, Peter Edelman, was law clerk for the Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and Judge Henry Friendly, a special legal assistant to Robert F. Kennedy 1964-68, and was named to be Attorney General in a Robert F. Kennedy administration. Edelman was director of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, directed Edward Kennedy’s presidential campaign, and was a Ford Foundation fellow;
* **Robert Ellsworth,** partner at Lazard Frères, was assistant to the President of the United States in 1969; Ambassador to NATO in 1969-70; and deputy Secretary of Defence in 1976-77, Institute of Strategic Studies, Atlantic Institute and the Atlantic Council;
* **Guido Goldman;**
* **Carl Kaplan**;
* **John E. Kilgore Jr**. who was a banker with the J.H. Whitney Company and Paine Webber; he later became chairman at the Cambridge Royalty Company of Houston (whose directors were Frederic A. Bush, H. Haslam and Francis J. Rheinhardt Jr.).

**Directors of the German Marshall Fund included:**

* **Joyce Dannen Miller**, director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in 1962, Planned Parenthood, ACLU, A. Philip Randolph Institute, Sidney Hillman Foundation, AFL-CIO, NAACP, the Jewish Labour Committee and the American Jewish Committee;
* **Steven Muller**, born in Hamburg and naturalized in 1949 was a Rhodes Scholar, and the president of the Johns Hopkins University, Centre for International Studies and the CSX Corporation; and also the vice chairman at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond;
* **John L. Siegenthaler**, who was also a publisher at the Nashville Tennessean;
* **Richard C. Steadman,** who was also a partner of the J.H. Whitney Corporation; and an intelligence analyst for the United States Government in 1957-59, and the American Ditchley Foundation.
* **Russell C. Train**, who was a judge for the United States Tax Court in 1957-65; chief counsel at the House Ways & Means Committee in 1953-54 and EPA 1973-77; president at the World Wildlife Fund; director at Union Carbide, Trilateral Commission, and the United States Commission for UNESCO.

**Footnote 15: Management history of the Hoover Institution**

**Archivist**

The ‘Guide to the Hoover Institution’, published in 1980 that Rita Campbell was the Archivist, and Robert Hessen was the Deputy Archivist at the Hoover Institution.

**Executive Assistant to the Director: ex-FBI agent Alan Belmont**

In 1966, Alan H. Belmont joined the Hoover as executive assistant to the director. He had formerly been with the FBI in 1936-65, serving as personal assistant to

J. Edgar Hoover.

**Director of international political studies: Stefan Possony**

Also at the Hoover was Stefan Possony, educated at the University of Vienna, who went to the United States in 1940, was advisor to the War Department in 1943-46, and was appointed director of international political studies at the Hoover Institute in 1961.

**Directors of the Hoover Institution in 1963**

In 1963, the directors of the Hoover Institution included the following names:

* **Richard Amberg**, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch;
* **Clarence Bamberger**, mining engineer;
* **William J. Baroody,** who had founded the American Enterprise Institute, and was chairman of the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars;
* **Karl R. Bendetsen**, who was also the chairman of Champion Paper. Bendetsen acted in the special War Department as representative to General MacArthur in 1941; special adviser to the Secretary of the Army as the assistant Secretary of Defence in 1948-52; chairman of the Panama Canal Company, and Ambassador to West Germany and the Philippine Islands;
* **James B. Black Jr**. of Lehman Brothers;
* **Arthur Curtice,** chairman at General Motors;
* **Paul L. Davies Jr**. who directed the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast to concentration camps in 1941. Davies Jr. also headed leading the West Coast law firm of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro, and was a partner in Lehman Brothers, and a director of IBM, Southern Pacific and Caterpillar;
* **Northcutt Ely**, who as a Washington lawyer, represented Secretary Wilbur in negotiating the contracts for the Hoover Dam in 1930-33;
* **Richard E. Guggenheim**, who was also the president of the Rosenberg Foundation;
* **Harold H. Helm**, who was chairman at the Chemical Bank, and also director of Westinghouse, Uniroyal, Colgate, Woolworth, Bethlehem Steel, Equitable, McDonnell Douglas, and Cummins Engine;
* **John A. McCone** of Bechtel-McCone 1937-45, who was the Under Secretary at AF 1950-51, Chairman at AEC 1958-60, and a director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1961-65;
* **N. Loyall McLaren**, who was president of the billion dollar James Irvine Foundation, and also a treasurer of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco 1945 under Alger Hiss, and appointed to the Allied Commission on Reparations 1945;
* **Jeremiah Milbank** - a New York financier, head of the Milbank Foundation and director at the Chase Manhattan Bank;
* **George C. Montgomery**, who was also chairman of the Kern County Land Company;
* **William I. Nichols**, a publisher of ‘This Week’, who had served with the War Production Board in 1942-45;
* **David Packard**, chairman of Hewlett-Packard, whose personal fortune increased by $1 billion in 1983;
* **Richard M. Scaife**, also vice president of the Mellon National Bank;
* **Admiral L.L. Strauss**, of Kuhn, Loeb Company, who was also chairman of AEC 1946-50, and listed himself in ‘Who’s Who’ as the “financial adviser to Messrs Rockefeller”;
* **R. Douglas Stewart**, who was also president at Quaker Oats;
* **Gardner Simonds,** also chairman of the Tenneco, Kern County Land Company;
* **Robert C. Tyson**, also chairman at United States Steel, and director at Chemical Bank and Uniroyal;
* **Thos. J. Watson Jr.,** who was also chairman at IBM, and a director at the Rockefeller Foundation;
* **Stephen Duggan**, who was also chairman emeritus at the Institute of International Education. Stephen Duggan was the father of the late Laurence Duggan who died mysteriously - a member of the World Peace Foundation and League of Nations Association;
* **John Foster Dulles**;
* **Anson Phelps Stokes**, of the Institute of International Education, and a director at the General Education Board;
* **Harold H. Swift**, chairman at Swift Packing Company, and churn of the War Finance Committee Department of Treasury in 1941-44;
* **Augustus Trowbidge**, an intelligence director of the American Expedition Force under Pershing in World War I.

**Directors of the Hoover Institution in 1980**

In 1980, the directors of Hoover Institution included the following:

* **Bendetsen;**
* **Black;**
* **Philip Habib,** of Bechtel, and Reagan’s Special Ambassador to the Middle East;
* **Henry T. Bodman**, also chairman of the National Bank of Detroit, and director and vice Chairman at the American Enterprise Institute - his son Richard served with the Treasury Department and was Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and later became president of COMSAT;
* **David Tennant Bryan,** who married into the Harkness family, and was also chairman to the Media General;
* **Willard C. Butcher,** former chairman of Chase Manhattan, who later became director at the American Enterprise Institute;
* **Joseph Coors**, also a director at the Heritage Foundation;
* **Charles A. Dana Jr.,** also director at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Dana Foundation;
* **Shelby Cullon Davis**, who was with CBS in 1932-34, and the economic adviser to Dewey in his Presidential campaigns, Ambassador to Switzerland 1969-75, and trustee of Princeton and the Heritage Foundation;
* **Maurice Greenberg**, who was also a president at the American International Group;
* **Alan Greenspan**, who became president of Economic Advisers in 1981, and was a consultant to the United States Treasury and Federal Reserve Board in 1971-74, and a director at Time, General Foods, J.P. Morgan, and Morgan Guaranty Trust;
* **Bryce Harlow**, who was assistant to the President of the United States in 1959-61, and 1969-70; later Washington lobbyist for Proctor & Gamble;
* **A. Carol Kotchian,** who was also president at Lockheed;
* **J. Clayburn La Force,** who was dean at the Graduate School of Management University of California, a Fulbright scholar, director at the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Mont Pelerine Society;
* **William B. Macomber Jr**., president at the Metropolitan Museum, and had been with the Central Intelligence Agency in 1951-53; was special assistant for intelligence at the State Department in 1953-54; was special assistant to the Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles 1955-57, as well as Ambassador to Teheran and Jordan;
* **Emil Mosbacher Jr**. known as “Kingmaker” was chief of protocol at the State Department in 1969-72, and also a director at Chubb, Chemial Bank, Avon, and AMAX. His brother Robert was national chairman for Bush as President, chairman for Gerald Ford’s unsuccessful election campaign, and co-chairman for the Republican National Committee;
* **David Packard**, of Hewlett Packard, and the American Enterprise Institute;
* **Donald Rumsfeld,** president at Rand Corporation; president at G.D. Searle; and also assistant to President Nixon in 1969-73; representative to NATO in 1973-74; director of Sears, and Institute of Strategic Studies, London.

**Senior fellow at the Hoover Institute**

Longtime senior fellow members of the Hoover Institute included:

* **Sidney Hook**, an old-line Socialist who kept a portrait of George Meany on his office wall;
* **Seymour Martin Lipset**, a long-time liberal closely identified with the offices of Democratic Senators Henry Jackson and Daniel Moynihan, who taught at Harvard, University of California, and had received the Gunnar Myrdal Prize 1970. Lipset was national chairman to B’Nai B’Rith Hillel and United Jewish Appeal;
* John Bunzel, a Democratic liberal associated with the Libertarian Party;
* Stanley Fischer, a liberal from MIT;
* Joseph Pechman, the Hoover Institution resident tax expert. He had been tax expert at Brookings Institution Washington for many years before coming to Hoover;
* Dennis J. Dollin;
* Theodore Draper; and
* Peter Duignan.

**Honorary Fellows of Hoover Institution**

Three Honorary Fellows of Hoover Institution were Ronald Reagan, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Frederick von Hayek. Reagan was in Washington, Solzhenitsyn lived in Vermont; and von Hayek had retired in Salzburg. None of them had any connection with the administration of the Hoover Institution.

Seymour Martin Lipset, who voted for John Anderson in 1980, took a survey of the 25 Hoover fellows in 1984; he found 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 3 independent, and one who was not a citizen.

**Footnote 16: Public and company positions given to Edgar Rickard, Prentiss Gray and Robert Grant - Members of the United States Food Administration**

**Edgar Rickard**

Edgar Rickard, Hoover’s partner since they launched a magazine in 1909 to promote their mining stocks, had been honorary secretary of Commission for Relief in Belgium; later became president of Androscoggin Water Power Company, president Belgo-American Trading Company; vice president of Erie & St. Lawrence Corporation; president of the Hazard Wire Rope Company and president of Heseltine Corporation; vice president of the Intercontinental Development Corporation, president Latour Corporation, president Pejepscot Paper Company, and vice president Pitney Bowes Company, chairman Wood Fiber Board Corporation.

**Robert Grant**

Robert Grant of the United States Food Administration became director of the United States Mint in Washington.

**Prentiss Gray**

Prentiss Gray became vice president of the British American Continental Corporation, Electric Shareholdings Corporation, Hydroelectric Securities Corporation, Manati Sugar Corporation, St. Regis Paper, Swiss American Electric, Prudential Investors, International Holdings and Investment Corporation, the last two being companies controlled by Societe Generale and Francqui.

**Footnote 17:**  **Hoover as Secretary of Commerce**

In 1944, Charles Michelson wrote of Hoover’s career at the Department of Commerce, in “The Ghost Talks”, as follows:

“Officially, Mr. Hoover was ever a promoter. When he took over the Dept. of Commerce, it was a reasonably modern organization. He took the Bureau of Mines from Interior. He dipped into the State Dept. when he realized his idea of commercial agents abroad, and left the old commercial attaches of our legations jobless. It was not by accident that he builded for his department the hugest and perhaps the most lavishly furnished palace that housed a branch of the government.”

**Hoover awarded the Heseltine Radio patents to his partner**

One of Hoover’s most notable deeds as Secretary of Commerce was his award of the Heseltine radio patents to his partner since 1909, Edgar Rickard, a gift conservatively estimated to be worth at that time one million dollars.

**Hoover was connected with the Schroder Bank**

When Hoover organized his campaign for the presidency, he gave as his personal address Suite 2000, 42 Broadway New York Suite 2000 was also listed as the office of Edgar Rickard. It was also the address of Hoover’s erstwhile accomplice in the United States Food Administration, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Schroder Bank, which was to soon win notoriety as Hitler’s personal bank.

**Hoover contracted Bechtel**

Hoover was soon preparing contracts for the largest public work of that time, the Hoover Dam, of which Bechtel was to become the chief contractor.

**Hoover bought the Washington Herald**

Despite his charitable preoccupations, Hoover still engaged in free enterprise. On 7 December 1919, he and his partner Julius H. Barnes had bought the Washington Herald; it was later acquired by the Patterson-McCormick family, and still later, by Eugene Meyer, who promptly closed it down.

Barnes also bought the Penobscot Paper Company for $750,000 in 1919; he happened to have some extra cash on hand.

The New York Times dated 28 January 1920 stated that Colonel House was busily developing a boom at Austin, Texas for Hoover as President, with the aid of some British friends. The Times further noted on the 28th of January 1920 that the British Government denied that Lord Grey was taking part in the Hoover boom.

**Footnote 18: The Hoover Library**

At a dinner at the Hotel Commodore on 23 April 1920, Julius Barnes and Herbert Hoover were the guests of honour. The keynote speaker announced that the name of Herbert Hoover was “known throughout the civilized world”.

From the time that White, Gilman and Wilbur persuaded Hoover to gather documents for the Hoover Library, much support was made available from official sources. Even then, no one was sure just how World War I had gotten started. It was to someone’s interest to see to it that as many pertinent and secret documents from the warring powers should be gathered in one place, gone over and, if necessary, secluded from prying eyes.

**Staff recruited to collect all wartime material for the Library**

Hoover was able to call upon General Pershing to provide hundreds of Army officers to aid him in his quest. In his Foreword to ‘The Special Collection of the Hoover Library’, Hoover said that he recruited 1500 officers from the American Army and the Supreme Economic Council, and sent them to all parts of Europe.

In its issue on 5 February 1921, The New York Times stated that Hoover had as many as 4000 agents in Europe, going from country to country to gather these documents.

**Costs involved with the collecting of documentation for the Library**

Even in those pre-inflationary times, the cost of maintaining 4000 agents in Europe must have been prohibitive. No one has ever found out who was paying them. Also, many of the documents were purchased outright. The only expenditure Hoover ever made public was the original $50,000 he had given in 1919 to establish the library. Who spent millions of dollars to put this collection together was never disclosed.

To keep these documents at the Hoover library, funding received has included the following:

In 1927, the Rockefeller Foundation gave the Hoover Library $200,000 for Slavic Studies, and the Carnegie Corporation gave $180,000 to the Hoover Library.

**Secret Bolshevik records were given to Stanford University**

The Times noted in the Hotel Commodore story that Hoover, a member of the first graduating class at Stanford, had presented the school with a collection of 375,000 volumes. It included the most valuable collection of secret Bolshevik records in existence, among them, the lists of the original district Soviets, which had been bought from a doorkeeper for $200. The Times noted that the Soviet Government had no copies of these rare archives.

The Times noted on the 30th of June 1941that the Bolsheviks had allowed Hoover to remove 25 carloads of material, at a time when Russian refugees were permitted to leave only with the clothes on their backs. The solicitude for Hoover’s collection may have been influenced by the fact that he had saved the infant Bolshevik regime from extinction by rushing large quantities of food to them.

**Many of the collections at the Hoover Institution have been sealed permanently**

Time noted that the Hoover Institution contained 300 sealed collections, which no one has ever been allowed to examine.

The removal and sealing of secret documents of Europe’s warring nations conceals political liability and the damaging evidence of various acts of collusion.

**Initial destination of the wartime documents**

* **Stanford University** professor of history Ephraim D. Adams (1865-1930) and his wife were installed in an office in Paris on 22 May 1919, to receive the first shipments of documents.

Other offices were opened in Berlin, London, and New York. Aiding Adams were the following:

* **Stanford Food Research Institute staff** member Dr. Alonzo Engelbert Tyler, who had been educated at the University of Berlin, and served on the War Trade Board 1917-19.
* **University of Berlin graduate** Dr. Carl Baruch Alsberg, who worked for the Department of Agriculture;
* **Harvard professor of economics** Dr. Joseph Stancliffe Davis.

The advisory committee of the original Hoover Library consisted of:

* **Carnegie Corporation** **president** Dr. James R. Angell, who was also the president of Yale University;
* **Carnegie Institution chairman** Dr. J.C. Merriam, who had been educated at the University of Munich, and was also the chairman at the National Research Council;
* Herbert **Hoover**; and
* Julius H. **Barnes**.

Directors of the Hoover Library include the following:

1920-25: Stanford University professor Adams.

1925-44: Stanford University undergraduate Ralph H. Lutz, who had served as vice chairman at the Hoover Library under Adams 1920-25. Lutz had taken his undergraduate degree from Stanford in 1906, and received a PhD from the University of Heidelberg in 1910. He also served on the Supreme Economic Council, Paris under Bernard Baruch 1918-19.

1944-52: Stanford University professor Harold H. Fisher from 1933 on, becoming emeritus in 1955. Fisher had been deputy director of American Relief Administration and its chief historian under Hoover 1920-24; director of Hoover’s Belgian American Educational Foundation 1943-64; and chairman of the Pacific Council for the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1953-61 during the period when the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested a number of Institute of Pacific Relations executives and charged them with espionage. While chairman at the Institute of Pacific Relations, Fisher continued to give his mailing address as the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

The New York Times noted on the 29th of October 1929, that Hoover, as President of the United States, had sent greetings to the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting, in the words “My best greetings and wishes”.

1952-60: Brookings Institution staff member (1946-47) C. Easton Rothwell, he had been chairman of research at the Hoover Institution in 1947-52. From 1941-46, he served as chief of special research and political affairs at the Department of State; he was also executive secretary at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945 under Alger Hiss; and staff of the National War College in 1951, as well as a delegate to the Fulbright Conference, in Cambridge England during 1954.

1960 -: Wesley Glenn Campbell, born in Ontario. Campbell took his degree from Harvard 1946, PH.D. 1948, and taught there in the Economics Department for five years.

Campbell became economist for the Chamber of Commerce 1951-54, and the American Enterprise Institute 1954-60, when he became head of Hoover Institution. Campbell was also the director of Hoover’s Belgian American Education Foundation, and the super secret Mont Pelerine Society, which publishes no information about its meetings.

**The Hoover library building**

On the 30th of June 1941, a new 14 story, 210 foot building, costing $1.2 million, was dedicated for the Hoover Institution at Stanford by President Seymour of Yale, a Romanesque tower housing some 5 million documents, many of them sealed.

The Saturday Evening Post on the 11th of March 1950 noted that Edgar Rickard, director of the Hoover Institution, had raised $600,000 in 1937 towards the cost of the new building.

**Purpose of the Hoover Library**

Hoover stated that the purpose of the library was “to expose through research the inequities of Communism”, although he had originally written it as “to demonstrate the evils of the doctrine of Karl Marx.”

A later president of Stanford, Wallace Sterling, re-edited this in 1960 to read “to expand human knowledge, that human welfare may thus be enhanced”, a classic example of Orwell’s “Doublethink”. Sterling explained this act of censorship by claiming the following:

“We cannot have research with predetermined conclusion”. Sterling, also born in Ontario, had been a member of the Hoover research staff from 1932-37, and was awarded the Hoover Medal. He was with the Ditchley Foundation in 1962-76, and has served on the staff of HEW and the National War College.

**Name change from Hoover library to Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution.**

On the 21st of July 1957, the Hoover Library officially changed its name to Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution.

**Funding for the Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution.**

The Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution received funding from Lilly, Pew, and Volker Funds, and the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation.

 Ford Foundation gave it $255,000 in 1953. On the 6th of July 1943, the Lilly Fund had financed a three day conference at the institution for Bertram Wolfe, New York, Raymond Aron, France, and Richard Lowenstein of Berlin. All of these beneficiaries were old-line liberals.

**Footnote 19: The Stanford University**

The 8800 acres of the Stanford university campus was originally Leland Stanford’s Palo Alto Stock Farm, which he endowed with some $20 million. Two thousand acres have been set aside for rental units, and 300 acres is used for the Stanford Research Park which houses the world headquarters of Hewlett-Packard, the multi-billion electronics industry.

The campus also housed a $105 million Atomic Energy Commission laboratory built through the influence of L.L. Strauss, chairman of AEC and director of the Hoover Institution.

A shopping centre on the campus paid $500,000 rent annually.

**Stanford creations**

Amongst the inventions at Stanford, are the following:

**1) Vacuum tube**

In 1912, Lee de Forest invented the vacuum tube in Palo Alto at the Stanford University, launching the radio industry.

**2) IQ test**

Prof. Louis Terman of Stanford invented the Stanford-Binet IQ test.

**3) Hewlett and Packard**

The son of Professor Louis Terman, Fred became professor of electric engineering at Stanford, and persuaded two of his students, Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard, to start an electronics concern.

Hewlett-Packard now has $4.4 billion annual sales, 68,000 employees.

Fortune says Bill Hewlett is worth $1.045 billion; Dave Packard is worth $2.115 billion.

**4) The transistor**

Prof. William Shockley invented the transistor here, launching the Silicon Valley complex. His invention was later taken over by Fairchild Semiconductor, which is now owned by Schlumberger Incorporated. Shockley received little or nothing for his discovery.

**Ford Foundation funding for a medical centre at Stanford**

Stanford received $3 million from the Ford Foundation for a medical centre, and in September 1959, the Ford Foundation gave Stanford $25 million, its largest gift to any educational institution.

The New York Times noted on the 10th of October 1977, that Stanford “known as the Harvard of the West”, had completed a $300 million fund-raising campaign headed by Arjay Miller, former president of Ford Motor Company.

**Harvard influence at Stanford**

The Harvard influence has always been strong at Stanford and the Hoover Institution.

Donald Kennedy, who became president of Stanford in 1980, married Jeanne Dewey, took his AB., MA, and PH.D., from Harvard, and served on the Harvard Board of Overseers from 1970-76. He was Commissioner of Food & Drugs under

President Carter 1977-79, before becoming president of Stanford.

**Stanford real estate holdings**

Stanford has other important real estate holdings. On the 14th of January 1966, the Time magazine noted that Stanford has a German castle at Beutelsbach, a villa in Florence, a hotel in Tours, and occupies Harlaxton Manor - a 365 room stone mansion in Lincolnshire leased to Stanford by the Jesuits.

**The University of Chicago**

In 1892, the University of Chicago was organized as the center of the Fabian Socialist program in America, with J. Laurence Laughlin, the spokesman for the Cobden Club’s “free trade” program in England.

Laughlin later became Paul Warburg’s chief propagandist to stump for the passing of the Federal Reserve Act.

John Dewey became head of the sociology department at the University of Chicago, and Wesley Clair Mitchell was head of the economics department.

In 1913, they moved to Columbia University. They were later hired by Baruch at the War Industries Board, and prepared all the statistics for American representatives at the Versailles Peace Conference.

In February 1920, Mitchell met with the rest of the staff of Baruch’s War Industries Board in New York with a Round Table group which was financed by Kuhn Loeb & Company and Lazard Freres. The meeting was held in order to establish the National Bureau of Economic Research, of which Mitchell became director. His protégé was Arthur Burns, who later became chairman of the National Bureau, chairman of the Federal Reserve Governors, partner of Lazard Freres, and United States Ambassador to West Germany.

Burns then brought in his protégé, Milton Friedman, who proposed that the sale of dope was to be legalized to raise $100 billion a year for the GNP.

Wesley Clair Mitchell’s career was devoted to uniting the Austrian and British schools of economics in a single force to direct the American economy. He achieved success through the careers of his protégés, Burns and Friedman, who offered the nations the “flat rate” tax to pay interest on their bank-created debt money. It is the ancient European system introduced by the House of Rothschild to loot national economies by the renter system of national debt.

The Mont Pelerine Society was a keystone of the Friedman-Burns network.

**The Cato Institute**

The Cato Institute was a “conservative” group whose director was Earl C. Ravenel. Racenel was also director of the Institute for Policy Studies, the leftwing policy-making organization founded by James Paul Warburg.

Cato was funded by Charles Koch of Kansas, head of Koch industries, who amassed a fortune of $700 million. Koch funds the Cato Institute through his bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York.

Cato gave a two year grant to Rothbard to write a book, “For a New Liberty”, which says, “Before World War II, so devoted was Stalin to peace that he failed to make adequate provision against Nazi attack.” Rothbard should have said, “So devoted was Stalin to murder that he killed most of his Army officers, leaving him vulnerable to Nazi attack.” Rothbard asserts that the United States is imperialist and war-mongering, while the Soviet Union is peace-loving, rational and misunderstood.

The Cato Institute magazine ‘Inquiry' lists 9 staff writers, among them Natl Hentoff of the Village Voice, Marcus Raskin, head of the Institute for Policy Studies, and Penny Lernoux, correspondent of the Nation, all of whom would be hurt if they were not described as extreme liberals.

The Cato Institute funds the Mont Pelerine Society and the Libertarian Party.

(i) **The Mont Pelerine Society.**

The Mont Pelerine Society is a secretive group of economists which meets every two years, but issues no findings or recommendations.

These supposedly conservative hard money economists first met at Mont Pelerine, Switzerland in 1997 to oppose the leftwing statist economists who had dominated the field for fifty years.

They were led by Frederick von Hayek, a graduate of the Viennese school of economics, who became a British citizen in 1938. He was Tooke, professor of economics at the University of London in 1931-50, professor of social and moral science at the University of Chicago in 1950-62, and professor of economics at the University of Freiburg 1926-69, when he retired to Salzburg.

Von Hayek was a disciple of Ludwig von Mises, who taught Henry Hazlitt, another founder of Mont Pelerine.

Hazlitt reported the founding meeting in ‘Newsweek’, dated 25 September 1961, listing among those present Jacques Rueff - economic director of France; Pedro Beltran - president of Peru; Senator Luigi Einaudi – professor of economics at Turin 1901-35, Governor of the Bank of Italy 1945-48, and President of Italy 1948-55; Dr. Ludwig Erhard - Economic Minister of Germany, and the director of the World Bank; Wilhelm Roepke - Erhard’s economic adviser; Trygve Hoff, Norway; Muller-Armack and William Rappard of Germany; Ludwig von Mises; Frank Knight; Milton Friedman and Henry Hazlitt.

In 1962, the Mont Pelerine Society met at Knokke, Belgium, announcing that “The Mont Pelerine Society takes no formal action, passes no resolutions, and seeks no publicity.”

In 1970, the Society met in Munich, where Milton Friedman was elected president. Present were Wesley Campbell and Martin Anderson from the Hoover Institution.

In 1974, 300 members of the Society met at Brussels, where they were addressed by Milton Friedman and his protégé Murray Rothbard. Rothbard was sponsored by the Cato Institute.

In 1975, George Roche III, who had become a member of the Society in 1971, hosted the meeting at Hillsdale College, of which he is president.

William Buckley, also a member, addressed the group with a routine encomium for von Hayek.

In 1980, the Mont Pelerine Society met at the Hoover Institution, with 600 members and guests present. Ralph Harris was guest speaker. As Margaret Thatcher’s director of economics, he had been made Baron Harris of High Cross in 1979.

Count Max Thurn, permanent secretary of the Society, also addressed the meeting. He is a member of the wealthy Thurn und Taxis family, closely related to the British royal family.

The Encyclopedia of Associations listed the Mont Pelerine Society c/o Edwin Feulner, treasurer, Box 7031, Alexandria, Va; and the secretary as Dr. Max Thurn, Elizabethstrasse 4, Vienna.

Feulner was also president of the Heritage Foundation, and served as confidential assistant to the Secretary of Defense in 1969-70;

The administration assistant Phil Crane 1940-44, was also public affairs fellow at the Hoover Institution in 1965-67, chairman at the Institute European Strategy and Defense Studies London in 1979.

(ii) **The Libertarian Party**

The Libertarian Partycalls for opening of country borders to all illegal immigrants, legalizing of drugs, and other alarming recommendations.

**The Heritage Foundation**

The Heritage Foundation, which formed part of the network of “conservative” groups, sponsored Ronald Reagan’s posthumous award of the Medal of Freedom to Whittaker Chambers in March 1984.

Feulner claimed that Heritage cooperated with more than 400 groups in the United States, and 100 groups overseas.

Its directors included Shelby Cullom Davis and Joseph Coors; both were also directors of the Hoover institute. Footnote 20 records further on history of the management staff of the Heritage Foundation.

Richard Reeves mentioned in the New York Times Magazine dated 15 July 1984, that “Edwin J. Feulner is president of the Heritage Foundation, one of the right’s most productive idea factories.” He failed to cite a single “idea” produced by this factory.

**The American Enterprise Institute**

The American Enterprise Institute was founded by William J. Baroody and Milton Friedman in 1943; Baroody left in 1978 to take over the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown, which has a turnover of about 87 million American dollars a year.

His son, William Jr., former adviser to President Nixon, took over AEI and its staff of 150. Jr. was administration assistant to Congressman Melvin Laird in 1961-68, who then became the American Secretary of Defense.

Baroody was special adviser at Defense in 1969-73, special adviser to the President of the United States in 1973-74, and later became chairman of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars.

The well-funded “Hard Right” American Enterprises Institute’s board of directors reads much like that of the Rockefeller Foundation or the Hoover Institution, the usual New York banks, Standard Oil, and General Motors management crowd. Footnote 21 provides greater insight as to the history of the management of the American Enterprise Institute.

**Lehman Institute**

Lewis Lehman, director of Heritage Foundation, and founder of the 1000 store Rite Aid drug chain, set up his own foundation in 1978. Its president was Robert W. Tucker - member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and professor at John Hopkins School of International Studies, which was made famous by the tenure of Owen Lattimore, and denounced by Senator McCarthy as being a leading Soviet agent.

Director of Lehman Institute was Barton Biggs of the Brookings Institution.

Lehman spent $13.9 million campaigning to be elected Governor of New York, but was easily beaten by Mario Cuomo, who only spent $4.8 million. In the issue on 5 December 1983, ‘The New Republic’ featured an article by Sidney Blumenthal, “How Lewis Lehman Plans to Take over America.”

**The Ford Foundation**

The Ford Foundation exemplifies the forthright Marxist bias.

In 1954, the Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundation reported the following with regard to the Ford Foundation:

“The Ford Foundation affords a good example of the use of a foundation to solve the death tax problem, and, at the same time, the problem of how to retain control of a great enterprise in the hands of a family. Ninety per cent of the ownership of the Ford Motor Co. was transferred to the Ford Foundation, created for the purpose. Had it not been it was almost certain that the family would have lost control.”

To prevent their company from being split up, the Ford family had to turn it over to the most leftwing elements in the United States. Norman Dodd states that while investigating tax exempt foundations, he interviewed H. Rowan Gaither, president of the Ford Foundation. Gaither complained about the “bad press” the Ford Foundation was receiving, and explained to Dodd that “Most of us here were, at one time or another, active in either the OSS or the State Dept., or the European Economic Administration. During those times, and without exception, we operated under directives issued by the White House, the substance of which was to the effect that we should make every effort to alter life in the U.S. as to make possible a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union.”

In 1953, the Ford Foundation set up the $15 million Fund for the Republic, with Paul Hoffman, former head of ECA, married to Baruch’s secretary, Anna Rosenberg. Directors of the Fund were former Zionist and labor leader Arthur Goldberg, and Henry Luce, of whom H.L. Mencken said, “I know why Henry hires so many Communists on his magazines. It’s because they work cheap.”

The Fund for the Republic hired Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party “to study the influence of Communism in contemporary America”. In 1968, the Fund granted $215,000 to “promote in the U.S. the knowledge of contemporary Cuba. The funds will support the expenses of persons invited by the Gastro government to do research in Cuba.”

On the 13th of January 1968, The National Guardian pointed out that “The Ford Foundation plays a key part in financing and influencing almost all major civil rights groups including Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership,

National Urban League and NAACP.”

The Ford Foundation has spent many millions to promote racial agitation and possible civil war in America, completely polarizing the races. In this effort, it is simply carrying on the plan inaugurated by the Rothschilds in 1865 with the Peabody Fund, the Slater Fund, and later the General Education Board, which is now the Rockefeller Foundation. It takes money to promote a civil war.

Ford Foundation entered the Hispanic field by giving $600,000 to the openly revolutionary Southwest Council of La Raza in 1968 and an additional $545,717 in 1969.

Congressman Henry Gonzalez, himself a Hispanic, denounced La Raza as fomenting “blind, stupid hatred.”

Ford money has backed many revolutionary groups in the world engaged in dynamiting and burning buildings, inciting riots, kidnapping and assassination.

All of these are criminal offenses but no one is ever arrested.

The Ford Motor Company also built the huge Kama River truck factory in Soviet Russia, which provided the trucks for the Red Army to attack Afghanistan.

They rolled into the almost defenseless country on a modern highway, which had been built by AID with American taxpayers’ money.

The Ford Foundation has many capitalist and Central Intelligence Agency connections.

Stephen Bechtel and Chase lawyer John J. McCloy were board members for years, as well as Frank Abrams, who was chairman at the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The president of the Ford Foundation was Franklin Thomas, a token black; he was also director of the $348 million American dollar John Hay Whitney Foundation.

For more information on the history of the John Hay Whitney Foundation management, please see Footnote 22.

Other directors of Ford Foundation included its European director, Ralf Dahrendorf, who was an admirer of Marx’s “Utopian” policies. In his work, “Marx in Perspective”, he claimed that Marx was the greatest factor in the emergence of modern society.

Dahrendorf was fellow at the Centre of Advanced Study in 1957-58, professor of sociology in Hamburg 1958-60, Columbia University 1960, and University of Tubingen in 1960-64, as well as Secretary of State Foreign Office Germany 1969-70.

As a professor of sociology, he created the concept of a “new man”, whom he dubbed “homo sociologic us” - man transformed by socialism - in which all distinctions of race, and presumably, all other distinctions, have disappeared.

Dahrendorf denies there are any differences in the races of mankind, and denounces any idea of “superiority” or differing skills as “ideological distortion”.

“Homo Sociologic us” is the creature of the social sciences, the socialized man who can be completely controlled by the forces of society.

**The Ford Foundation supports** **people control**

The Ford Foundation introduced “behaviorism” or people control into the curricula at the Harvard Business School through the director, Donald K. David, in 1956.

David received a $2 million grant from Ford Foundation for this program, while he was a director of the foundation.

In 1970, Ford Foundation established the Police Foundation, headed by Pat Murphy, to train police in behaviorism and “human relations”.

More information on the management history of the Ford Foundation is given in Footnote 23.

**The Pan-European Union**

The purpose of the Pan-European Union, founded by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and funded by the Rothschilds and Warburgs, was to restore the oligarchic control over Europe. To accomplish this goal, it was necessary to emasculate and defeat the powerful republican currents which had their origin in the 14th century Renaissance which, with its emphasis on the freedom of the human spirit, produced the greatest cultural outpouring in the history of mankind.

This individualism was immediately expressed in nationalism; its republican spirit was dedicated to ending hereditary and arbitrary control and dictatorship over the lives of the people, reaching its greatest expression in the Constitution of the United States, which was the result of rebellion.

Because the ruling families of Europe are the direct descendants of William of Orange, who chartered the Bank of England in 1694, the movement to destroy nationalism and individualism has been directed from England, but expressed in the Communist movement.

The international bankers have planned and executed two World Wars to restore world rule by the oligarchy, a world rule variously called Bolshevism, the League of Nations, or the United Nations, but never the One World Order.

**The Tavistock Institute**

The English control of the One World Order movement is demonstrated by the ideology of American foundations, which is created by the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations in London.

In 1921, the Duke of Bedford, Marques of Tavistock, the 11th Duke, gave a building to the Institute to study the effect of shellshock on British soldiers who survived World War I. Its purpose was to establish the “breaking point” of men under stress, under the direction of the British Army Bureau of Psychological Warfare, commanded by Sir John Rawlings-Reese.

The Tavistock Institute is headquartered in London, because its prophet Sigmund Freud settled in Maresfield Gardens when he moved to England. He was given a mansion by Princess Bonaparte.

Tailstock’s pioneer work in behavioral science along Freudian lines of “controlling” humans established it as the world centre of foundation ideology.

The Tavistock Institute network extended from the University of Sussex to the United States through the Stanford Research Institute, Esalen, MIT, Hudson Institute, Hudson Institute, Heritage Foundation, Center of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown, where State Department personnel are trained, as well as the staff at the United States Air Force Intelligence, and the Rand and MITRE corporations.

The personnel of the foundations are required to undergo indoctrination at one or more of these Tavistock controlled institutions.

A network of secret groups, the Mont Pelerine Society, Trilateral Commission, Ditchley Foundation, and Club of Rome is conduit for instructions to the Tavistock network.

Tavistock Institute developed the mass brain-washing techniques which were first used experimentally on American prisoners of war in Korea. Its experiments in crowd control methods have been widely used on the American public, a surreptitious but nevertheless outrageous assault on human freedom by modifying individual behaviour through topical psychology.

A German refugee, Kurt Lewin, became director of Tavistock in 1932. He came to the United States in 1933 as a “refugee”, the first of many infiltrators, and set up the Harvard Psychology Clinic, which originated the propaganda campaign to turn the American public against Germany and involve them in World War II.

In 1938, Roosevelt executed a secret agreement with Churchill which in effect ceded United States sovereignty to England, because it agreed to let Special Operations Executive control United States polices. To implement this agreement, Roosevelt sent General Donovan to London for indoctrination before setting up Office of Strategic Services (now the Central Intelligence Agency) under the aegis of SOESIS.

The entire Office of Strategic Services program, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency has always worked on guidelines set up by the Tavistock Institute.

Tavistock Institute originated the mass civilian bombing raids carried out by Roosevelt and Churchill purely as a clinical experiment in mass terror, keeping records of the results as they watched the “guinea pigs” reacting under “controlled laboratory conditions”.

All Tavistock and American foundation techniques have a single goal – to break down the psychological strength of the individual and render him helpless to oppose the dictators of the One World Order.

Any technique which helps to break down the family unit, and family inculcated principles of religion, honour, patriotism and sexual behaviour, is used by the Tavistock scientists as weapons of crowd control.

The methods of Freudian psychotherapy induce permanent mental illness in those who undergo this treatment by destabilizing their character. The victim is then advised to “establish new rituals of personal interaction”, that is, to indulge in brief sexual encounters which actually set the participants adrift with no stable personal relationships in their lives, destroying their ability to establish or maintain a family.

Tavistock Institute has developed such power in the United States that no one achieves prominence in any field unless he has been trained in behavioral science at Tavistock or one of its subsidiaries.

Henry Kissinger, whose meteoric rise to power is otherwise inexplicable, was a German refugee and student of Sir John Rawlings Reese at SHAEF.

Dr. Peter Bourne, a Tavistock Institute psychologist, picked Carter for President of the United States solely because Carter had undergone an intensive brainwashing program administered by Admiral Hyman Rickover at Annapolis.

Paul Mellon’s Old Dominion Foundation gave Tavistock $97,000 in 1956 and $12,000 during each of the three following years.

Old Dominion also gave the Anna Freud Foundation $8000 a year.

Tavistock maintains two schools at Frankfort, birthplace of the Rothschilds - the Frankfurt School, and the Sigmund Freud Institute.

The “experiment” in compulsory racial integration in the United States was organized by Ronald Lippert, of the Office of Strategic Services and the American Jewish Congress, and director of child training at the Commission on Community Relations.

The program was designed to break down the individual’s sense of personal knowledge in his identity, his racial heritage.

Through the Stanford Research Institute, Tavistock controls the National Education Association.

The Institute of Social Research at the National Training Laboratory brainwashes the leading executives of business and government. Such is the power of Tavistock that the entire space program was scrapped for nine years so that the Soviets could catch up. The hiatus was demanded in an article written by Dr. Anatoi Rapport, and was promptly granted by the government, to the complete mystification of everyone connected with NASA.

Another prominent Tavistock operation is the Wharton School of Finance.

A single common denominator identifies the common Tavistock strategy – the use of drugs.

**The MK Ultra program**

The infamous MK Ultra program of the Central Intelligence Agency was directed by Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, in which unsuspecting Central Intelligence Agency officials were given LSD, and their reaction studied like guinea pigs, which resulted in several deaths.

The United States Government had to pay millions in damages to the families of the victims, but the culprits were never indicted.

The program originated when Sandoz AG, a Swiss drug firm, owned by S.G. Warburg Company of London, developed lysergic acid.

Roosevelt’s advisor, James Paul Warburg (son of Paul Warburg who wrote the Federal Reserve Act; and nephew of Max Warburg who had financed Hitler), set up the Institute for Policy Studies to promote the drug. The result was the LSD “counter-culture” of the 1960’s, and the “student revolution” which was financed by $25 million from the Central Intelligence Agency.

One part of MK Ultra was the Human Ecology Fund; the Central Intelligence Agency also paid Dr. Herbert Kelman of Harvard to carry out further experiments on mind control.

In the 1950’s, the Central Intelligence Agency financed extensive LSD experiments in Canada.

Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, president of the Canadian Psychological Association, and director of the Royal Victorian Hospital in Montreal, received large payments from the Central Intelligence Agency to give 53 patients large doses of LSD and record their reactions; the patients were drugged into weeks of sleep, and then given electric shock treatments. One victim, the wife of a member of the Canadian Parliament, later sued the United States companies which provided the drug for the Central Intelligence Agency.

In his biography of Helms, Powers stated that in his last days of office, Helms ordered Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, head of MK Ultra, to destroy all records of the Central Intelligence Agency’s drug-testing program, and that by the 14th of January 1973, Helms had destroyed five thousand pages of notes taken in his office during his six and a half years as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

 Because all efforts of the Tavistock Institute are directed toward producing cyclical collapse, effects of the Central Intelligence Agency programs are tragically apparent.

On the 20th of August 1984, the Washington Post cited R. Emmett Tyrell Jr. who said that the “squalid consequences of the 60’s radicals in SDS” as resulting in “the growing rate of illegitimacy, petty lawlessness, drug addiction, welfare, VD, and mental illness”.

This is the legacy of the Warburgs and the Central Intelligence Agency.

**The Institute for Policy Studies**

The principal agency of the Tavistock Institute is the Institute for Policy Studies, which was funded by James Paul Warburg; its co-founder was Marcus Raskin - protégé of McGeorge Bundy and president of the Ford Foundation.

Bundy had Raskin appointed to the post of President Kennedy’s personal representative on the National Security Council, and in 1963 funded Students for Democratic Society, through which the Central Intelligence Agency operated the drug culture.

**Tavistock foundations**

The Tavistock Institute operated a $6 billion a year network of foundations in the United States, all of it funded by United States taxpayers’ money.

Ten major institutions were under its direct control, with 400 subsidiaries, and 3000 other study groups and think tanks which originate many types of programs to increase the control of the World Order over humanity.

**(i) Hudson Institute**

The Hudson Institute was a $5 million a year operation with 120 employees. It was founded in 1965 by Herman Kahn of the Rand Corporation and the Stanford Research Institute.

Management history of the Hudson Institute is given in Footnote 24.

**(ii) Stanford Research Institute**

Stanford Research Institute, adjoining the Hoover Institution, was a $150 million a year operation with 3300 employees. It carried on program surveillance for Bechtel, Kaiser, and 400 other companies, and extensive intelligence operations for the Central Intelligence Agency. It was the largest institution on the West Coast promoting mind control and the behavioral sciences.

**(iii) The Ditchley Foundation**

One of the key agencies as a conduit for secret instructions from Tavistock is the Ditchley Foundation, founded in 1957 by Sir Philip Adams.

A long time Foreign Service officer, Adams was Minister to Khartoum 1959,

Ambassador to Jordan 1966-70, and Egypt 1973-75; he married the daughter of Baron Trevethin (the Lawrence family, which included several lord chief justices of Britain.)

The Ditchley Foundation was headquartered at Ditchley Park, near Oxford, in a castle built for the Earl of Litchfield in the 16th century; the 1980’s Earl of Litchfield was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and known as a photographer of beautiful women.

 Ditchley Park was given to the foundation by Ronald and Marietta Tree. Ronald Tree - a godson of Marshall Field - was for many years a high official in British intelligence. He was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Pensions, the Minister of Information, and the Minister of Planning.

He was first married to Nancy Moncure Perkins, of an old Virginia family. They divorced, and he married Marietta Peabody, granddaughter of Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton, where the American elite was trained. Her career gave rise to the term “beautiful people”, the glittering international set devoted to leftwing causes. She began her career as a beautiful young “hostess” for Nelson Rockefeller in 1942, became a shop steward for the Newspaper Guild at Life Magazine, Fair Housing Practices Committee for New York, 1958 Volunteer for Stevenson, Commission on Human Rights at the United States in 1959-61, and the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations in 1961-64, and was also an Ambassador to the United Nations in 1961-64.

Magazine articles gave lowing reports of a “beautiful person’s” life in New York, her townhouse at 123 E. 79th Street filled with antique furnishings and art treasures from Ditchley Park, the house run faultlessly by an English butler, as well as their summer home at Barbados, where they entertained Winston Churchill in 1960.

The American branch of the Ditchley Foundation was run by Cyrus Vance, former Secretary of State, and director of the Rockefeller Foundation; Alan Pifer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, and Winston Lord, president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Lord was political and military officer at the Department of State in 1961-64, international security officer of the Defense Department in 1969-73, special assistant to the President of the United States in 1970-73, director of policy planning at the Department of State in 1973-77, and a member of the Atlantic Council and Atlantic Institute.

Other Ditchley members of the American Branch are noted in Footnote 25.

**The Foundations and Agriculture**

One of the principal but little known operations of the Rockefeller Foundation has been its techniques for controlling world agriculture.

Kenneth Wernimont, as director of the Rockefeller Foundation, set up Rockefeller controlled agricultural programs throughout Mexico and Latin America.

The independent farmer is a great threat to the One World Order, because he produces for himself, and because his produce can be converted into capital, which gives him independence.

In Soviet Russia, the Bolsheviks believed they had attained total control over the people. However, they were dismayed to find their plans threatened by the stubborn independence of the small farmers - the ‘kulaks’.

Stalin ordered the OGPU to seize all food and animals of the kulaks, and to starve them out. On the 25th of February 1935, The Chicago American newspaper carried a front page headline, “SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE: Peasants’ Crops Seized, They and their Animals Starve”.

To draw attention from this atrocity, it was later alleged that the Germans, not the Soviets, had killed six million people, the number taken from the Chicago American headline by a Chicago publicist.

The Communist Party - the Party of the Peasants and Workers - exterminated the peasants and enslaved the workers.

Many totalitarian regimes have found the small farmer to be their biggest stumbling block. The French Reign of Terror was directed, not against the aristocrats - many of whom were sympathetic to it, but against the small farmers who refused to turn over their grain to the revolutionary tribunals in exchange for the worthless assigners.

In South Africa, the foundations have been engaged in the same type of war of extermination against the white farmers, which have declined in numbers from 85 000 in 1992, at the time that the terrorist African National Congress political party was given governance under the guidance of the South African Communist Party, to less than 12 000 white farmers presently. The ongoing silent genocide of these farmers is discussed in Attachment 15 – The silent genocide of the Boer nation in South Africa.

The traditional formula of land plus labor for the farmer has been altered due to the farmer’s need for purchasing power, to buy industrial goods needed in his farming operations. Because of this need for capital, the farmer is especially vulnerable to the One World Order’s manipulation of interest rates, which is bankrupting him.

Just as in the Soviet Union in the early 1930’s, when Stalin ordered the kulaks to give up their small plots of land to live and work on the collective farms, the South African small farmer faces the same type of extermination, being forced to give up his plot of land to become a hired hand for the big agricultural companies or trusts.

The Brookings Institution and other foundations originated the monetary programs implemented by the Federal Reserve System to destroy the American farmer, a replay of the Soviet tragedy in Russia, with the one proviso that the farmer will be allowed to survive if he becomes a slave worker of the giant trusts.

Once the citizen becomes aware of the true role of the foundations, he can understand the high interest rates, high taxes, the destruction of the family, the degradation of the churches into forums for revolution, the subversion of the universities into CIA cesspools of drug addiction, and the halls of government into sewers of international espionage and intrigue. The average citizen can now understand why every agent of the federal government is against him; the alphabet agencies - the FIB, IRS, CIA, and BATF must make war on the citizen in order to carry out the programs of the foundations.

**The Bechtel Complex**

The American "military industrial complex" includes the political and economic power of two giant construction firms, Brown & Root of Houston in Texas, and the Bechtel Group of San Francisco. Both firms have their own people in governance positions.

**Bechtel has political connections**

When Brown & Root put Lyndon B. Johnson in the White House, the Bechtel Group put Ronald Reagan in the White House, whose presidential campaign in 1980 was run by George Pratt Shultz, president of Bechtel, and Caspar Weinberger, vice president and general counsel of Bechtel.

The New York Times report of 15 July 1982 stated that Shultz was the fourth member of Bechtel Group serving in Reagan's cabinet. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was chairman of Merrill Lynch, whose White Weld unit was investment advisor to the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority.

Newsweek noted on the 12th of July 1982 that Kenneth Davis, vice president of Bechtel in charge of nuclear plant construction since 1979, had joined Reagan's administration as deputy secretary of Energy involving nuclear production, becoming the fifth member of Bechtel to join Reagan's team. Most reporters would be up in arms if five executives of another company such as General Motors joined a White House team.

In June 1984, ‘Mother Jones’ pointed out that Stephen Bechtel Sr. was on the advisory committee of the Export Import Bank, which financed many Bechtel projects, and that Bechtel Corporation created a new position for John Moore, president of EX IM Bank, as "executive vice president for financial services".

Mother Jones continued to state the following:

"Never before has a corporation been so visibly linked to the presidency. It has had close ties with every chief of state since Eisenhower. Bechtel contributed heavily to Reagan's campaign in 1980. Peter Flannigan of Dillon Read played a key role. Shultz and Weinberger endorsed Reagan in the spring of 1980, joined by Walter Wriston of Citibank, who is on the Bechtel board of counselors, and Robert Quenon, president of Peabody Coal Co. Kenneth Davis, a Bechtel vice president, is No. 2 in the Dept. of Energy. Casey (CIA) represented PERTAMINA, the giant oil company of Indonesia which has been a good customer of Bechtel."

The Prime Minister of Canada, John Turner, was director of Canadian Bechtel.

**When any business places this many men in a President's office, it is no longer a matter of "influence"; it is a matter of control.**

A Reagan panel of business leaders, including Stephen Bechtel Jr. recommended that the American nation must spend $3.5 billion a year to rebuild its "infrastructure", roads, subways, bridges etc. Bechtel received a large share of this business.

During that time, Bechtel was a privately held concern at work on more than 130 projects in 21 countries, all of them budgeted at more than $25 million, which had for decades struggled to keep a low profile and the affairs of its management private.

Working for Bechtel as consultant was Richard Helms, the former Director of Central Intelligence and former Ambassador to Iran, and Frank Jungers - former Chairman of Arabian American Oil Company. On the basis of its $6.9 billion revenues a year, the company ranked as the third largest engineering and construction concern in the United States after Brown & Root Incorporated and the Fluor Corporation. It is presently said to hold fourth position.

Bechtel's contracts are largely in huge industrial and energy-related projects that Larry Thomas, a Bechtel spokesman, referred to as ‘mega-Projects'.

On the 29th of December 1975, Newsweek reported that "The Bechtel group of companies is hardly a household word. As a privately held corporation, it has operated for 77 years behind a wall of secrecy that is considered unequally impenetrable in the competitive world of heavy construction. Its revenues are estimated at $2 billion a year, equal to General Mills or Standard Oil of Ohio. Bechtel got that way by wheeling and dealing not only in private operations but with governments themselves. The company is building a new 34 story building on Fremont St. in San Francisco. The company, says one Federal energy official, is putting together a modern version of a military industrial complex machine, and they have an inside track on the growth market of the future. It will be called the new General Motors before the century is out."

Bechtel began in 1898 when a Midwestern farm boy, Warren (Dad) Bechtel, came to California to seek his fortune. He began with a mule team hauling dirt on small construction projects.

In 1918, with war prosperity, his income increased. His first important project was building a railroad for Hutchinson Lumber Company at Orotillo, Cal.

His three sons, Warren, Steve and Ken joined him in the growing business.

In 1928, he was elected president of Associated General Contractors of America, a powerful lobbying group.

In 1931, Dad Bechtel became president of Six Companies, a consortium formed to build the $49 million Boulder Dam. It was incorporated in Delaware during February 1931 by H.J. Kaiser Sr. and Jr.; Felix Kahn of MacDonald and Kahn; Henry W. Morrison of Morrison-Knudsen; W.A. Bechtel Company; J.F. Shea of Los Angeles, which built the Pacific Bridge at Portland, and General Construction Company, Seattle.

MacDonald and Kahn had built the Mark Hopkins Hotel; Morrison was a trustee of Stanford and close friend of Herbert Hoover and Leland Cutler.

Between 1931 and 1936, the consortium built the Bonneville Dam, the San Francisco Bay Bridge, and other projects.

During the construction of Hoover (Boulder) Dam, a steel salesman, John McCone, called on Bechtel. He had been a friend of Steve Bechtel at the University of California in 1922. Steve was now head of the firm, due to the mysterious death of Warren Bechtel in Moscow on the 29th of August 1933.

Dad Bechtel, at the age of 61, had come to Russia to inspect the Magnitogorsk Dam, on a 3 day tour which also included the Dnieper troy Dam. He had been instructed by the Soviet authorities to come alone, and he left his wife in Vienna. While staying at the National Hotel in Moscow, before leaving on the tour, Dad Bechtel died suddenly of "an overdose of medicine". There was no autopsy. He was not able to inspect the dam.

**Bechtel-McCone grew through war projects**

Stephen Bechtel found a ready ally in the aggressive business acumen of John McCone. They formed a separate company, Bechtel-McCone, just before World War II broke out.

In December 1940, they got an order of $210 million for sixty British freighters, to be built in alliance with Admiral Vickery of Bath Iron Works.

McCone and partners later made 844 million profits on Liberty ships built at their Sausalito plant. They also owned California Shipbuilding, a Los Angeles yard which turned out 967 ships during the war, as well as Marin ship, the Oregon Shipbuilding Company. They owned Joshua Hendy Corporation, an ironmonger which built the engines for Liberty ships. By September 1943, they had more than $3 billion in shipbuilding orders. The crews of Liberty ships made wry jokes about the propensity of these hastily flung together productions to break in two during high seas. Many of them were torpedoed before they could fall apart. Time noted that "Marin ship turned out 460 freighters and 90 tankers at breakneck speed."

The partners also built the colossal Army modification centre at Birmingham Ala. to handle the B-29 output from Willow Run; they built the Alaskan Military Highway, and other projects.

The youngest son, Ken Bechtel, ran the Marin Shipyard.

Bechtel's rush program of building Liberty ships considerably antedated Pearl Harbor.

Franklin D Roosevelt (Dr. Win the War) issued his emergency shipbuilding order in January 1941; by September the 27th, the first Liberty ships were being launched.

Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the American Navy in 1916, had done the same thing, awarding Navy contracts long before America entered World War I.

**Bechtel-McCone used protégés as front men**

During their defense activity, Bechtel and McCone prudently remained in the background, allowing their protégés, the Kaisers, to be publicized as the important figures.

Fortune pointed out that Kaiser was never more than a stand-in for Bechtel. Kaiser, after having been snubbed by AGC, became president of Associated General Contractors after the Bechtel’s recommended him.

At the end of World War II, Bechtel Group held 20% of Kaiser Permanente Metals, which owned Richmond Shipbuilding, the Kaiser firm.

Bechtel frequently remains behind the scenes in its major projects. The proposed MX missile plan was headline news for weeks, but not a single journalist bothered to find out that the MX proposal had been drawn up by a presidential commission composed of John McCone, Richard Helms, and Nicholas Brady - former Senator from New Jersey and later chairman of Dillon Read -- loyal Bechtelites, one and all.

**The Bechtel McCone "cost-plus" contract arrangement indebted governments**

The Bechtel McCone alliance, being short of capital, invented the ingenious "cost-plus" contract arrangement. Under this generous stipulation, the government guaranteed war contractors all costs of production, plus a guaranteed 10% profit. The more the contractor spent, the greater his profit. It was the greatest boondoggle for the fortunate few since the Federal Reserve System started printing paper money with no backing except paper bonds.

In January, 1975, Fortune pointed out that Bechtel had never been in the red for a single year, because "Its engineering projects are invariably financed by its clients." These clients are usually governments.

The Export Import Bank frequently steps in and offers to finance the huge projects proposed by Bechtel. Background information on the management of the Export Import Bank of America is discussed in Footnote 26.

The American taxpayer finances many Bechtel projects through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It could be said that every American has a stake in Bechtel.

**Bechtel and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) connection**

The free-flowing profits led to an intelligence connection. John McCone became president of the Air Pollution Committee in 1947, and in 1948, became deputy Secretary of Defense.

Ralph Casey of the General Accounting Office later testified that while holding this office, McCone gave contracts to Standard Oil and Kaiser, firms in which he had large investments.

McCone went on to become Under Secretary of the Air Force 1950-51, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission 1958-60, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency 1961-65, resulting in a close connection between Bechtel and the Central Intelligence Agency.

While McCone served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Bechtel became the largest contractor of nuclear plants in the world. Bechtel completed the world's first nuclear plant at Ara, Idaho in 1951. McCone later became a director of Pacific Mutual Life, Standard Oil of California, and ITT.

In 1955, Fortune reported that as Under Secretary of State, C. Douglas Dillon had arranged important contracts for Bechtel with the Saudi Arabian government, culminating in the 1989 $135 billion Jubal operation.

Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was also a director of Schroder Company.

The vice president of the Bechtel Saudi Arabian operations was C. Stribling Snodgrass, who also ran a Central Intelligence Agency firm called LSG Associates.

Bechtel built the 1100 mile long Trans Arabia Pipeline for $100 million, the largest contract let to that time. A worldwide construction firm, with entree to many countries, can also be a conduit for intelligence agents.

In 1980, Bechtel was building apartments in Saudi Arabia, a hydropower complex in Quebec, a coal fuelled power project in Utah, an oil refinery in Indonesia, a $500 million tourist resort in Malaysia, a copper and gold mine in Paint, New Guinea, and a $250 million palace for the Sultan of Brunei. It was an ideal operation for the Central Intelligence Agency, even without the ubiquitous Schroder connection.

Bechtel was awarded the billion dollar contract for cleaning up the situation at Three Mile Island. In 1979, about half of its business derived from nuclear power activity, despite many complaints about its faulty construction in this field. Bechtel made a $14 million settlement of complaints from Consumers Power Company that the Palisades nuclear plant leaked radioactive water into the steam generating system.

**Bechtel and the international bankers’ connection**

The Bechtel’s were now counted among the most influential wheeler-dealers in Washington. Stephen Sr. and Jr. and John McCone were key members of the small group of millionaires who regularly played golf with President Eisenhower and Arthur Godfrey at the Mecca of all lobbyists, Washington's Burning Tree Country Club.

When George Pratt Shultz became a Washington official, he regularly played golf with Stephen Bechtel Jr. at Burning Tree, which led to his being named president of Bechtel Group.

The Bechtel’s had come a long way from the anxious days of 1931, when a small sand and gravel contractor was asked to put up $8 million working capital for the Boulder Dam job. They did manage to come up with $5 million, financed by the Schroder-Rockefeller group. Their later success has been due principally to their connection with the international financiers.

Bechtel had been rescued in its time of need by J. Henry Schroder and Avery

Rockefeller. John Lowery Simpson, vice president of J. Henry Schroder, was placed on Bethel’s board as chairman of its finance committee, in total charge of the company's financial arrangements. Huge government contracts followed this connection as naturally as night follows day.

The New York Times announced the debut of Schroder-Rockefeller on July the 9th of 1936, with Avery Rockefeller, son of Percy and godson of William, allied in a new holding company. Avery's grandfather was James Stillman, who built the National City Bank to a giant concern. Avery Rockefeller held 42% of the stock in Schroder-Rockefeller; Baron Bruno von Schroder of London and Baron Kurt von ScFtroder of Cologne (who was Hitler's personal banker) held 47%.

On the 3rd of June 1954, the New York Times announced that Stephen Bechtel, chairman of Bechtel Corporation, had become partner of the J.P. Morgan Company.

**Bechtel foundations**

In her formative years, Bechtel had a fulltime Washington Lobbyist, Parker Hart; a foundation, incorporated in 1953 with $7 million (the Bechtel Foundation has been called a "rightwing foundation" by Mother Jones, although it seems to have no particular loyalties).

Stephen Jr. Bechtel also had a foundation with $2 million assets. Shultz was president of these foundations.

In its issue on the 4th of October 1954, Time noted that "Stephen Bechtel went to Korea for the American-Korea Foundation”. While there, he paid a courtesy call on Coordinator C. Tyler Wood of the Foreign Operations Administration; Wood persuaded Bechtel to build three thermonuclear plants in Korea for $34 million, the largest FOA contract ever issued in Korea.

On the 2nd of April 1974, the Washington Post reviewed a Mother Jones article which stated that a Bechtel representative, Yoon Sik Cho - a Korean-American with connections reaching to the Korean Presidency, had bribed Korean officials to win four separate billion dollar projects between 1978 and 1980. The Post said, "The FBI, Justice Dept. and IRS are investigating allegations that the Bechtel Corp., a large San Francisco conglomerate, used a paid consultant to bribe South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to obtain nuclear power plant construction projects in violation of the 1977 Corrupt Practices Act, sources said yesterday."

The article also pointed out that Shultz was the executive sponsor for internal auditing during the time in question. It said two audits were cancelled at Bechtel in 1980 “at the insistence of Cho; those audits would have revealed the large undocumented cash advances being paid to Cho'."

At the time of the bribery, Secretary of State Shultz was president of Bechtel, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger was vice president and general counsel of Bechtel. In the ensuing months, the Post and the Federal Bureau of Investigation ignored the matter, four billion dollar contracts being "small change" in Washington.

**Bechtel consortiums**

In a consortium with Newmont Mining, Bechtel acquired the Peabody Coal Company - the nation's largest, for $1.2 billion, and joined with Lehman Brothers Energy Transport System to build 70% of the world's coal slurry lines.

**The Foundations, the International Banks and corporations interlock**

There exists close interlocking of the foundations with international banks and corporations, all stemming from the Peabody Fund of 1865, and the War Industries Board of Bernard Baruch in World War I.

**The Foundation syndicate serves the One World Order movement**

The foundations are in direct violation of their charters, which commit them to do “charitable” work, because they make no grants which are not part of a political goal. The charge has been made, and never denied, that the Heritage AEI network had at least two KGB moles on its staff. The employment of professional intelligence operatives as “charitable” workers, as was done in the Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917, exposes the sinister political, economic and social goals which the One World Order requires the foundations to achieve through their “bequests”.

Not only is this tax fraud, because the foundations are granted tax exemption solely to do charitable work, but it is criminal syndicalism, and could be construed as conspiracy to commit offenses against countries in which they are allowed to operate, including the United States of America where it is a breach of the Constitutional Law 213, Corpus Juris Secundum 16.

Every act of the foundation-syndicates, and of their masters in the World Order, is intended to implement a ruthless type of Oriental despotism.

As is traditional in this type of despotism, the most efficient palace servants are eunuchs.

Eunuchs work for little or no pay, because they do not have the expense of rearing families. In the foundation world, we find the eunuch as the predominant type of official. The eunuchs move in and out of the foundations into prominent posts in government, education and religion.

Although they may marry and have children, psychologically they remain eunuchs, those who have forsworn their manhood to become palace servants of the World Order.

Columnist Jeffrey Hart recently commented on this type, referring to Mondale’s selection of Geraldine Ferraro as his vice presidential nominee, “Mondale should have chosen a man, in order to balance the ticket.”

The most tragic victims of the One World Order’s network of foundations and universities are the youth. Filled with hope and ambition, they attend colleges to prepare for careers, where their chief advisers are the foundation eunuchs. They are carefully scrutinized to see if they can be useful to the One World Order movement, in which case they may be given grants or fellowships, but the cruel fact is that unless they are fortunate enough to be born into a family connection with members of the New World Order, or become protégé of a eunuch, most doors will forever remain closed to them. Despite their talents or ability, they will be relegated to joining the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the rest of their lives. At no time during their education will they be apprised of the fact that they are the victims of a cruel hoax, that success in business, drama, art or literature will be denied them because they do not have the required connection with the World Order.

In November 1955, ‘Fortune’ featured an article by William H. Whyte, “Where the Foundations Fall Down”, which pointed out that the foundations only grant funds to “big team” projects in institutions which are under their control. Whyte stated that 76% of all foundation grants are made to these “team” projects, citing huge sums given to the Russian Research Centre at Harvard by Carnegie, and Ford grants to the Centre for Advanced Study in Behavioral Science at Stanford.

Foundation grants are rarely given to individuals, and most can be traced to some underlying propaganda drive, such as the $200,000 which the Rockefeller Foundation gave to establish the National Bureau of Economic Research, whose “studies” effectively dominate the world of American business today.

**Foundations involvement with military and espionage work**

The involvement of the major foundations in military and espionage work is shown by the makeup of two powerful “think tanks”, the Rand Corporation and the MITRE Corporation.

**(i) Mitre Corporation.**

President of MITRE included Robert Everett, who served on the USAF Science Advisory Board, and Northern Energy Corporation;

Chairman of the $180 million MITRE Corporation was Robert Charpie, president of Cabot Corporation, director the bank First National of Boston, and Champion and Honeywell. For more information on the management history of the MITRE Corporation, please see Footnote 27.

**(ii) Rand Corporation**

The chairman of Rand Corporation, which had an annual budget for research of $50 million, was Donald Rumsfeld, who was also President Nixon’s right-hand man in Washington for many years.

The president of Rand Corporation was Donald B. Rice, Jr., who served in office of Secretary of Defense in 1967-70, and OMB 1969-72, and was also the director of Wells Fargo.

For more information on the management history of the Rand Corporation, please see Footnote 28.

**Section F: Bank of England**

**History of the Bank of England**

The Bank of England originated in a revolution when William III, Prince of Orange, drove King James II from the throne. Since the Bank of England Charter was granted by William in 1694, there has never been another revolt against the Crown. The royal family has been secure because the source of money, crucial to a revolution, has remained under control.

King Charles II had managed to retain a shaky position because of support from the Duke of Buckingham (George Villiers), and others whose first names formed the word “CABAL”, introducing a new term for intrigue. His successor, James II, tried to placate the powerful lords of England, but even his long-time supporters, scenting a change of power, began secret negotiations with the Prince of Orange.

Wilhelm I, Prince of Orange, had been married several times, to Anne of Saxony, Charlotte de Bourbon, and Princess de Coligny.

**Every ruling house of Europe, as well as those out of power, were descendents who were from the direct line of King William,** including Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, Margaretha, Queen of Denmark, Olaf V of Norway, Gustaf of Sweden, Constantine of Greece, Prince Rainier of Monaco, and Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, whose son married the daughter of C. Douglas Dillon.

Lord Shrewsbury (Charles Talbot) had been given places by both Charles II and James II; nevertheless, he played a leading role in the Royal revolution. He took 12,000 pounds to Holland to support William in 1688, returned with him, and was made secretary of state.

Sidney Godolphin, one of James II’s last adherents, joined with the Duke of Sunderland and the Duchess of Portsmouth in correspondence with William prior to his invasion of England, and was appointed head of the treasury by William.

Henry Compton, Earl of Northampton, and Bishop of London, had been removed by James II; he signed the invitation to William to come to England; he was reinstated in his seat in 1688; his son Francis became Lord Privy Seal.

John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, had entered into negotiations with the Prince of Orange in October 1687, and expressed his readiness to support him in August 1688. To allay James II’s suspicions, Marlborough then signed a renewed oath of fidelity to him on 10 November 1688. On the 24th of November 1688, he joined the forces of William of Orange.

Although William had married Mary, the daughter of James II, and had a legitimate claim to the throne of England, he could not take power as long as James II was on the throne.

Therefore, he entered England with a force of 10,000 foot soldiers and 4000 horse, a small force with which to conquer a great kingdom.

With him were Churchill, Bentinck, (the first Earl of Portland), Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Polwarth, whose descendant is a prominent member of the Anglo-American banking establishment.

James II fled to the court of Louis XIV and was declared abdicated.

Marlborough, ancestor of Winston Churchill (whose former daughter-in-law, Pam Harriman, was the leading power in the Democratic Party) is described in ‘The Captain General’, by Ivor Brown as follows:

“The Commissioner of Public Accounts found that the Duke of Marlborough had accepted gifts amounting to some 60,000 pounds from Antonio Machado and Sir Solomon de Medina, contractors for bread and wagons for the army abroad, and 2½% of all money allotted for payment of troops, some 175,000 pounds (later revised to 350,000 pounds).” Marlborough claimed it had all been spent for intelligence, but witnesses testified he could not have spent more than 5000 pounds for this purpose in all of his campaigns.

Donald Chandler’s biography of Marlborough points out that “The bread contractors such as Solomon and Moses Medina, Mynheer Hecop, Solomon Abraham, Vanderkaa and Machado, were for the most part Spanish or Dutch Jews of varying reliability and venality.”

Chandler further states that they consistently gave short weight or added sand to their corn sacks.

For a number of years, Medina, as chief army contractor, contributed an annual commission of 6000 pounds a year to Marlborough as his rate-off on army contracts.

In addition to his English supporters, who were previously loyal to King James II, William brought with him from Amsterdam the group of avaricious financiers who were also the suppliers of his armies.

One of his first official acts was the conferring of knighthood on Solomon de Medina.

Machado and Pereira provisioned his armies in Spain and Holland; Medina supplied Marlborough in Flanders; Joseph Cortissot supplied Lord Galway in Spain, and Abraham Prado supplied the British army during the Seven Year War.

As the tide of world power shifted northward in Europe, so did the financiers.

The concept of a central bank which would have the power of note issue, or issuing money, had already taken hold in Europe when banks were chartered by financiers whose ancestors had been bankers in Venice and Genoa. The Bank of Amsterdam was started in 1609; its members aided William in his conquest of England.

The Warburgs of Hamburg had begun as the Abraham Del Banco family, the largest bankers in Venice. The Bank of Hamburg was chartered in 1619.

The Bank of Sweden began the practice of issuing notes in 1661.

**Early shareholders of the Bank of England**

Early descriptions of the shareholders of the Bank of England identify them as “a Society of about 1300 persons”. They included the following:

King and Queen of England, who received shares to the value of 10,000 pounds each;

Marlborough, who invested 10,000 pounds – he also invested large sums from his “commissions” in the East India Company in 1697, and later became Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, which paid a 75% dividend;

Lord Shrewsbury, who invested 10,000 pounds;

Godolphin, who invested 7000 pounds – he predicted that the Bank of England would not only finance trade, but would carry the burden of her wars, which was proven true in the next three hundred years.

For a greater list of the early shareholders to the Bank of England, please see Footnote 29: Shareholders in the Bank of England

**Governors, chairmen and directors of the Bank of England.**

During the twentieth century, the most important name at the Bank of England was Lord Montague Norman.

For more information on the management history of this bank, please see Footnote 30 - Governors, directors and chairmen of the Bank of England

**The Bank of England Charter**

The most important act of William’s reign was his granting of the charter of the Bank of England in 1694.

A technique revealed by the Charter of the Bank of England was slipped through as part of a tonnage bill - which was later to become a recognized parliamentary technique whereby the Charter provided that “rates and duties upon tonnage of ships are made security to such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of 1,500,000 pounds towards carrying on the war against France.”

Other European banks, such as the Banks of Genoa, Venice and Amsterdam, were primarily banks of deposit, but the Bank of England began the practice of coining its own credit into money, the beginning of the monetarist movement.

Virginia Cowles wrote in “The Great Marlborough”, that “England emerged from the war as the dominant force, because the Bank of England’s credit system enabled her to bear the burden of war without undue strain.”

The Bank of England soon created a “new class” of moneyed interests in the City, as opposed to the power of the old barons, whose fortunes derived from their landholdings.

Of the five hundred original stockholders, four hundred and fifty lived in London. This was the dawn of the pre-eminence of the “City”, now the world’s leading financial centre. For this reason, the Rothschilds identified their key American banks with the code word “City”.

**The Bank of England control America**

The Bank of England has played a prominent role in American history – without it, the United States would not exist. The American colonists considered themselves loyal Englishmen to a man, but when they began to enjoy unequalled prosperity by printing and circulating their own Colonial scrip, the stockholders of the Bank of England went to George III and informed him that their monopoly of interest-bearing notes in the colonies was at stake. He banned the scrip, with the result that there was an immediate depression in the commercial life of the Americas.

This was the cause of the Rebellion; as Benjamin Franklin pointed out, the little tax on tea, amounting to about a dollar a year per American family could have been borne, but the colonists could not survive the banning of their own money.

The Bank of England and the Rothschilds continued to play a dominant role in the commercial life of the United States, causing panics and depressions for the Rothschilds whenever their officials were instructed to do so. When the Second

Bank of the United States expired in 1836, and President Jackson refused to renew

It, creating great prosperity in the United States when government funds were deposited in other banks, the Rothschilds punished the upstarts by causing the Panic of 1837. As Henry Clews writes, “Twenty-Eight Years on Wall Street”, p. 157, “The Panic of 1837 was aggravated by the Bank of England when it in one day threw out all the paper connected with the United States.”

By refusing to credit American notes and stocks, the Bank of England created financial panic among the holders of that paper. The panic enabled Rothschild’s agents, Peabody and Belmont, to reap a fortune in buying up depreciated stocks during the panic.

**The City banks of London in America**

The “City” banks, which dominate American finance and politics (this is the code name of banks for the “City” which are from the financial district of London), descend directly from the East India Company and the Bank of England operations. The Rockefeller Empire is the most prominent scion of this dynasty.

In the early 19th century, the House of Rothschild established a number of affiliates in the United States which carried the code identification of ‘City’ banks, or ‘City’ companies, identifying them as originating in the financial centre, the City of London.

The City Bank was established in New York in 1812, in the same room in which the Bank of the United States had operated until its charter expired.

City Bank was later called the National City Bank. Its principal for fifty years was Moses Taylor, whose father had been a confidential agent for John Jacob Astor and British intelligence.

Like the Morgan-Peabody operation, Moses Taylor doubled his fortune in the Panic of 1837 by purchasing stock in the depressed market with capital advanced by N.M. Rothschild of London.

During the Panic of 1857, while many of its competitors failed, City Bank prospered.

Moses Taylor purchased the outstanding stock of Delaware Lackawanna Railroad for $5 a share during the panic. Seven years later, it was worth $240 a share. He then became worth $50 million.

His son-in-law, Percy Pyne, had come from London to work at City Bank, and married Taylor’s daughter. When Taylor died in 1882, he left $70 million.

Payne, who was paralyzed later, became president of the now National City Bank.

William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, invested in the bank, and persuaded Pyne to step aside in 1891 in favor of James Stillman, Rockefeller’s associate, to become president.

William’s son William married Stillman’s daughter Elsie; his other son Percy married Stillman’s daughter Isabelle.

James Stillman also had a London connection – his father, Don Carlos, had been a Rothschild agent in Brownsville, Texas and a successful blockade runner during the Civil War.

The National City Bank acquired several subsidiaries in New York; the National City Company - later renamed the City Company; and City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

During a period when thousands of United States banks have gone bankrupt since 1914, these banks, protected by their interest in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, have grown steadily.

The dominance of the Morgan-Kuhn Loeb financial power in New York was shown by a Dow Jones report in the New York Times on 11 February 1928, in that of the total offerings of bonds in 1927, J.P. Morgan was first with $502,590,000; National City Company was second with $435,616,000; and Kuhn Loeb was third with $423,988,000.

For more information on how the City Bank of America grew, please see Footnote 31 - Growth and mergers of the City Bank

On 15 June 1978, a Senate Report titled: “Interlocking Directorates among the Major U.S. Corporations, a staff study of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs,” shows that five Rothschild controlled banks held a total of 470 interlocking directorates in the 130 major corporations of the United States, an average of 3.6 directors per major United States Corporation. This massive report is worthy of anyone’s detailed study; we can only give the totals here:

CITICORP: 97 directorates

J.P. MORGAN COMPANY: 99 directorates

CHEMICAL BANK: 96 directorates

CHASE MANHATTAN: 89 directorates

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER: 89 directorates

Total: 470

This centralized control over American industry by five New York banks controlled from London suggests that instead of 130 major United States corporations, we may have only one, which in itself is an outpost of the London Connection.

Therefore it can be said that there exists centralized control over American industry by five New York banks which are controlled from the London Bank of England.

To note: National City Bank had been in Hong Kong for eighty years; it has a $90 million Citibank Centre there. In 1983, 4% of its annual profits came from the Hong Kong operation, which is the center of the world’s drug trade.

**The National City Bank**

The National City Bank of Cleveland continued to dominate Midwestern industry and politics for many years. Its primary law firm was Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue of Cleveland.

The Washington Post announced on the 19th of December 1983 that this law firm was spending $5 million for office space in Washington to house a staff of sixty lawyers, making this Cleveland law firm one of the most potent lobbying groups in Washington.

Hanna Mining Company, despite relatively modest revenues of $333 million exercised an important role, as was shown by its board of directors, which included distinguished names such as Herbert Hoover Jr. (who was the Under Secretary of State under Eisenhower & Dulles at that time); Stephen D. Bechtel, chairman of Bechtel Group and director of J.P. Morgan Company; K.L. Ireland of Brown Brothers Harriman; George F. Bennett - treasurer of Harvard university, and Nathan W. Pearson, financial manager of the Mellon family.

**First City National Bank of Houston**

Despite the Hollywood image of red-faced Texas oil millionaires driving new Cadillac’s, the Texan oil industry had for years been dominated by the London Rothschilds through the billion dollar First City National Bank of Houston, and its fifty-seven subsidiary Texas banks.

**Network of James Anderson Elkins, Chairman of First City Bank**

Chairman of First City was James Anderson Elkins Jr., who was also a director of Hill Samuel Company of London, one of the seventeen merchant banks chartered by the Bank of England. His father was chairman of First City, and founded the Texas law firm of Vinson and Elkins, the primary law firm of First City Bank. This firm dominated national politics through its most well known partner, John B. Connally, who achieved a reputation as “kingmaker” in Texas politics.

James Anderson Elkins Jr. began as administrative assistant to Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson in 1949, and then became attorney for the oil millionaire Sid Richardson, and Perry Bass 1952-61. He was also Secretary of the Navy in 1961, Governor of Texas in 1963-69, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1971-72.

Elkins Jr. was wounded in the Kennedy assassination in Dallas. He later became trustee of the Andrew Mellon Foundation, served on the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and the Advisory Committee on Reforming the International Monetary System.

Of note is that James Anderson Elkins Jr. advised Nixon on devaluing the dollar and going off the gold standard in 1971.

Elkins Jr. later became director of Superior Oil, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited.

James Anderson Elkins was also director of Freeport Minerals, whose directors include some of the leading names in American business. More information of the history of the management of Freeport Minerals is given in Footnote 32.

(i) **First City Bancorporation**

Directors other than Elkins of First City Bancorporation included members who founded the Brown & Root Foundation and Halliburton.

Please see Footnote 33 for the history of management for the First City Bancorporation.

**Brown & Root Foundation.**

The Brown & Root Foundation financed Lyndon B. Johnson’s political campaigns, subsequently receiving billion dollar contracts to construct naval bases and airfields in Vietnam, which were used by the Soviet Navy and Air Force.

The Brown-Johnson association began in 1940, when Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson secured a lucrative contract for Brown & Root to build a large naval base at Corpus Christi, Texas; it was said then that any course chosen by Johnson would be paved by money from Brown & Root.

J. Evetts Haley pointed out that Brown & Root prospered on government contracts after Johnson helped them and rapidly became a worldwide operation.

In 1940, the Internal Revenue Service found that large contributions given to Johnson by Brown & Root and its subsidiary, Victoria Gravel Company, as much as $100,000 each, were taken by Brown & Root as tax deductions.

Haley stated that “Brown & Root were in control of Texas politics; that L.B. Johnson was in control of IRS; that records had been burned at IRS to get Brown off the hook in 1954. Johnson and Connally then picked up a government plant for a small sum which became a giant wartime contractor, the Sid Richardson Carbon plant at Odessa, Tex., in which Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson had a one-fourth interest.”

**Halliburton**

In 1955, Johnson suffered a major heart attack on his way to George Brown’s palatial Middleburg Va. estate. Brown was director of Halliburton, whose primary law firm was also Vinson & Elkins.

In 1981, Halliburton had $8.3 billion revenues, 110,398 employees, and monitored monitors most American oil wells daily.

In addition to George Brown and Anne Armstrong, directors of Halliburton included Lord Polwarth of Scotland, who was Governor of the Bank of Scotland, director of Canadian Pacific, Sun Life Assurance Limited and Brown & Root United Kingdom, which interlocked with George Wimpey Limited, which was the largest construction firm in England, through Brown & Root Wimpey Highland Fabricators.

Lord Polwarth (Henry Hepburn-Scott) is a descendant of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, who was married to Mary, Queen of Scots.

**Rothschild financial penetration in the United States**

Rothschild penetration of the United States was shown by a full-page advert in the Wall Street Journal dated 21 December 1984, which displayed a solicitation to purchase all the outstanding shares of Scovill, Incorporated by First City Properties, and Incorporated with the deal managed by Rothschild Incorporated, address shown as One Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

“First City” is the Rothschild code for banks originating under their influence from the “City of London” financial district. First City Properties in Beverly Hills California, was headed by Samuel Belzberg, who also headed the First City Financial Corporation in Vancouver, First City Trust in Edmonton, and First City Development Limited. He was also a director of the Dead Sea Canal Company. The Belzbergs started in Canada with a used furniture store (rag and bone men), and are now influential wheeler dealers on the American stock market.

**Rothschilds penetration interlocks between Paris, Canada, India, Australia, Belgium, Scotland, America and England**

**(i) Rothschild Incorporated**

Rothschilds Incorporated, established at the Rockefeller address, was successor to the Banque Rothschild of Paris.

Its co-chairmen were Guy de Rothschild and Evelyn de Rothschild. It’s directors included Lord Rothschild, head of N.M. Rothschilds & Sons, London; David de Rothschild, Nathaniel de Rothschild, Eric de Rothschild; Thomas L. Piper III - senior vice-president of Dillon Read and manager of the Rothschild’s New Court Securities; its managing director was Wilbur L. Ross Jr., who was also the director of Peabody International, and N.M. Rothschild’s & Sons International.

Other directors of Rothschild International included John Loudon - former chairman of Shell Oil, director of Ford Motor Company, the Ford Foundation, Orion Bank and chairman of Atlantic Institute. He was a Grand Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau, a group formed to commemorate the chartering of the Bank of England by William of Orange in 1694.

Another director of Rothschild Incorporated was G. Peter Fleck, born in Amsterdam, chairman New Court Securities - formerly with Erlangers, and the Banque de Pays de L’Europe Central of Paris, cited by Higham as a key bank during Nazi occupation of France. Fleck is also officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

(ii) **Banque de Pays de L’Europe of Paris**

Banque de Pays de L’Europe of Paris, (Paribas) was bought by Merrill Lynch.

Paribas bought 50% of Dillon Read Limited in a consortium with Bruxelles Lambert (the Belgian Rothschilds), the Power Group and the Laurentian group of Canada, the Tata Group of India, Elders IXL holding company of Australia, Swiss Bank Cantrade, and two British groups - Investors in Industry, a Bank of England group with nine English and Scottish banks; and the British postal pension fund.

The Power Corporation of Canada directors included G. Eskenazi of Belgian Rothschild firms, and William Simon - former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The “Canadian connection” - the Belzbergs and Bronfmans - demonstrates the growing power of the Rothschilds in billion dollar mergers and takeovers of United States industry, including DuPont. These mergers recall the same kind of activity taking place in 1929, just before the stock market debacle, and represent the battening down of the hatches before the storm.

**The Bank of Scotland**

The Bank of England also dominates the Bank of Scotland, whose chairman included Robert Bruce, Lord Balfour - his title Balfour of Burleigh was created in 1607 - who was manager of English Electric and Viking Oil. Balfour married the daughter of magnate E.S. Manasseh.

The Directors of the Bank of Scotland included Lord Clydesmuir, who was also a director of Barclays Bank; and Right Honorable Lord Polwarth, director of Halliburtons, which interlocks with the Rothschild First City Bank of Houston and Citibank, Imperial Chemical Industries, Canadian Pacific, and Brown and Root Wimpey Highland Fabricators, which interlocks with George Wimpey PLC., which was the largest construction firm in the British Empire, and whose 44 companies had revenues of 1.2 billion pounds per year.

Lord Polwarth’s daughter married Baron Moran, High Commissioner of Canada, who previously served as Ambassador to Hungary and to Chad; Baron Moran’s daughter married Baron Mountevans, manager of Consolidated Goldfields.

For more information on the management of George Wimpey PLC which interlocks with Schroder Limited, please see Footnote 34: George Wimpey PLC andSchroder Limited management.

**(i) Federal Reserve Bank**

The Federal Reserve is responsible for the creation of United States Federal Reserve notes.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was controlled by five banks which owned 53% of its stock. These five banks were controlled by Nathan M. Rothschild & Sons of London.

Control over the United States Federal Reserve Bank is basically control over the world’s money.

(ii) **The Rothschilds owns the American Reserve Fund**

John Moody - the author of many standard reference works on American finance, posted an article in McClure’s Magazine during August 1911, titled: “The Seven Men,” in which he stated the following:

“Seven men in Wall Street now control a great share of the fundamental industry and resources of the United States. Three of the seven men, J.P. Morgan, James Stillman, and George F. Baker, head of the First National Bank of New York, belong to the so-called Morgan group; four of them, John D. and William Rockefeller, James Stillman, head of the National City Bank, and Jacob H. Schiff of the private banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb Co., to the so-called Standard Oil National City Bank group ... the central machine of capital extends its control over the U.S..... The process is not only economically logical; it is now practically automatic.”

What was true in 1911 became more evident in later years, as the seven men served merely as American agents for London interests. In 1919, Moody wrote in “Masters of Capital” the following:

“All of the great bankers began as dry goods traders, including Junius S. Morgan.” Beebe Morgan was a dry goods house.

J.M. Beebe Company of Boston made Junius S. Morgan a partner. Junius Morgan was later invited to join George Peabody & Company of London, which handled most of the House of Rothschild’s trading in American stocks.

Junius Morgan’s son, J.P. Morgan, later changed the name of the firm to J.P. Morgan & Company, but it continued to one of three representatives of the House of Rothschild in the United States, the others being Kuhn, Loeb & Company and August Belmont.

After the Federal Reserve Act had been passed by Congress and signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson, six New York banks controlled by the Morgan Standard Oil group bought controlling interest of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The May 19, 1914 organization chart of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed that of the 203,053 shares issued, National City Bank took 30,000 shares; the Morgan-Baker First National Bank took 15,000 shares.

These two banks merged into the Citibank in 1955, giving them one-fourth of the shares in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The $134 billion Citicorp then became the largest bank in the United States.

The National Bank of Commerce of which Paul Warburg was a large shareholder, took 21,000 shares; Hanover Bank (later known as Manufacturers Hanover, of which Lord Rothschild was a director,) took 10,200 shares; Chase National Bank took 6000 shares; Chemical Bank took 6000 shares.

These six banks in 1914 owned 40% of the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Federal Reserve System printout of shareholders on 26 July 1983 showed that they owned 53%, as follows: Citibank 15%; Chase Manhattan 14%; Morgan Guaranty Trust 9%; Manufacturers Hanover 7%; Chemical Bank 8%.

Citicorp Citibank was No. 1 in size in the United States.

No. 3 was Chase Manhattan with $82 billion assets;

No. 4 was Manufacturers Hanover, $64 billion;

No. 5 was J.P. Morgan, $58 billion;

No. 6 was Chemical Bank.

No. 2 was First Chicago, formerly First National Bank of Chicago, controlled by the Baker Morgan interests. House Rept.159362, page 183 noted that “Next to Baker and Son, Morgan & Co. is the largest stockholder of First National (of New York), owning 14,500 shares; Baker and Morgan together own 40,000 of the 100,000 shares of First National Bank.”

At the time of the Federal Reserve stock was being sold on the 3rd of September 1914, The New York Times showed the principal stockholders of these banks as follows:

* National City Bank, 250,000 shares, of which:

James Stillman owned 47,498;

J.P. Morgan & Company 14,500;

W. Rockefeller 10,000;

M.T. Pyne 8267;

Percy Pyne 8267;

J.D. Rockefeller 1750;

J.S. Rockefeller 100;

W.A. Rockefeller 10;

J.P. Morgan Jr. 1000.

* National Bank of Commerce, 250,000 shares, of which:

George F. Baker owned 10,000;

J.P. Morgan & Company 7800;

Mary W. Harriman, (widow E.H.) 5650;

Paul Warburg 3000;

Jacob Schiff 1000;

J.P. Morgan Jr. 1100.

* Chase National Bank, of which:

George F. Baker owned 13,408 shares.

* Hanover National Bank, of which:

James Stillman owned 4000 shares; and

William Rockefeller 1540.

**The Rothschilds own the Federal Express**

Another private enterprise that is controlled by the Rothschilds is Federal Express.

It is appropriate for them to appropriate the name of Federal, by way of the MI6 connection to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Senators are bought and paid off by their system, as investigators BCCI have discovered.

**The Bank of England controls the price of gold**

The Bank of England has played a prominent role in wars, revolutions, and espionage, as well as business panics. When Napoleon escaped from Elba in 1815, the London gold market jumped overnight from 41b.6d to 5lb.7. The leading buyer was Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who was under orders from the British Treasury to dispatch gold to the Duke of Wellington, grouping to stop Napoleon.

After Waterloo, the price of gold dropped.

Amsel Rothschild is reported to have said, "Give me control of the economics of a country; and I care not who makes her laws”.

(Reference: Mohr, Gordon: ‘The Hidden Power Behind Freemasonry’. Burnsville, MN. Weisman Publishers, 1990, page 154.)

Thereafter his descendents meet twice daily in London to dictate to the world what the world price of gold will be. They also dictate what the "Federal Reserve System" will do with America’s finances.

**The Bank of England is involved in Gold fixing**

Not only does the bank rate of the Bank of England affect the interest rates in other nations; the price of gold also plays a crucial role in the monetary affairs of nations, even if they are no longer on the gold standard.

The dominant role played by the House of Rothschild in the Bank of England is augmented by another peculiar duty of the firm, the daily fixing of the world price of gold. The News Chronicle dated 12 December 1938, described this ritual as follows:

“The story of the gold fixing has often been told. How every weekday at 11 a.m. the representatives of five firms of bullion brokers and one firm of refiners meet at the office of Messrs. Rothschild (except on Saturday) and there fix the sterling price of gold. There is, however, a great deal of activity which lies behind his final act – this centralization of the demand for, and the supply of gold in one office and the fixing of the price of gold on that basis. A price of gold is first suggested, probably by the representative of Messrs. Rothschild, who also acts for the Bank of England and the Exchange Equalization Account.”

The banking houses privileged to meet with the Rothschilds to set the world price of gold are known as “the Club of Five”. In 1958, they were: N.M. Rothschild, Samuel Montagu, Mocatta and Goldsmid, Sharps Pixley, and Johnson, Matthey.

In 1961, the London Accepting Houses operating by approval of the Governor of the Bank of England were: Barings; Brown, Shipley; Arbuthnot Latham; Wm. Brandt’s & Sons; Erlangers; Antony Gibbs & Company; Guinness Mahon Hawkins; S. Japhet; Kleinwort & Sons; Lazard Brothers; Samuel Montagu; Morgan Grenfell; N.M. Rothschild; M. Samuel; J. Henry Schroder; and S.G. Warburg. These chosen firms rule the financial establishment in “the City” of London.

**The leading business groups in England**

In 1961, the leading business groups in England were listed by Wm. M. Clarke as: 1. Morgan Grenfell Limited (Lord Bicester) the Peabody J.P. Morgan firm;

2. Jardine Matheson;

3. Rothschild-Samuel-Oppenheimer, comprising Rio Tinto, British South Africa Company, Shell Petroleum, and Brinco (British Newfoundland Corporation);

4. Lazard Brothers-Shell, English Electric, Canadian Eagle Oil;

5. Lloyd’s Bank;

6. Barclay’s Bank;

7. Peninsular & Orient Lines;

8. Cunard;

9. Midland Group – Eagle Star – Higginson (Cavendish-Bentinck);

10. Prudential;

11. Imperial Chemical Industries;

12. Bowater;

13. Courtauld’s;

14. Unilever.

Although this list shows the Rothschild group as only one of fourteen, in fact they hold large positions or influence in the other groups of this list.

(i) **London Rothschilds in 1982**

The principal directorships held by the London Rothschilds in 1982 and their interlocking businesses include the following:

* **Lord Rothschild** from N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Arcan N.V. Curacao, chairman at Rothschild’s Continuation, and Rothschild Incorporated USA.
* **Edmund Leopold de Rothschild** from N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Alfred Dunhill Limited, Rothschild Continuation, Rothschild Trust, Rothman’s International and chairman at Tokyo Pacific Holdings NV;
* **Baron Eric Rothschild** from N.M. Rothschild & Sons;
* **Evelyn de Rothschild,** chairman at N.M. Rothschild & Sons, DeBeers Consolidated Mines Limited in South Africa, Eagle Star Insurance Company, The Economist Newspaper Limited, IBM UK Limited, La Banque Privee S.A., Manufacturers Hanover Limited, Rothschild Continuation Limited and United Race Courses Limited;
* **Leopold de Rothschild** from N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Alliance Assurance Company, Bank of England, The London Assurance, Rothschild Continuation Limited, Rothschild Continuation Holdings AG Switzerland, Sun Alliance and London Assurance Company and Sun Insurance Office Limited.

**The British firms comprising the major basis of the Rothschild fortune** have been the Sun Alliance Assurance, Eagle Star, DeBeers, and Rio Tinto.

**Eagle Star**

Eagle Star’s directorsincluded:

* Duncan Mackinnon, of Hambro Investment Trust;
* Earl Cadogan, whose mother was a Hambro;
* Sir Robert Clark, chairman Hill Samuel Co.;
* Marques Linlithgow (Charles Hope) whose mother was a Milner – he married Judith Baring;
* Evelyn de Rothschild; and
* Sir Ian Stewart of Brown Shipley Company, who had been parliamentary private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1979.

**De Beers**

DeBeers directors included:

* Harry F. Oppenheimer;
* Sir Philip Oppenheimer;
* A.E. Oppenheimer;
* N.F. Oppenheimer;
* Baron Evelyn de Rothschild; and
* Sidney Spiro.

Spiro was also a director of Rio Tinto, Hambros Bank, Barclays Bank, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

DeBeers interlocks with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, of which Harry F. Oppenheimer was chairman, and Anglo-American Gold Investment Company of which Julian Ogilvie Thompson was chairman, and Harry F. Oppenheimer director.

DeBeers further interlocks with Hambros Bank, whose chairman was Jocelyn Hambro.

The management history of Rio Tinto and Hambro is listed in Footnote 35.

**Section G: Rothschild influence on the world**

**Rothschild power in the Congo and Belgium**

Through the Belgian branch of the Rothschild family, we can trace the influence of the Rothschilds in Africa during the past century.

Baron Leon Lambert financed King Leopold’s Belgian empire; the Congo Syndicate included Baron Empain (l’compagnie d’Orient) F. Philippson & Company, and Banque Outremer.

This Congo syndicate was allied with Banque de Paris, the Anglo-Italian Group, and the Peking Syndicate.

The Congo Empire came into being in 1885 after Leopold had financed Stanley’s explorations. It included an area the size of Poland, and produced fabulous returns from Congo rubber, ivory and slaves.

Later the Union Miniere acquired vast copper mines, the Compagnie de Katanga. One of their most ruthless agents was Emile Francqui, who later became Hoover’s partner in China and in the Belgian Relief Commission; his name survives at Congo’s Port Francqui.

**Societe Generale de Banque**

The Congo was later controlled by the Lamberes through Societe Generale de Banque, which merged the Societe Generale de Belgique, the oldest bank in Brussels, founded in 1822, and Banque d’Anver, founded 1827; its secretary was Baron Fauconval, a director of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Societe Generale acquired 25% of SOFINA, Societe Financier de Transport & Enterprises Industrielles, the largest holding company in Europe in December 1964;

Compagnie Outremer - formerly Banque Outremer in 1972, and Union Miniere in December in 1981. These firms are controlled by the Rothschild bank Banque Bruxelles Lambert, founded in 1840 by Baron Lambert.

**Compagnie International**

Before the turn of the last century, Baron Lambert was the director of Soceite Generale de Banque, and also the president of Compagnie Generale d’Enterprises Electricque, which owned fifty power companies.

Banque Lambert de Bruxelles was also the Lambert of the Wall Street firm of

Drexel Burnham Lambert, owning 19% of it.

Gerard Eskenazi was the director of Compagnie Generale; and also the managing director of Electrorail South Africa, a holding company for Schneider South Africa, European Trading and African Corporation, and Canadian Investment Trust.

The president of Electrorail was Baron Empain.

Eskenazi was also the director of Compagnie International des Wagons Lits (Thomas Cook travel agency).

Baron Edouard Empain and his son Baron Francois Empain were also directors of Compagnie Generale.

Another Belgian holding company, Delhaizes Frere et Cie Leon - established in 1867, later owned Food Giant and Food Town Stores in the United States and was renamed Food Lion.

Through Banque Bruxelles and its interlocking companies, the Rothschilds effectively control Belgium.

They also interlock with the Thurn und Taxis interests in Germany.

**Rothschild influence in America**

For more than a century, a widespread belief has been deliberately fostered in the United States that the Rothschilds were of little significance in the American financial scene. With this cover, they have been able to manipulate political and financial developments in this country and every country on which America has an influence, to their own advantage.

Not only has the hidden power of the Rothschilds in America directed the Rockefeller enterprises from the time that National City Bank of Cleveland - a Rothschild bank - financed the early expansion of Rockefeller, South Improvement Company, which enabled him to crush his competitors through illegal railway rebates, but it has also been the power behind the scenes of the Harriman fortunes (later known as Brown Brothers Harriman). It also explains the frequent appointments (never elections) of politicians such as W. Averill Harriman who was the dominant power in the Democratic Party, while his partner’s son, George Bush, was the Republican vice-president, a heartbeat away from the Presidency of the United States.

It explains the secret writing of the Federal Reserve Act by Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and the even more secret deals which caused it to be enacted into law by Congress.

**The hidden power of the Rothschilds managed the World War I conflict**

The manner in which the Rothschilds have hidden their power behind the faces of public figures who represent them, explains how the United States could fight World War I with Paul Warburg in charge of its banking system through the vice chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board; Bernard Baruch as dictator of American industry as Chairman of the War Industries Board; and Eugene Meyer financing the war through his position as chairman of the War Finance Corporation (printing government bonds in duplicate); Kuhn, Loeb partner Sir William Wiseman with Colonel House correlating both British and American intelligence operations; Kuhn, Loeb partner Lewis L. Strauss was acting head of the United States Food Administration under Herbert Hoover. Meanwhile, Paul’s brother, Max Warburg, headed the German espionage system; another brother was German commercial attaché in Stockholm - the traditional listening post for warring nations, and Jacob Schiff had two brothers in Germany who were financing the German war effort. It was a classic case of a “managed conflict”, with the Rothschilds manipulating both sides from behind the scenes.

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Bernard Baruch was head of the Reparations Commission; Max Warburg, on behalf of Germany, accepted the reparations terms, while Paul Warburg, Thomas Lamont and other Wall Street bankers advised Wilson and the Dulles brothers on how “American” interests should be handled at this all-important diplomatic conference.

**Edmund Rothschild manipulated banking stocks and shares**

De Bridgeville, the CEO of BankCal, had asked two English Rothschild cousins if they wanted to purchase shares in Bancal Tristate Corporation, the holding company for the Bank of California. These two cousins then called two French Rothschild cousins, who then called Edmond in Geneva, Switzerland for assistance. Edmond told them he would help them buy it, and that after he purchased it, he would turn around and divide it with his relatives.

In 1973, Bretteville sold Edmond 300 000 shares, which was 22% of the holding company. The Bank of California had the only banking franchise at the time which was in all three Pacific rim states (OR, WA, CA).

Over the next few years, Edmund lied to numerous people about his intents for the bank. De Bretteville says, "He lied to his family and he lied to me, it was a dirty deal all around."

On the 12 of January 1992, the San Jose Mercury reported the following with regards to the way in which Edmund misused the banking system of investment:

“The long-time chief executive of the blue-blood San Francisco bank invited Rothschild to invest. Banking regulators encouraged Rothschild to take charge. Securities investigators ignored the frenzy of trading overseas, and later, the documentation of insider trading. The bank’s directors fawned while the baron used it as a personal plaything. “This is not what made this country great." says Bill Miles, a former BankCal vice president. "This is greed, all the way through."

Edmond Rothschild only purchased a minority of BankCal’s shares, but he was still able to control the company totally. He was also able to manipulate its stock prices, and carry out insider trading, without the Securities and Exchange Commission watching it.

Edmond named two representatives to the board of directors. The first was George Coulon Karlweis, a patrician Swiss Banker who worked for Edmond. The other was George Shapiro, a New York lawyer who knew nothing about banking. Edmond has called George Shapiro his "godfather and his "guardian angel." Then Edmond replaced De Bretteville as CEO with his man Chauncey Schmidt. Edmond had agreed to leave DeBretteville in his position as a condition to purchase BankCal shares, but when he chose to renege on his agreement, he did so without compassion.

Edmond carried out a series of actions which dropped the value of BankCal’s stock drastically. Financial advisors and securities analysts convinced small stockholders to sell their BankCAl stock, which they then did, for rock bottom prices as little as $16 a share. Rothschild bought some at that price. Some of Rothschild’s secret proxies paid slightly higher prices.

Most of the stock went to anonymous investors trading through private banks protected by secrecy laws. Nearly 20% of the bank’s stock was sold by misled shareholders, and was sold to secret European bank accounts. The Baron and his friends secretly began buying the Bank’s stock after it had hit rock bottom prices.

During 1979 to 1981, more than 15% of the Bank of California’s stock was sold in Europe. Such an abrupt shift in a stock’s trading pattern is supposed to set off alarms with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Instead the Securities and Exchange Commission turned a blind eye to all insiders trading. The European buyers bought their cheap stock as secretly as possible. They did not openly shop through American brokerages. Instead, they bought small (and therefore unremarkable) blocks of stock through dozens of private banks in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

The Baron told his friends that he would sell BankCal, while he publicly gave the appearance that the company was not for sale. For instance, it was announced publically that David Rockefeller, as well as the elite’s front man for BCCI Ghaith Pharaon, had both talked with Edmond Rothschild about the purchase of BankCal. According to what the public was led to believe, Rothschild said he would not sell his shares in the bank.

Jean Marc Vemes, a buddy of Edmond, bought 310.000 shares through a defunct Asian mining company. He was anonymous until Edmond Rothschild nominated him to the bank’s board of directors.

After gathering up shares at rock bottom prices, Rothschild entered secret negotiations in March 1982, with the Japanese Mitsubishi to buy the supposedly American bank, which they codenamed “Snoopy”.

Over the years, stockholders had watched various companies offer $74 a share, $60 a share and other good terms, only to be rebuffed.

When Rothschild finally sold for $50 a share to the Japanese, it was clear that his whole goal had been to cheat stockholders and ensure a big cash reward for himself.

Richard Freemon, a large stockholder who had sold, sued Rothschild and the directors for cheating him on his stock. The $25 million dollar lawsuit was settled out of court, with all parties swearing not to disclose how much Freemon got for having lost money due to Rothschild’s stock manipulations.

**Rothschild influence on the media.**

Eustice Mullins has published his research in his book ‘Who Owns the TV Networks’, showing that the Rothschilds have control of all three United States Networks, plus other aspects of the recording and mass media industry.

The Rothschild House controls Reuters too.

It appears that CNN, which began as an independent challenge to the Jewish Network monopoly, ran into repeated trickery, and ended up part of the system. Money from B.C.C.I., (B.C.C.I. has been one of the New World Orders financial systems for doing business such as controlling Congressmen, and is involved with INSLA, the Iran-Contra Scandal, Centrust, and other recent scandals) which has tainted so many aspects of public power in the United States, has also been behind CNN losing its individualist identity.

Nothing dominates the life of most European countries as does the television.

Americans also sit themselves before the television set and simply absorb what it projects to them. On a day to day basis, the biggest way the Rothschilds touch the lives of Americans are through the three major networks which are under Rothschild direction. See Footnote 36 for the list of media network management history.

**The connection between the Salvation Army and the Rothschild House**

The Rothschilds also wielded much influence and power, not only in Secret Societies, but also in Christendom’s churches.

The Salvation Army, under the suggestion of the Rothschilds, adopted the Red Shield (Roth-red, Schild-shield) for their logo.

One historian of the Rothschilds remarks, "The Rothschilds had rapidly propelled themselves into a position of immense financial power and political influence. They were an independent force in the life of Europe, accountable to no one and, to a large extent, reliant on no one. Popular lampoons depicted them as the real rulers of Christendom..."

**The connection between the National Student Forum, the League of Youth of the Community Church, and the Rothschild House.**

The first executive Secretary of the National Student Forum was John Rothschild. This organization had the following constituent groups Radcliffe Liberal Club, Union Theological Seminary Contemporary Club, Yale Liberal Club" to name just a few.

(Reference: pamphlet published by The American Defence Society Incorporated, 154 Nassau Street, New York).

A further development of this was the Youth Peace Federation which consisted of the League of Youth of Community Church, Methodist Epworth League, New York District, Young Judea, and Young People’s Fellowship of St. Phillip’s Parishto name a few.

(Reference: Peace Militant, New York: ‘The New History Foundation’.)

**The Rothschilds and the sale of armaments.**

Reference is made to the Vickers Armament company, its subsidiaries and owners in Attachment 6, which reads as follows:

Of interest also is that in 1897, Vickers, in which Rothschilds had the largest holding, bought Naval Construction and Armament Company, as well as the Maxim Nordenfeldt Guns & Ammunition Company. The new Vickers-Maxim Company was able to test its products in the Spanish-American War, which was set off by the J&W Seligman Company to obtain the white gold (sugar) of Cuba; the Boer War of 1899-1901, to seize the gold and diamond fields of the Witwatersrand, and the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 designed to weaken the Czar and make the Communist Revolution inevitable. These three wars provided the excuse for tooling up for the mass production of World Wars I and II.

(i) **Disarmament hoax by the Rothschilds**

One of the great Rothschild hoaxes was the “disarmament movement” of the early 1930’s. The idea was not to disarm, but to persuade the nations to junk what arms they had so they could later be sold new ones. “The merchants of death”, as they were popularly known in those days, were never more than errand boys for their true masters, “the bankers of death”, or, as they were also known, “the Brotherhood of Death”.

The high-water mark of “the merchants of death” hoax was reached in the Nye Committee Hearings of 1934, copies of which are invariably missing in government libraries. Alger Hiss was investigator and counsel for the Committee.

Typical was Chairman Nye’s questioning of Mr. Carse of the Electric Boat Company (a subsidiary of Vickers), as follows:

“NYE Chairman: In 1917, Mr. Carse, you drafted a letter to help Zaharoff avoid paying income tax on your commissions to him of $766,852. There is Exhibit 24, a letter dated Sept. 21, 1917, addressed to Mr. H.C. Sheridan, Washington, D.C. Who is Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Carse?

Carse: He owns the Hotel Washington. At that time he was the agent of Vickers Ltd. in this country, and he was also a representative of Zaharoff. Mr. Sheridan handled Mr. Zaharoff’s income tax with White and Case.

Chairman: Did you know that this was false, that this omission of a million dollars referred to was actually Sir Basil Zaharoff’s income?

Carse: No, I did not know anything about Zaharoff’s income.

Chairman: But you have told us that a letter by Zaharoff six weeks earlier that 82,000 francs he received was his own personal income.

Carse: I do not know what Zaharoff did in his business. He did not tell me.

Chairman: Did Zaharoff succeed in escaping the payment of income tax to the United States?

Carse: I believe there was some settlement made. Sheridan handled it..... Zaharoff was never a stockholder insofar as I ever knew. The men who handle very large stock do not put the stock in their own names.

Chairman: Zaharoff wrote to you 19 May, 1925, ’I desire no thanks for what I have done, because I am bound to attend to the interest of my firm of Vickers and the Electric Boat Co. in both of which I am a stockholder.

Carse: I know he told me that, but I was never able to trace anything.”

Senator Clark then pursued questioning on how the armaments firms and oil companies promoted wars, as follows:

 “Clark: So this whole occasion of arming Peru and of the revolution in Bolivia on the basis of arming against Chile was based on erroneous rumor?

MR. Spezar: That is my impression.

Clark: You wanted to interest the large oil companies in financing an armament program for South America.

Carse: I was willing to present any proposition the government might approve with regard to any oil companies which might be interested.”

The Nye Committee frequently came back to Zaharoff’s activities, referring to him as “a kind of superspy in high social and influential circles”. For many years he exercised great influence on Prime Minister Lloyd George of England.

Zaharoff, who began his career as a brothel tout and underworld tough, arranged for Lloyd George to have an affair with Zaharoff’s wife. Arthur Maundy Gregory, an associate of Lloyd George, was also a Zaharoff agent. Maundy Gregory for many years regularly peddled peerages in London clubs; knighthoods, not hereditary, were 10,000-12,000 pounds; baronetcies went for as high as 40,000 pounds, of which he paid Lloyd George a standard 5000 pounds each. Maundy Gregory was also closely associated with Sir Basil Thompson in British counter-espionage. Zaharoff, who was born in 1851 in Constantinople, married one Emily Ann Burrows of Knightsbridge. Maundy Gregory then introduced Emily Ann to the insatiable Lloyd George. From that time on, he was at Zaharoff’s mercy. Although Zaharoff was closely associated with Lloyd George throughout World War I until 1922, when their association effectively ended Lloyd George’s political career, the name Zaharoff appears nowhere in Lloyd George’s extensive Memoirs.

Lloyd George’s political career came to an end after Zaharoff persuaded him to help the Greeks against Turkey in 1920, a disastrous adventure which brought about Lloyd George’s downfall from political power.

The most revealing works on the armaments dealers, the Nye Committee Hearings, and “Merchants of Death” are now almost a century old.

(ii) **The Rothschilds control the most important lead mines of the world**

On page 167 of “Merchants of Death” we find that “The Societe Miniere de Penarroya controls the most important lead mines of the world, accounting for one-eighth of the world’s production. Since 1833 the French bankers, the Rothschilds, have controlled these mines, but in 1909 the Rothschild Bank entered into an alliance with the Metallgeschaft of Frankfurt, the company in which both the Kaiser and Krupp were heavily interested. This company remained under German and French control for about two years of the war.

 At the outbreak of hostilities, 150,000 tons of lead was shipped from these mines to Germany, via Switzerland. When shipments to France were resumed, the price was raised to such an extent that it more than doubled the price which the English paid for their lead.

**The Rothschilds ensured trade during World War I warring countries to prolong the war and maximize sales of Rothschild products**

Free trade between Germany and France in important chemicals, for powder, etc. continued; the Swiss supplied both sides with electric power. All along their frontier great powerhouses sprang into being, facing Germany from Italy, producing iron, bauxite, chemicals and power. Zeiss products were exported to Britain throughout the war.

Dr. Ellis Powell told an audience at Queens Hall, London on the 4th of March 1917 the following concerning the goodwill between warring countries:

“At the beginning of the war many thousands of German reservists were allowed to return to Germany although our Fleet could have stopped them. German individuals, firms and companies went on trading merrily in British names, collecting their debts, and indirectly, no doubt, financing German militarism. At the very moment when Germans were destroying our property by Zeppelin bombs we were actually paying them money instead of taking their holdings as part compensation for damage done.

“ In January 1915 came the vicious decision by Lord Reading (Rufus Isaacs) and the Appeal Court, according to which the Kaiser and Little William Co. was a good British company, capable of suing the King’s own subjects in the King’s own courts .... The uninterrupted activity in this country of the Frankfort Metal Octopus is not an accident ... Let me analyze one lurid case, which has stirred public indignation and anger to its depths. I mean the impudent survival of the German banks. We have now been at war nearly three years. Yet their doors are still open. They sent large quantities of bullion to Germany after the war started.”

There was a remarkable amount of goodwill and free trade continuing during World War I among the warring nations.

Although the Americans were financing the war through their Federal Reserve System and the personal income tax, which, as Cordell Hull so aptly put it in his Memoirs, “had been passed in the nick of time” before the outbreak of the war; and were feeding the “Belgians” - actually the Germans - through the Belgian Relief Commission, so that the war could be prolonged until the United States became a belligerent, concerned Americans dedicated themselves to the proposition that American boys should be killed in the trenches with the British, the French, the Germans and other nationalities.

**Principal organizations set up by the Rothschild clique to force Americans into World War I**

The warmongers set up three principal organizations to force the United States into World War I – the Council on National Defense, the Navy League, and the League to Enforce Peace.

(i) **The Council on National Defense**

The Council on National Defense was authorized by act of Congress in August 1916, although there was no nation on earth known to be contemplating any attack on the United States. Pancho Villa had led a small group of bandits against Columbus, N.M., but this raid was hardly an occasion for national mobilization. It was a retaliatory strike because of the actions of New York bankers in Mexico, which is discussed in Footnote 37 - The Mexican Revolution resulting in the Columbus raid.

The Council on National Defense members of 1916 is given in Footnote 38.

(ii) **The Navy League**

The principals of the Navy League were J.P. Morgan of U.S. Steel; Charles Schwab of Bethlehem Steel; Colonel R.M. Thompson of International Nickel, and B.F. Tracy, attorney for the Carnegie Steel Company.

The watchword of these millionaire bankers was “preparedness”, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Delano Roosevelt was already letting large Navy contracts in 1916, a year before America got into the war.

(iii) **The League to Enforce Peace**

The principals of the League to Enforce Peace were Elihu Root - J.P. Morgan’s lawyer; Lincoln Filene; Oscar Straus; John Hays Hammond - who had been sentenced to death for revolutionary activity in South Africa; Isaac Seligman; Perry Belmont - the official representative of the Rothschilds, and Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

**American President Wilson had concluded an agreement with the British in 1916 to enter World War I**

Colonel House wrote to President Wilson from London on the 29th of May 1914,

“Whenever England consents, France and Russia will close in on Germany and

Austria.”

While preparing for war, Woodrow Wilson campaigned in 1916 on the slogan, “He kept us out of war”.

H.C. Peterson noted in “Propaganda for War”, in the University of Oklahoma Press in 1939, that “To a large extent, the 9 million people who voted for Wilson did so because of the phrase, ‘He kept us out of war.’”

Colonel House later told Viereck that Wilson had concluded an agreement with the British in 1916, long before his campaign, to involve Americans in the war. Roosevelt repeated the process in 1939. When America went into World War I, Wilson appointed his campaign fundraiser, Bernard Baruch, head of the War Industries Board. Baruch was later investigated by the Graham Committee, which is discussed in Footnote 39.

The Baruch-Wilson relationship is discussed in Footnote 40.

Left out in the Baruch-Wilson mutual esteem society was William Jennings Bryan, longtime head of the Democratic Party. Bryan not only opposed American entry into World War I – he dared to criticize the family which had organized the war, the Rothschilds. Because he dared to mention the Rothschilds, Bryan was promptly denounced as “anti-Semitic”. He responded, “Our opponents have sometimes tried to make it appear that we were attacking a race when we denounced the financial policy of the Rothschilds. But we are not as much opposed to the financial policy of J.P. Morgan as we are to the financial policy of the Rothschilds.”

**The American War Mission was connected to international bankers**

In the summer of 1917, Woodrow Wilson named Colonel House to head the American War Mission to the Inter-Allied War Conference, the first such American mission to a European council. With House were his son-in-law, Gordon Auchincloss, and Paul Cravath, Kuhn Loeb’s lawyer. Auchincloss was director of Chase National Bank, Solvay, Solina, and Gross & Blackwell.

**The Rothschild bankers intervene in the international political arena by planning ‘controlled conflicts’**

Rothschild bankers plan ‘controlled’ conflicts between countries. As an example, we offer events which occurred in World War II.

**A. World War II – Key role players: the Crown and Russia**

The Rothschild bankers set up the Second World War. For this, they placed Roosevelt as the leader in America, set up the American International Corporation to prevent the economy of the Soviet Union from collapsing, and incited the American public to war through staging the attack on Pearl Harbor.

(i) **Roosevelt in America**

The Rothschild bankers wanted the United States of America to become involved in the Second World War. They took measures to ensure Franklin D. Roosevelt remained in power as Roosevelt was part of the ‘One World Order’ movement.

Any popular political opposition to Roosevelt might have swept him out of office in 1940, just when he was needed to bring off the Pearl Harbor attack.

Roosevelt was elected president in 1932 in a campaign which ignored Hoover’s Rothschild connections and his World War I record. Instead, Roosevelt blamed Hoover for a depression which had been set up by the Bank of England.

Hoover states in his Memoirs the following regarding the Roosevelt campaign:

“In replying to Roosevelt’s statement that I was responsible for the orgy of speculation, I considered for some time whether I should expose the responsibility of the Federal Reserve Board by its deliberate inflation policies from 1925-28 under

European influence and my opposition to these policies.”

Hoover remained silent, and was ushered out of office. He later termed Gerard Swope’s “economic planning” for the New Deal as “the precise pattern of Fascism”. “The New Dealers”, by an Unofficial Observer, Literary Guild 1934, noted that the New Deal included W.A. Harriman, administrator in charge of heavy industry, and his sister, Mary Rumsey, who backed Newsweek with Vincent Astor, and the New Deal weekly, Today.

“Observer” also noted that Colonel House was the elder statesman behind the New Deal, and that House had only backed two Presidential candidates, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt continued the Wilson policies (actually the House policies outlined in “Philip Dru, Administrator”), with the same personnel, and ended as Wilson did, by involving America in another World War.

Observer also stated that Colonel House’s New York apartment was only two blocks from the Roosevelt home on E. 65th St. in New York, and that House was seen there almost every day in 1932. He also visited Roosevelt in New England and on the Roosevelt yacht.

**Rothschild bankers set up support for Roosevelt: The Liberty League**

To consolidate Roosevelt’s power, his backers used the typical World Order scheme – they set up his “opposition”. In August 1934, the principal architects and financiers of his New Deal formed the ‘Liberty League’, immediately characterized as an “extreme rightwing” organization. Pierre and Irenee DuPont put up $325,000 for it.

The League was also financed by J.P. Morgan, the Rockefellers, J. Howard Pew, and William J. Knudsen (who was later appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt to an important position).

**Rothschild bankers set up opposition to Roosevelt: Political opposition in America by Gerald L.K.Smith**

Gerald L.K. Smith was then brought into the picture, in order to smear Roosevelt's opposition as “anti-Semitic”.

The ploy operated from 1934 to the 1936 elections, when it effectively destroyed London's campaign. No effective political opposition was organized against Roosevelt for the rest of his lifetime in office. It was one of the most successful political hoaxes in American history.

Roosevelt then married his son to an heiress of the DuPont dynasty. At the very time that Eugene DuPont - cousin of Pierre, was one of the most active members of the Liberty League, F.D. Roosevelt Jr. was courting his daughter, Ethell. They were married on the 28th of June 1937, in what Time Magazine called the “Wedding of the Year”, and presided over by Dr. Endicott Peabody. The couple made the cover of ‘Time’ magazine, the only newlyweds ever to do so.

(ii) **Rothschild bankers set up opposition to Roosevelt: Financing for the Soviet Union**

The backers of Liberty League, who were busily denouncing Roosevelt and his staff as “Communist”, which many of them were, were also the organizers of American International Corporation, which had been formed to prevent the economy of the Soviet Union from collapsing.

Liberty League successfully corralled the opponents of Franklin D. Roosevelt and branded them as “rightwing nuts”.

Roosevelt was given the opportunity to rant against his opposition as “economic royalists”, “the Old Guard”, and “princes of privilege”.

(iii) **Rothschild bankers set up support for Roosevelt from the American public by staging the Pearl Harbor attack**

On the morning of Pearl Harbor, General Marshall, his Chief of Staff, met secretly with Maxim Litvinov (married to Ivy Low of England); to assure the Russians that everything was going according to plan.

Marshall later testified before Congress that he “couldn't remember” where he was on Pearl Harbor Day.

The “managed conflict” (the managed conflict is whereby the financiers of a struggle controls both sides of the conflict) of the Second World War was well on its way.

(iv) **Rothschild bankers set up opposition to Roosevelt by financing the German army**

In his book ‘The Monetary Sins of the West’, Jacques Rueff pointed out that Schacht did not invent Hitler's monetary policy; it was imposed on Germany “by American and British creditors to finance war preparations and finally unleash war itself”. He added that the Standstill Agreement of 1931, allowing Germany a moratorium on war debts through the 1930’s was an amicable pact between the London, New York and German branches of the Warburg and Schroder houses.

Max Warburg remained Schacht's deputy at the Reich bank until 1938; Kurt von Schroder then became his deputy. (Schacht's father had been Berlin agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York.)

The industrialist levies for Hitler (the Circle of Friends) were paid into the Schroder Bank.

**Rothschild bankers set up control of communications to launch World Wars**

Because of the secret planning needed to launch a major war, control of the communications media was essential. Kent Cooper, president of the Associated

Press, noted on the 13th of November 1944 in ‘Life’ under the heading “Freedom of Information” the following:

“Before and during the First World War, the great German news agency Wolff was owned by the European banking house of Rothschild, which had its central headquarters in Berlin. A leading member of the firm was also Kaiser Wilhelm’s personal banker (Max Warburg). What actually happened in Imperial Germany was that the Kaiser used Wolff to bind and excite his people to such a degree that they were eager for World War I. Twenty years later under Hitler the pattern was repeated and enormously magnified by DNB, Wolff’s successors.”

Cooper later noted in his autobiography “Barriers Down” that “international bankers under the House of Rothschild acquired an interest in the three leading European agencies. (Havas, France; Reuters, England; Wolff, Germany).”

On 28 April 1915, Baron Herbert de Reuter, Chief of the Reuters Agency, shot himself. The cause was the crash of the Reuters Bank, which had been organized by Baron Julius de Reuter, founder of Reuter’s, to handle foreign remittances without their being subjected to any accounting. He was succeeded by Sir Roderick Jones, who mentioned in his autobiography that “Shortly after I succeeded Baron Herbert de Reuter in 1915, it so happened that I received an invitation from Mr. Alfred Rothschild, then head of the British House of Rothschild, to lunch with him in historic New Court, in the City.” Jones prudently refrains from telling us what was discussed at this meeting.

American politicians who opposed war were victimized.This is discussed in Footnote 41.

**The Rothschild House in Bavaria was involved in drafting the Treaty of Versailles**

When the German Empire collapsed after World War One, Rothschild agents drafted the Treaty of Versailles in which Germany was held accountable for war damages, and they prepared the idea of the League of Nations. Max Rothschild was one of the eleven men who took control over Bavaria. Max Rothschild was also a Freemason in Lodge No. 11, Munich, Germany.

**The League of Nations was influenced by Socialism.**

Walter Lippmann and members from the Socialist ‘X’ Club devised plans to establish the League of Nations. Lippmann had founded the American branch of the Fabian Society in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which later became the Students for a Democratic Society after a period when it was known as the League for Industrial Democracy; James T. Shotwell and other internationalists worked with Lippmann on this organization.

**The Bolshevik Revolution and World War I had the same principal investors as World War II**

Although the war was going well for those who had promoted it, hostilities were ended somewhat abruptly by the unforeseen intervention of an aide to the Czar of Russia, Major General Count Cherep-Spiridovich, who said the following:

“I had a long discussion with Gen. McDonough, Chief of the War Intelligence Dept. in London; I submitted on Sept. 1, 1918 a report advising him peace with Bulgaria would provoke an uprising in Slavic Austria, panic in Germany and surrender of her armies; my advice was accepted; two weeks later peace was signed with Bulgaria, two weeks later Austria was out of the war, two weeks later Germany surrendered.”

L.L. Strauss of Kuhn, Loeb Company stated that he was one of four American delegates who conferred with the Germans at Brussels in March 1919 on the final armistice.

On the 11th of November 1918, the New York Times headlined, “REDS GRIP ON GERMANY: Königsberg, Frankfurt-on-Main, Strasburg now controlled by Spartacist Soviets”.

On the 12th of November 1918, the New York Times stated, “The revolution in Germany is today, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact.”

On the same day, the New York Times headlined, “Splendor Reigns Again; Jewels Ablaze” – The occasion was a gala evening at the Metropolitan Opera, with Caruso and Homer signing Samson and Delilah. Attending were the Otto Khans with the French Consul-General; the George F. Bakers and his sister Mrs. Goadby Loew; Cornelius Vanderbilt and his daughters; the Whitneys, the J.P. Morgans, and the E.T. Stotesburys; the Fricks; Mrs. Bernard Baruch - her husband was in Europe on important business; and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. These celebrants were **also the principal investors in American International Corporation, which was financing the Bolshevik** Revolution in Russia.

(i) **The American Commission to Negotiate Peace included Rothschild associates**

The American Commission to Negotiate Peace included Walter Lippmann, the Dulles brothers, the Warburg brothers (Paul from the United States, Max from Germany) L.L. Strauss, Thomas W. Lamont, as well as House, Wilson and Wilson’s Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, the Dulles’ uncle. Their genial host was Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

Representing France at the Peace Conference was Finance Minister Klotz, who, according to Nowell-Baker, had for years been usefully employed by the Rothschilds to distribute bribes to the press.

**Not a single member of Congress had been with Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference**

Wilson returned to the United States on 8 July 1919, laden with one million dollars worth of jewellery, gifts from appreciative Europeans as a reward for his promise to get the United States into the League of Nations. Not a single member of Congress had been with him at the Paris Peace Conference. His associates were the Fabians of America, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Eugene Delano, and Jacob Schiff.

Herbert Hoover immediately joined Colonel House as the most vociferous advocate of America joining the League of Nations.

**The Reparations Commission included Rothschild associates**

The Reparations Commission was established on the 25th of January 1919, with Bernard Baruch from the United States, Klotz from France, and Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, representing England.

Carter Field noted that “Nearly every afternoon Baruch had a pleasant session at the Crillon with three or four of his old cronies from the War Industries Board.”

(ii) **The international bankers dictated the reparations settlement of Germany**

The Reparations Commission ordered the Germans to issue four issues of bonds, all to be delivered to the Reparations Commission as follows:

1. 20 billion gold marks, 5 billion paper marks by May 1, 1921 for the army of occupation.

2. War cost of Belgium – 4 billion gold marks due May 1, 1926.

3. 40 billion gold marks at 2½% interest from 1921-26, to be retired in 1951.

4. A 30-year provisional fund of general reparations.

(Reference: Treaty of Versailles, Financial Clauses 248-63).

The bankers immediately began to treat these gigantic sums as sources of capital, to be monetarised by loans and other negotiable instruments.

The New York Journal American dated 24 June 1924, reported Lloyd George as follows:

“The international bankers dictated the Dawes reparations settlement. The Protocol which was signed between the Allies and Associated Powers and Germany is the triumph of the international financier. Agreement would never have been reached without the brusque and brutal intervention of the international bankers. They swept statesmen, politicians and journalists to one side, and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs, who knew that there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees. The settlement is the joint ukase of King Dollar and King Sterling. Dawes report was theirs. They inspired and fashioned it. The Dawes Report was fashioned by the Money Kings. The orders of German financiers to their political representatives were just as peremptory as those of allied bankers to their political representatives.”

**The relationship between Marx and the British aristocracy promoted the ideals of the international bankers**

Carl Marx said, “The first function of gold is to give the commercial world a material by which to express value, that is, to express the value of all other goods, as homynous variables, that are qualitatively identical and quantitatively comparable.”

(Reference ‘Karl Marx Society’, volume 23, page 104.)

Marx’s philosophy of history claims that the world operates solely through the economic organization of society, based on the production and exchange of goods. It does not allow for social values, ideas, ideals, religion and passion. This is a parasitic philosophy, which reduces life to the obtaining of food at someone else’s expense, limited to the next meal, or to creating a situation in which he cannot be dislodged before obtaining his next meal. This Marxist short term view has become the standard doctrine in American graduate schools of business, particularly Harvard, which was financed by George F. Baker and J.P. Morgan. The result is that industry is limited by the short term view.

The high interest rates imposed by the international bankers also force industry to concentrate on short term gains merely to pay interest on their loans.

Marx’s economic views were entirely compatible with the views of the banking establishment in the City of London and particularly the House of Rothschild.

It is no accident that Karl Marx is buried, not in Moscow, but in London, nor is it an accident that the triumph and bloodbath of the Bolsheviks in Russia gave the Rothschilds and their associates one billion dollars in cash which the luckless Czar had deposited in their European and New York banks. Few people know that Marx had close relations with the British aristocracy, through his marriage to jenny von Westphalen. She was related to the Scottish Dukes of Argyll, who had long been revolutionaries; and the Campbells, who set up the Baptist splinter group - the Campbellites.

Jenny von Westphalen’s ancestor, Anna Campbell, Countess of Balcarras and Argyll, was governess to the Prince of Orange from 1657-59, the future King William who later granted the charter of the Bank of England; Archibald Campbell, first Duke of Argyll, accompanied William on his voyage to England in 1688 to seize the throne. The latter-day Earl of Balcarras was related to Viscount Cowdray, Weetman John Churchill Pearson, whose mother was the daughter of Lord Spencer Churchill; his sister married the Duke of Atholl, and he married the daughter of the Earl of Bradford.

The Argyll-Balcarras family is represented by the Lindsay and Campbell families; the latter-day Earl of Graford, Robert A. Lindsay was the 29th Earl, and also the 12th Earl of Balcarras. He was also chairman of the National Westminster Bank, and director of Rothschild’s Sun Alliance Assurance. His mother was a Cavendish. He was formerly private secretary to the Secretary of State, and later served as Minister of State for Defense and Minister of State for Foreign and Commercial Affairs.

**The Rothschilds and their associates supported Bolsheviks**

Three of the most prominent officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are on record as supporting Bolshevism: Sanders, Peabody and William Boyce Thompson.

Because the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was controlled by five New York banks who owned 53% of its stock, and because these five banks were directly controlled by N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London, we can only conclude that these three men were merely stating the preferences of their employer.

William Laurence Sanders**,** chairman of Ingersoll Rand and deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, wrote to Wilson on the 17th of October 1918 the following:

“I am in sympathy with the Soviet form of government as the best suited for the Russian people.”

George Foster Peabody, deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914, and noted “philanthropist” who organized the General Education Board for the Rockefellers, stated that he supported the Bolshevik form of state monopoly.

Thompson announced he was giving one million dollars to promote Bolshevik propaganda in the United States.

The National City Bank had already loaned Russia $50 million, and Guaranty Trust, whose directors were the leading financiers in New York, became the financial correspondent for Soviet interests in America.

**The Crown set Russia up as an ‘enemy’ to the West**

Soviet Russia was allowed to emerge from the destruction of the World Wars as one of the victors, solely because she was needed as the next “evil empire” against which the civilized West could launch a new Crusade.

One of the first orders issued by the new Soviet regime under orders of the international bankers was, “The banking business is declared a state monopoly.” This order was signed by Lenin, Krylenko, Podvolsky and Gorbunov.

Because Russia was bankrupt, had lost 40 million of her population in the war, plus another 66 million murdered by the Bolshevik since 1917, and was unable to feed herself, once again the international bankers were ‘obliged’ to step in with enormous subsidies of food and material from ‘civilized’ West, in order to maintain an “enemy power”. The Belgian Relief Commission of 1916 became the Marshall Plan of 1948. Once again, the loads of supplies were shipped into Europe, ostensibly for Allies of the West, but destined to maintain the Soviet bloc.

(i) **Uprising and criticism against the faltering Bolshevik regime were prevented by the international bankers**

Despite a later reputation for “anti-Communism”, Herbert Hoover was not only the most tireless proponent of the League of Nations in partnership with Colonel House; he also was the first American to step in with large scale assistance to prevent a massive uprising against the faltering Bolshevik regime. Hoover saved the Bolsheviks by organizing a massive program to rush food to the beleaguered Communists.

On 28 November 1917, his associate Colonel House had cabled Wilson a few days after the Bolsheviks seized power, urging the extreme importance of suppressing all American newspaper criticism of the Bolsheviks: “It is exceedingly important that such criticism be suppressed.”

The telegram was placed in a confidential file, and only came to light six years later.

In “The Unknown War with Russia”, Robert J. Maddox noted in 1977, that “Wilson greeted the March Revolution in Russia as a major step toward achieving the kind of postwar world he envisioned. He made sure the U.S. was the first to recognize the Provisional Government.”

Maddox also points out that Wilson insisted that No. 6 of his famous fourteen points at Versailles was that “Russia should continue under institutions of her own choosing”, thus guaranteeing the future of the Bolshevik regime. His closest political aide, Colonel House, sent his own secretary, Kenneth Durant, to Russia to become a secretary in the Soviet Bureau in 1920.

(ii) **The international bankers set up the first Soviet international bank to receive the Tsar’s stolen gold**

In January 1922, American Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover introduced on behalf of Guaranty Trust a resolution permitting relations with “the new State Bank at Moscow”.

Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes strongly opposed this resolution, but

Hoover succeeded in getting it approved. A German banker, Max May, who later became vice president of Guaranty Trust, became head of the foreign department of the Ruskombank in 1923, the first Soviet international bank.

Who’s Who stated that Max May came to the United States in 1883, naturalized 1888, was the vice president of Guaranty Trust in 1904-18, and was director and member of the board Russian Commercial Bank 1922-25.

J.P. Morgan and Guaranty Trust acted as the fiscal agents of the Soviet Government in the United States; the first shipment of “Soviet” gold, which was actually the Czar’s gold, were deposited in Guaranty Trust.

(iii) **The international bankers established their own ‘anti-communist’ and anti- Jewish group to eliminate opposition to their operations in Russia**

In a typical move to disguise their operations, Otto Kahn and several officials of Guaranty Trust founded an “anti-Communist” group – the ‘United Americans’, which circulated virulent anti-Communist and anti-Jewish propaganda.

Like most such organizations, it was designed to discredit and render impotent anyone opposed to Communism who became involved in its work.

On the 1st of February 1919, Edward L. Doheny an oil tycoon told C.W. Barron - founder of the Wall Street Journal, the following concerning Bolsheviks:

“Pres. Eliot of Harvard is teaching Bolshevism. The worst Bolsheviks in the U.S. are not only college professors, of whom President Wilson is one, but capitalists and the wives of capitalists. Frank G. Vanderlip is a Bolshevik. Socialism is the poison that destroys democracy. Socialism holds out the hope that a man can quit work and be better off. Bolshevism is the true fruit of Socialism.”

(iv) **The international bankers used the Council of Foreign Relations to hold nations captive within the borders of Russia**

After World War II, Dean Acheson frantically lobbied for an additional $300 million loan to the Soviet Union. When Acheson’s lobbying failed to develop the Russian aid, the Council on Foreign Relations drafted the Marshall Plan as an alternative measure. Their publication, “Foreign Affairs”, then published the “containment plan” as written by “X” (George Kennan).

The policy of containment, which has been the official foreign policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union since 1947, guarantees not only Soviet Russia’s borders, but her continued enslavement of the “Captive nations” which she holds by military force.

Henry Luce, who always provided a forum for the international propagandists, reprinted the entire text of the July, 1947 Foreign Affairs article in Life magazine, dated 28 July 1947. Its key sentence was “The main element of any U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union must be the long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies”.

(v) **The international bankers socialize with Communist leaders**

When Nikolai Khrushchev, dictator of the Soviet Union, came to New York on 17 September 1959, he was invited to dinner at W. Averill Harriman’s Home. Thirty people attended, who controlled aggregate wealth of $40 billion; they included Russian born David Sarnoff - head of RCA; Philip Mosley of the Council on Foreign Relations; Herbert H. Lehman of Lehman Brothers; Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation; George A. Woods of First Boston Corporation; Thomas K. Finletter of Coudert Brothers and former Secretary of the Air Force; John K. Galbraith, economist; and Frank Pace of General Dynamics.

In September 1960, Khrushchev was entertained at Hyde Park at a dinner given in his honour by Eleanor Roosevelt. Present at this select gathering was Victor Hammer, who had fenced the Romanov jewels in the United States. He sold many Faberge items to Lillian Pratt, wife of the General Motors tycoon; the collection is now in the Virginia Museum in Richmond, Va.

(vi) **The international bankers used the Federal Reserve System to control Russian banking and establish Eurodollars the Bolshevik Revolution**

The Bolshevik Revolution, which was nurtured through its most trying days by three directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, William Boyce Thompson, George Foster Peabody, and William Woodward, continues to be supported by the Federal Reserve System.

**U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council**

In 1973, the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, consisting of leading United States heads of corporations, was formed to promote “trade” read (gifts) to the Soviet Union. In 1976, G.M. Miller of Textron was named head of the Council. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors by Carter.

**Gosbank**

The Federal Reserve System maintains close ties with the Gosbank, the Soviet Central Bank, which controls the Communist Party of the USSR.

Gosbank employs 5000 economists, and is known as a “passive”, rather than an “active” bank of issue, meaning that it follows orders from other sources, as does the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

The Gosbank-Federal Reserve System “cooperation” in Soviet financial letters is handled through the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland.

**Eurodollars**

In 1949, the present flood of “Eurodollars” originated as European deposits of Communist dollar hoards in the Soviet Euro bank of Paris, Banque Commerciale pour Europe du Nord. The financiers then realized they created a new and even more untraceable source of paper money which had no backing. Anthony Sampson wrote that “The more cosmopolitan banks with foreign experts and directors, such as Warburgs, Montagus, Rothschilds and Kleinworts, had also discovered a huge new source of profits in the market for Eurodollars.” These profits now amount to some two trillion dollars, all of which are obligations of the American taxpayer.

This Ponzi operation was made possible by the exclusive “Central Bankers Club”, the Bank for International Settlements, which had been established by Hjalmar Schacht, financier of the Nazi movement, Emile Francqui, guiding genius of Hoover’s Belgian Relief Commission, and John Foster Dulles, heir to the title “most dangerous man in America”. It was set up in May 1930 by the Hague Treaty to handle German reparations payments, which, of course, were never paid.

BIS now controls one tenth of the world’s gold, which it rents out at a profit. Its assets have increased by an astronomical 1200% in the past twenty years.

United States shares of BIS are held by Citibank.

(vii) **The international bankers used the American International Corporation for secret dealings with the USSR**

American International Corporation continued to exercise a behind the scenes role in United States dealings with the Soviet until World War II, when W.A. Harriman’s presence in Moscow to direct Stalin’s handling of the war usurped its duties.

Standard and Poors showed that in 1982, an American International Group - an insurance holding company with $3.4 billion in assets, whose attorneys were Sullivan & Cromwell, was formed from the Cornelius V. Starr insurance network which was part of the Central Intelligence Agency’s Asiatic operations.

Its directors included Harry Kearns - chairman of the Eisenhower-Nixon presidential campaign, later chairman of the American Asian Bank, served as president Export Import Bank 1969-73; William L. Hemphill, who was president of United Guaranty, director of Cone Mills (the Hemphill family has been allied with J.P. Morgan for many years); Douglas MacArthur II, diplomat; John I. Howell, who was chairman of

J. Henry Schroder Bank and Schroders Ltd of London; Edwin A. Granville Mentin of England who was chairman of American International from 1946-1979, and later director of the Starr Foundation; and J. Milburn Smith, director of Lloyd’s of London.

(viii) **The international bankers made the economy of the United States dependent on a ‘threat’ from Russia**

The international bankers made the economy of the United States of America entirely dependent on a ‘threat’ from Russia; a ‘friendly’ regime would not have been as economically advantageous as an ‘unfriendly’ regime. That is why the Central Intelligence Agency (also known as the Central Investment Agency) co-operates with the KGB to create and destroy anti-Communist groups around the world.

The Central Intelligence Agency has never engaged in sabotage in the Soviet Union; the KGB has never engaged in sabotage in the United States. By betraying the anti-Communist fighters at the Bay of Pigs, the Central Intelligence Agency bolstered Castro’s shaky regime and destroyed his opposition. He has never again faced any challenge.

Former Central Intelligence Agency official David Attlee Phillips was quoted on page 107 in “The Night Watch’ to state that Dean Rusk (from the Rockefeller Foundation) ordered the cancellation of the air strike, which doomed the anti-Communist forces at the Bay of Pigs to annihilation. Powers, in his biography of Richard Helms, also identified Rusk as the man who cancelled the air support of the anti-Communists.

**Russia has been represented by American businessmen and politicians through orders from London**

Prominent American businessmen and political leaders such as W. Averill Harriman do not bother to conceal their pro-Soviet activities. Russian Ambassador Dobrynin casually referred to Henry Kissinger’s double role, saying, “I am the laughing third man, sitting still. Kissinger is negotiating for us too.”

Brezhnev, dictator of Russia, was asked why the Soviet Union did not take a role in Middle East negotiations. He replied, “We don’t need representation. Kissinger is our man in the Middle East.”

**International banker-Socialist orders are transmitted to America**

There are only about five hundred men, primarily in the major foundations, who are actively engaged in transmitting international banker-Socialist orders to the American government.

Beneath them are ten thousand politicians, businessmen, media personalities, and academicians who, with the aid of religious operatives, implement the orders from

London. This is a much smaller number than the members of the Communist Party of the USSR which rules the Soviet Union.

To protect these traitors, the American government has imported 25 million aliens into the United States, which includes 5000 intensively trained terrorists, and 100,000 hardened criminals. This force is intended to neutralize the opposition of the American people to Communism. The government appears to encourage crime, because it is the nationwide criminal force, not the police force, which keeps the population subdued. Americans need to devote all their energies to defending themselves against the professional criminals, protecting their homes and families, leaving them no opportunity to organize against the criminal syndicalists of the One World Order.

This clever plan of subsidizing the criminal element was the sole achievement of the

Law Enforcement Administration, a foundation-organized plan which originated at the University of Chicago.

We quote the following statement from an American citizen found on the internet:

“The federal government has used its armed police, the IRS, the FBI, the BATF and the CIA to terrorize its American subjects into compliance with the program of the One World Order. Most American citizens have had to come to the painful realization that the FBI is not concerned with fighting Communism, but only with battling American anti-Communists. They now realize that the IRS functions as an armed group of terrorists, not to collect funds, of which the government has no need, but solely to extort money by force from American citizens, as part of the program of the One World Order. The intent is to render them impoverished and terrorized, so that they will be rendered impotent and unable to organize to resist the One World Order. Even if they planned otherwise, the five masters of the One World Order have now created a situation which must lead to world war, world economic collapse, or both. The buildup of the Soviet Union as the next opponent in an ongoing world conflict was noted by Srully Blotnick in Forbes magazine, Nov. 7, 1983:

“A wealthy New York lawyer whose portfolio contained substantial holdings of

McDonnell Douglas, Raytheon and General Dynamics, commented the following:

“It bothers me even to think what would happen if the Russians decided to take us up on our 5% a year solution to the arms race. Once we started dismantling our strategic weapons, the defense stocks will make the-hi tech group look stable by comparison. The 60% loss I took on my Fortune computer system could be a hint of things to come’.”

**B. World War II – Key role players: the Crown and Germany**

After the Stock Market Crash of 1929, and the positioning of Franklin D Roosevelt in the leadership of American politics by the global money elite, the ‘managed conflict’ as planned by the Crown which resulted in World War II was well on its way.

(Reference: ‘Secrets of the Federal Reserve’, dated 1983).

Hitler, as leader of Germany, failed to comprehend the depravity of the behind the scenes figures of the international bankers who had gained control of the British Empire with the South Africa wealth they had won in the Boer War. This hoard of gold and diamonds represented the greatest influx of new purchasing power into Europe since the Spanish galleons brought in the gold of the Incas.

The resistance encountered in this war caused the planners to resolve that in the future, wars would be managed as precisely as any other business operation. Their philosophy of Hegelian determinism called for setting up two opposing forces, thesis and anti-thesis, which would be thrown against each other in conflict to produce an outcome, synthesis.

Between the two World Wars, it was necessary to rearm Germany, and also to back a German Government strong enough to prepare the nation for another war.

The same people who had supplied Germany from 1916 to 1918 in order to keep World War I going now backed the Nazis to produce a Second World War. The Schroders and Rothschilds had set up Hoover with the Belgian Relief Commission, in partnership with Emile Francqui, “the Beast of the Congo”, later the United States Food Administration, run by ‘selfless’ men who inexplicably amassed sudden fortunes in sugar, grain and shipping.

 Two of these men, Prentiss Gray and Julius H. Barnes, then became partners in Schroder Company.

The New York Times noted on the 11th of December 1940 that “Baron Bruno von Schröder died at his home here, Dell Park, Englefield Green, Surrey. He came to England in 1900 and was naturalized in 1914. He established J. Henry Schroder & Co. in London 1904 and in New York, 1923. His son Helmut W.B. Schroder now becomes head of the firm. His partner Frank Cyril Tiarks has been a director of the Bank of England since 1912. In 1923, Baron von Schroder bought the Baghdad Railway. The deal was the biggest ever made under cover of the Lausanne Conference disposing of former German concessions in Turkey, and the Rothschilds and Lloyd’s Bank shared with Baron Schroder in the syndicate that advanced $25 million to start the rebuilding of the lines.”

**(i) The British double agent was Hitler’s confidante**

The British double agent, Baron Wilhelm de Ropp, was Hitler’s personal confidante on British policy. De Ropp had lived in England since 1910.

He married an English wife, but maintained an apartment on the Kurfurstendamm, as a journalist moving between Germany and England. His closest friend in England was F.W. Winterbotham, chief of Air Intelligence.

In February 1939, de Ropp took Winterbotham to Germany, where he conferred with Hitler, Rudolf Hess, and von Milch, head of the German Air Force. Winterbotham wrote about this meeting as follows:

“By 1934, I had obtained personal contact with the Head of State, Hitler, and with Alfred Rosenberg, the official Nationalist Party Philosopher and Foreign Affairs expert, and Rudolf Hess, Hitler’s deputy. From my personal meetings with Hitler I learned about his basic belief that the only hope for an ordered world was that it should be ruled by three superior powers, the British Empire, the Greater Americas, and the new Greater Reich. I felt that his desperate desire for peace was no bluff. (At Dunkirk) Hitler told his General Staff exactly what he had told me in 1939; it was necessary that the great civilization Britain had brought to the world should continue to exist and that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany’s position on the Continent.”

**Germany was set up for being a participant in war**

Throughout the 1930’s, Hitler was duped into persevering in his desire for friendship with England, an alliance originally proposed jointly by Theodore Roosevelt and the Kaiser in 1898 between the three Nordic powers, England, Germany and the United States.

The Schröders assured Hitler that their Anglo German Fellowship in England was a hundred times more influential than it actually was. With such figures as the Astors and the Chamberlains supporting rapport with Germany, Hitler was persuaded that war with England was impossible.

Throughout the war, Hitler listened to his closest advisers, which included the British double agent Baron Wilhelm de Ropp and the international bankers who rule the British Empire. Hitler was duped into going into the Rhineland, duped into going into Czechoslovakia, and duped into attaching Poland.

The advertised belief is that he was amazed at the weakness of the opposition to these moves; in fact, he had been promised there would be no opposition, until he went into Poland and discovered he had been duped.

Once Hitler had served his purpose, these same bankers plotted to assassinate him. The aristocrats Count von Stauffenberg and Fabian von Schlabrendorff tried to kill Hitler, and on the 22nd of July 1984, the Washington Post revealed the name of the master-mind who plotted Hitler’s death as Axel von dem Bussche.

Von dem Bussche had married the daughter of the Earl of Gosford, Baron Acheson, air attaché at the Paris Embassy.

Baron Acheson had married the daughter of John Ridgeley Carter, a partner of J.P. Morgan Company, whose father, a Baltimore lawyer, had been legal counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and many other railroads.

John Ridgeley Carter married Alice Morgan, was secretary of the American Embassy in London 1894-1909, and was partner in J.P. Morgan Company in 1914, and also the Paris branch Morgan Harjes Company.

Dean Acheson, a cousin of the Gosfords, also worked for J.P. Morgan Company, and later became Secretary of State.

The 2nd Earl Gosford had been Governor General of Canada and governor-in-chief of all British North America.

Richard Davis noted in “The English Rothschilds” that the Earl of Gosford was a frequent house guest of the Rothschild family. This may explain why his American cousin, Dean Acheson, was plucked from obscurity to become secretary of State.

The cast of characters in the demise of Hitler is really quite small in number.

The grandson of a J.P. Morgan partner masterminds the plot against Hitler, cooperating with Schroder partner Allen Dulles from his Swiss redoubt of the Office of Strategic Services. Admiral Canaris, in charge of the Abwehr, Hitler’s intelligence services had made contact with the British Secret Service in London as soon as he assumed that post, through Frankfurt lawyer Fabian von Schlabrendorff, a key member of the plot, aided by Count Helmut von Moltke, a member of the German Bar and also a member of the Inner Temple of London.

Von Moltke’s mother was Dorothy Innes, related to the Schroder banking family.

1. **Hitler received support from the international bankers to enter Germany into war**

Adolf Hitler had joined the German Workers Party in 1919 because it was supported by the Thule Society, an influential German society of aristocrats and financiers.

In 1921, Hitler met with Admiral Schroder, commander of the German Marine Corps. In December 1931, the circle of Friends was formed; twelve prominent German businessmen who promised to donate regularly to the Nazi Party.

Baron Kurt von Schroder, partner of J.H. Stein Company Cologne bankers, was the leader of this group. J.H. Stein then became Hitler’s personal banker. Hitler’s aide, Walther Funk, met with Schroder to discuss the real views of Hitler on questions concerning the international bankers. Funk was able to satisfy Schroder, and the financial support of the Nazi Party continued.

Maj. Winterbotham points out that Lord Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England for more than thirty years, was Hjalmar Schacht’s best friend.

Schacht, Hitler’s Finance Minister, named his grandson Norman because of the friendship.

Paul Einzig said in the book “Appeasement Before, during and after the war” that “On May 29, 1933, Mr. F.C. Tiarks of the British Banking Delegation met with Dr. Schacht, and found Dr. Schacht’s attitude wholly satisfactory.”

Mr. Tiarks was a longtime partner of J. Henry Schroder and director of the Bank of England since 1912. His granddaughter married the present Duke of Bedford.

On page 78, Einzig said that “Towards the end of 1936 a new firm was registered in London under the name of Compensation Brokers Ltd. which was controlled by the banking house of J. Henry Schroder & Co., and Hambros Bank Ltd., with the declared object of assisting with barter transactions between Germany and various parts of the English Empire.”

The importance of the Schroder firm between the two world wars is shown by the following excerpts:

* New York Times dated 3 December 1923: “The first instalment of capital for the new currency bank which will grow out of the Rentenbank was issued in Berlin today in the shape of checks in pounds sterling, to the value of 25 million gold marks ($6,250,000) from the London bankers Schroder & Co., whose share in the capital loan is 100,000,000 gold marks, ($25,000,000). Baron Henry Schroder, who is the head of the firm, has long been closely connected with German financial interests in the international field.”
* New York Times dated 25 November 1928: “J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. Finance and Trade Commentary states, ‘If, in the forthcoming reparations conference, the external obligations of Germany are fixed at some reasonable figure, it would be an important step in Germany’s whole economic recovery’.”
* New York Times dated 2nd of November 1928: “J. Henry Schroder Co. floats a $10,000,000 6% loan to Prussian Electric Power Co. in partnership with Brown Bros Harriman.”
* New York Times, dated 14 November 1929: “The Prussian State has arranged a $5 million loan from J. Henry Schroder Co. to extend Stettin Harbour.”
* New York Times, dated 27th of January 1933: “The City Co. of New York and the J. Henry Schroder Trust Co. have been designated as German bond scrip agents by the Gold Discount Bank of Berlin. Representatives of American houses of issue said yesterday that they were without direct advice from Berlin, where the Germans and representatives of other creditors are now conferring. The bankers are represented there by John Foster Dulles of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.”
* New York Times, dated 19th of April 1940: “The J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. has succeeded Speyer & Co. as fiscal and paying agent for city of Berlin 25 years 6½% gold bonds due in 1950.”

Of interest is that the president of J. Henry Schroder issued a denial in 1944 that they had done any business in Germany;

Jacques Rueff pointed out that Schacht did not invent Hitler's monetary policy; it was imposed on Germany “by American and British creditors to finance war preparations and finally unleash war itself”.

 (Reference: ‘The Monetary Sins of the West’);

Rueff also points out that the Standstill Agreement of 1931 allowing Germany a moratorium on war debts through the 1930’s was an amicable pact between the London, New York and German branches of the Warburg and Schroder houses. Max Warburg remained Schacht's deputy at the Reich bank until 1938; Kurt von Schroder then became his deputy. (Schacht's father had been Berlin agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York.)

The industrialist levies for Hitler (the Circle of Friends) were paid into the Schroder Bank.

On the 4th of January 1933, Hitler met with the Dulles brothers at the Cologne home of Baron Kurt von Schroder to guarantee Hitler the funds needed to install him as Chancellor of Germany.

The Dulles Brothers were there as legal representatives of Kuhn, Loeb Company, which had extended large short-term credits to Germany, and needed a guarantee of repayment.

Allen Dulles was later ensconced in Switzerland by the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. Still later, he became Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He had also been a director of J. Henry Schroder Company for many years.

On the 11th of June 1934, Lord Norman and Schacht met secretly at Badenweiler in the Black Forest, and again in October 1934, to guarantee loans to National Socialist Germany.

The J.H. Stein Bank of Cologne, and the London and New York branches of Schroder Bank, was correspondent banks often involved in transactions throughout the Hitler regime.

Baron Kurt von Schroder was a member of the Herrenklub, the most influential group in Germany, and the Thule Society, which had boost Hitler’s career in 1919.

He was director of all of ITT’s German subsidiaries, SS Senior Group Leader, Deutsche Reich bank, and many other high-ranking positions (listed by the Kilgore Committee, 1940).

On the 30th of September 1933, the financial editor of the London Daily Herald wrote about “Mr. Montagu Norman’s decision to give the Nazis the backing of the Bank of England.”

Norman’s biographer John Hargrave wrote the following:

“It is quite certain that Norman did all he could to assist Hitlerism to gain and maintain political power, operating on the financial plane from his stronghold in Threadneedle Street.”

Another Hitler supporter was Sir Henry Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell, which had been founded by the Samuel family.

In May 1933, Alfred Rosenberg was a guest at Deterding’s large estate, Buckhurst Park, Ascot, one mile from Windsor Castle.

Oswald Dutch wrote that in 1931 Sir Henri Deterding and his backers, the Samuel family, gave Hitler 30 Million pounds. Deterding then divorced his wife, and married his secretary, an ardent Nazi and German. Otto Strasser wrote that Schroder agreed to “foot the bill” for the Nazi Party at a secret meeting, and guaranteed their debts, ending up collecting a generous amount of interest on his original capital.

(Reference: Senate Hearings, Committee for Military Affairs, 1945).

When Alfred Rosenberg came to London, he was introduced to many leading figures, including Geoffrey Dawson - editor of the Times, Walter Eliot, M.P. Lord Hailsham - secretary for War, and the Duke of Kent - brother of King Edward VIII and George VI.

The Duke of Cobourg, a close friend of Hitler, had three long talks with King Edward VIII on his accession in January 1936. Edward assured the Duke of his sympathies with the Third Reich.

In 1965, the then Duke of Windsor remarked, “I never thought Hitler was such a bad chap.” The story behind Edward’s sudden abdication was that his advisers realized he would not sign the papers for mobilization against Germany. An American divorcee was brought into the picture. She led Edward off to the Rothschild castle in Austria, while his “slightly retarded” brother George was installed as King of England.

During the 1930’s, three isolationist groups were active in England:

1. “The Link”, led by Admiral Sir Barry Domvile, and composed of genuinely patriotic Englishmen;
2. the Anglo-German Fellowship, organized by J. Henry Schroder Company with the help of the Soviet mole Kim Philby to lull Hitler into the belief that England would never declare war on him; and
3. “The Cliveden Set”, who met at Lord Astor’s palatial castle, Cliveden, to promote “appeasement”.

In England, journalist Claud Cockburn led the fight against the “Cliveden Set”, seemingly unaware that three of the Astors had founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

He wrote indignantly, “The Astors and others clustered around Chamberlain were a set of appeasers who saw Hitler’s regime and their collaboration with it as necessary to maintain the social order they preferred.”

The Cockburns are too self-limited to understand that the “appeasers” collaborated with Hitler only to obtain the world war which was essential to their world program.

**The relationship between Hitler and the Crown**

**(iii) Hitler was duped into persevering friendship with England by the Crown**

In 1933, Hitler announced his discovery that Marx, Lenin and Stalin had all said that before international Communism could triumph, England and her Empire must be destroyed. “I am willing to help defend the British Empire by force if called upon,” he declared.

In 1936, Hitler arranged for meetings to take place between English and German diplomats, but the desired result was never attained, as the British had only one goal to lull Hitler into a sense of false security until they could declare war against him.

**(iv) Hitler was guaranteed supplies for war by the Crown**

To lure Hitler into World War II, it was necessary to guarantee him adequate supplies of such necessities as ball bearings and oil.

Jacob Wallenberg of the Swedish Enscheda Bank, which controlled the giant SKF ball bearing plant, furnished ball bearings to the Nazis throughout the war.

The anti aircraft guns sending flak against American air crews turned on SKF ball bearings. Its American plant, SKF of Philadelphia, was repeatedly put on the Proclaimed List, and each time, Dean Acheson removed it.

President William S. Farish of Standard Oil refueled Nazi ships and submarines through stations in Spain and Latin America. When Queen Elizabeth went to the United States on a visit later on, the only family she visited was the Farishes.

Throughout the war, the British paid royalty to Ethyl-Standard Corporation on the gasoline used by German bombers who were destroying London. The money was placed in Farben bank accounts until after the war.

I.G. Farben was organized by the Warburgs in 1925 as a merger between six giant German chemical companies - Badeshi Anilin, Bayer, Agfa, Hoechst, Welierter-Meer, and Griesheim-Elektron.

Max Warburg was director of I.G. Farben, Germany, and I.G. Chemie, Switzerland. American I.G. Farben was controlled by his brother, Paul, architect of the Federal Reserve System, Walter Teagle of Standard Oil, and Charles Mitchell of National City Bank.

Just before World War II broke out, Ethyl-Standard shipped 500 tons of ethyl lead to the Reich Air Ministry through I.G. Farben, with payment secured by letter of Brown Bros. Harriman dated 21 September 1938.

**(iv) Throughout the war, the Crown continued to do business with Germany**

Throughout World War II, the Paris branches of J.P. Morgan and chase National Bank continued to do business as usual. At the end of the war, occupation authorities repeatedly issued orders to dismantle I.G. Farben plants, but were countermanded by General William Draper of Dillon Read, which had financed German rearmament in the 1920’s.

Winston Churchill remarked of this “managed conflict” in 1945, just before it ended, “There never was a war more easily to stop.”

(Quoted in Washington Post on 11 June 1984).

The only real difficulty had been encountered in getting it started.

**World War II was prolonged intentionally**

Churchill succeeded in prolonging the war for at least a year by defeating General Wedemeyer's plan for a Channel crossing in 1943, and by embarking on his ruinous

North African-Sicilian swing, a replay of his disastrous Gallipoli campaign in the First World War. Wedemeyer’s plan is discussed in Footnote 42.

In the issue of 9 April 1951, ‘Life’ revealed that Eisenhower had radioed Stalin through the United States Military Mission in Moscow of his plan to stop at the Elbe and allow the Russians to take Berlin. The message had been written by Ike's political advisor, John Wheeler-Bennett of RIIA, and was received by W. Averill Harriman, before it was delivered to Stalin. In Washington, General Marshall assured President Truman that America was “obligated” to allow the Russians to take Berlin. Senator Joseph McCarthy later called Marshall “a living lie”.

The prolonging of the war allowed for the conquered German people to be systematically looted and ruthlessly governed by the occupying powers.

Henry Kissinger, John J. McCloy (son-in-law of a J.P. Morgan partner), Benjamin Buttenweiser, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Company (his wife was Alger Hiss's lawyer at his trial for perjury), and other Rothschild operatives descended like locusts upon the prostrate nation.

Aid to Soviet Russia continued under the guise of the Marshall Plan, a rerun of Hoover's Belgian Relief Commission in World War I. The Marshall Plan originated as a special study by David Rockefeller for the Council on Foreign Relations,

“Reconstruction of Western Europe” completed in 1947. It was retiled the

“Marshall Plan” and advertised as a great contribution to “democracy in Europe”.

(Reference: ‘Imperial Brain Trust’ by Shoup).

W. Averell Harriman was installed in the Rothschild's Paris mansion, Hotel Talleyrand, as head of the Marshall Plan.

**To protect the secret service, thousands of British civilians were sacrificed during World War II**

Early in the war, a British Secret Service operation, Operation Ultra, had obtained the German coding machine. They were able to read every secret order from Hitler and the German General Staff. It was like shooting fish in a barrel.

F.W. Winterbotham, chief of Air Intelligence, SIS, wrote about his operation of Ultra, “The Ultra Secret”. He said that “On Aug. 2 (1944) which I remember, covered two whole sheets of my Ultra paper, Hitler told Kluge not to pay any attention to the American breakout. He then outlined his master plan for handling the entire invasion.”

Had Hitler had access to all secret communications of the Allies, he would have had an unbeatable advantage. The Allies listened to all of his orders, and reacted accordingly. Early in the war, Ultra informed them that the Germans were planning a massive bombing raid on Coventry. If they evacuated the city, it would show the Germans they were listening to their plans. Churchill ordered the British to do nothing. The Germans bombed Coventry, killing thousands of women and children. The Ultra secret was protected at the cost of many British lives.

**C. The Crown continue to loot the world after World War II**

**(i) Managed conflicts**

World War II delivered the peoples of the world into the hands of the International bankers, with the predictable result that they have been systematically despoiled, terrorized, oppressed and massacred in further “managed conflicts”, not the least of which was the Vietnam War, in which American boys with little or no combat training were sent into battle against the highly trained guerilla troops of Ho Chi Minh and General Giap, communist troops whose leaders had been intensively trained by the special Office of Strategic Services Deer team.

(ii) **The Stock Market**

The average citizen works hard and pays taxes, blissfully unaware that at any moment the secret rulers, operating through the Federal Reserve Board, can make a monetary ruling which will place him in onerous debt or bankrupt him.

On the 7th of October 1979, the ‘American Opinion’ quoted Gary Allen as follows:

“Whatever the future holds, you can bet it will be unstable with wide swings in the value of the dollar and precious metals. As long as Volcker's sponsors know in advance what his policies will be, they will make big money.”

Businessweek stated on 20 February 1984 that “The worst market for traders is a stable one.... Investment banks now have a greater than ever vested interest in market instability. They can rack up enormous profits by guessing right about rapid, wide swings in profits, prices and interest rates.” It is obvious that they can rack up

“enormous profits” if they know in advance what the monetary decisions will be.

Anyone who seriously believes that no one knows in advance what Federal Reserve decisions will be is too naive to be allowed out on their own; anybody who believes that there is no one who can tell the Federal Reserve Board what its policies are to be is even more out of touch with reality.

Many people believed that Lord Montagu Norman ran the Bank of England as a one-man show for thirty years, showing that some people will believe anything. With relevance to this subject is Footnote 43 – The Stock Market Crash 1929.

A. Craig Copetas wrote in Harper's, issue of January 1984, “How the Barbarians Do Business” about the 2,000 dealers of the London Metal Exchange, that viewing these people objectively, “you are left with a simple scrap merchant – a rag and bone man, as the British call their junk dealers.” It is the rag and bone men who are running the economies of the world up and down like a window shade, and profiting handsomely on every move of the markets.

(iii) **The Breton Woods pact**

The victorious Rothschilds consolidated their control of world monetary systems by the Breton Woods pact, a replica of the charter of the Bank of England. It provided immunity from the judicial process, its archives were inviolable and not subject to court or Congressional inspection; no taxation could be levied on any security dividend or interest of the Fund; all officers and personnel were immune from legal processes.

The pact systematically looted Western Europe and the United States.

(iv) **Family connections**

On 3 April 1984, AP reported that “British” investments in the United States were $115 billion, and the British held $28 billion in American bank assets. At least one United States Senator was a member of the British aristocracy, Malcolm Wallop, (R. Wyo.) son of Honorable Oliver Wallop, whose brother was Earl of Portsmouth (his title was created 1743).

Senator Wallop's sister, Lady Porchester, married Lord Porchester, son of the Earl of Carnarvon. Lord Porchester was the Queen's Master of Horse, and her Racing Manager.

Lord Carrington, for many years the British Foreign Minister, became Henry Kissinger's partner in Kissinger Associates, and was later appointed head of NATO. He was chum of GE chum Australian New Zealand Bank, and director of Rio Tinto, Barclay's Bank, Cadbury Schweppes, Amalgamated Metal, British Metal, and Hambros Bank.

His mother was the daughter of Viscount Colville, who was financial secretary of the treasury 1936-38.

Richard Davis noted in “The English Rothschilds” that Lionel Rothschild was a frequent visitor at Lord Carrington's house in Whitehall. In fact, Lord Carrington was related to the Rothschild family by marriage.

The first Lord Carrington was Archibald Primrose. His son became Viscount Roseberry. The 5th Earl Roseberry married Hannah Rothschild, daughter of Mayer, in 1878. She was given away by Disraeli.

**(v) Commanding of Elections**

Through its monetary command to the Federal Reserve Board, the World Order determines the outcome of political elections.

A news commentator recently pointed out that Paul Volcker would determine whether Reagan would be re-elected. In 1980, the Federal Reserve Board deliberately defeated Carter and elected Reagan.

Otto Eckstein noted in ‘U.S. News’ on 5 September 1983, that the prime rate reached 21.5% in late 1980, creating a recession in an election year. Eckstein, head of Data Resources in Lexington, Mass. (he later died suddenly), said, “The Federal Reserve had never before made such a move.”

Only the World Order knows whether the Federal Reserve will ride Reagan back into office in 1984 on a high tide of prosperity, or throw him out as the new Herbert Hoover. The more likely prospect is that he will be the Herbert Hoover of 1986 or 1988.

**(vi) Drop the gold price to force other countries to abide to their rules**

In the 1960’s the Crown put huge economic pressure of the South African government to hand over rulership to the communist political parties (South African Communist Party and Pan African Party) who had merged with the then banned terrorist African national Congress party.

This included dropping the value of gold by flooding the market, of which South Africa was the prime exporter at that time. The result incurred raised interest rates worldwide.

Gordon Thether stated in The London Financial Times, “In all history, there can be fewer instances of a man having inflicted greater damage on the interests of his fellow human beings than Volcker has done with 'benign neglect' and its all too many malignant manifestations – not the first of which is the ill-conceived gold demonetization campaign Washington has been engaged in since the late 60’s. Interest rates rise when gold does not back currency.”

Through the London Gold Pool, the Federal Reserve System and the United States

Treasury disposed of American gold at the giveaway price of $35 an ounce, robbing the American public of billions of dollars. On 24 July 1969, Volcker authorized SDR paper gold - Special Drawing Rights - to replace gold in foreign exchange. He then triumphantly remarked to his fellow bankers in Paris, “Well, we got this thing launched.” Secretary of the Treasury Connally then took the Nixon Administration off gold, devaluing the dollar in August, 1971.

On 17 July 1984, Jack Anderson described the Federal Open Market Committee in the Washington Post as “a mysterious council of 12”, “the enigmatic group” with “excessive secrecy” who, says Anderson, “influence what rates you will pay, how much money will be available for business to borrow and whether inflation once again will eat up your earnings and reduce the value of your bank accounts.”

(vii) **Increases American taxes which influence the value of the USD global exchange rate**

Taxes of various countries are affected by the American Dollar exchange rate.

The New York Times stated that whoever won the election in November 1984, it has already been decided that taxes will be increased by $100 billion.

Brunner interviewed Walter Wriston, retired head of Citibank, who said the following:

“I have been through the Fed's actions for the past fifteen years in detail – the Fed has exercised a malign influence on the economy of this country. Its interference in the financial markets of America over the last decade has resulted in persistently excessive money growth, inflation which undermined the financial strength of U.S. corporations owing to the combined inflation and excessive rates of taxation, and record debt.”

Forbes pointed out on 20 June 1983 in a story about “Tony” Solomon, that “Solomon may be the most important man in the Federal Reserve System after the chairman, and what he says and does has an effect upon us all.”

Although few people have heard of “Tony” Solomon, who has never been voted into American leadership, what he said and did had an effect upon the whole world.

He was the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a post formerly held by Paul Volcker. This bank represented the New York money market in the Federal Reserve System. Fifty-three per cent of its stock was held by five New York banks, whose controlling influence was the London House of Rothschild.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York sits permanently on the FOMC at the right hand of the chairman of the Board of Governors.

Sec. 12A of the 1913 Federal Reserve Act provided that five representatives of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks should rotate on the FOMG. This was quietly amended in August 1943, while World War II was raging, to read, “one elected annually by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York” replacing the provision that “one should be elected annually by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and New York”.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York became the only Federal Reserve Bank with a permanent seat on the FOMC. The American public was never informed of this change.

**D. The Crown use international espionage to further their monetary interests and investments**

**Office of Strategic Services**

The Crown founded international espionage to protect their far reaching investments and dealings in slaves, drugs and gold, the commodities on which their wealth was built.

On the 17th of November 1843, the Port of Shanghai was opened to foreign traders. Lot No. 1 was rented by Jardine Matheson & Company. Other entrepreneurs were Dent & Company, and Samuel Russell, an American who represented Baring Brothers.

Captain Warren Delano, Franklin D. Roosevelt’s grandfather, became a charter member of the Canton Regatta Club, and entered into dealings with the Hong Society. Dr. Emmanuel Josephson states, Warren Delano, Frederic A. Delano’s father, founded his fortune on smuggling opium into China. His son, Frederic A. Delano, was born in Hong Kong, and later became the first vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in 1914.

**Establishment of the Office of Strategic Services**

**(i) William Donovan**

On the 24th of May 1979, a 14 foot bronze statue of General William J. Donovan was dedicated in front of Columbia University’s Law School.

The dedication speech was delivered by John J. McCloy, who had been Assistant Secretary of War when Donovan founded the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. When Donovan died on the 8th of February 1959, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen W. Dulles, sent a message to all Central Intelligence Agency stations around the world, “Bill Donovan was the father of central intelligence. He was a great leader.”

International intelligence, or, as it was formerly known, espionage, was not founded by either Donovan or Dulles, who were merely employees of the Crown. We discuss the background of Bill Donovan in Footnote 44.

(ii) **The Donovan – Rockefeller connection**

Because of his New York connections, the Rockefeller Foundation selected Donovan to go to Europe on a “War Relief Mission” in 1915, the first of many assignments from the Crown.

(iii) **The Donovan – Hoover connection**

While in London, he worked with Ambassador Walter Nelson Page, William Stephenson - who later “advised” him on setting up the Office of Strategic Services, and Herbert Hoover. Donovan spent five weeks in Belgium as an observer with Hoover’s Belgian Relief Commission.

(iv) **The Donovan – ‘Rainbow Division’ connection**

When the United States entered World War I, Donovan helped organize the “Rainbow” Division, and was given command of the “Fighting 69th”.

In 1919 and 1920, Donovan was sent on secret missions to China and Siberia.

(v) **The Donovan – Morgan connection**

After the war, J.P. Morgan established the Foreign Commercial Corporation to float $2 billion in bonds in post-war Europe. In February 1920, he asked Donovan to make a secret tour of Europe to obtain intelligence relating to these bonds. Cave Brown described this mission, “Having helped to finance the war, Morgan wished to help finance the peace by expanding the House of Morgan’s interests widely ..... These activities required the best intelligence from the best sources in Europe. Donovan and the Rainbow Division intelligence officer, Grayson Mallet Prevost Murphy, had been retained by John Lord O’Brian’s firm to obtain that intelligence, working in secrecy.”

Morgan reportedly paid Donovan $200,000 for this operation. During his European reconnaissance, Donovan met Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, and spent an evening with him in his room at Pension Moritz. Donovan later claimed he had not known who Hitler was, but that he found him a “fascinating talker”.

(vi) **The Donovan – Rothschild connection**

The Viennese branch of the Rothschild family had lost extensive holdings in Bohemia when the Nazis moved into Czechoslovakia. Because Donovan had already established a network of informants in the highest echelons of the Nazi government, including Admiral Canaris, the Rothschilds asked him to salvage their interests in 1937.

He went to Germany to argue their case, but despite his important contacts, he was defeated by Hitler’s view of the Rothschilds as a symbol of what he hoped to achieve in his battle against “the international bankers”.

The Rothschilds were not overly concerned; they knew that World War II was on its way, and that the outcome had been decided in advance.

Donovan won another important legal victory in 1937, when he and a staff of 57 lawyers defended 18 oil firms against anti-trust charges. His clients were let off with nominal fines, and once again Donovan was considered the winner.

(vii) **The Donovan – German staff connection**

His German contacts invited Donovan to observe the Nuremberg maneuvers, as a guest of the German General Staff. He also accompanied them on a trip to observe the progress of the Spanish Civil War. Although he was there as an invited guest of “the Fascists”, Donovan was soon to build the Office of Strategic Services around the hard core of the Communist Lincoln Brigade.

(viii) **The Donovan – Spanish connection**

Donovan met Kim Philby in Spain, who was writing about the Civil War as a “pro-Nazi” journalist, a pose he carried off successfully despite his marriage to Litzi Friedmann, a fanatical Communist and Zionist provocateur.

**The British Naval Intelligence proposed an American Intelligence Agency**

On the 29th of May 1940, William Stephenson arrived in New York with a letter to Donovan from Admiral Blinker Hall, a British Naval Intelligence officer whom Donovan had met in 1916. The letter proposed an American intelligence agency, although they were not at war. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent Donovan to London with orders to develop this program, as an “unofficial observer”.

Despite efforts at secrecy, there was widespread journalistic speculation about his mission for Roosevelt.

He then made a tour of southeast Europe for the President, gauging the status of the German occupied countries. Although this was an obvious espionage mission, the Germans placed no obstacles in his path. They were anxious to maintain good relations with the United States.

After Donovan delivered his report to the President, he was named Coordinator of Information by the White House. Because he had had no experience in propaganda work, the office was later split into the Office of War Information, Executive Order 9128, and the Office of Strategic Services, Military Order of 13 June 1942.

Donovan was placed in charge of the Office of Strategic Services.

The “new” agency was from the outset merely an outpost of British Intelligence.

On 18 September, 1941, Colonel E.I. Jacob, Churchill’s military secretary, was informed by Major Desmond Morton Church - Churchill’s liaison with the British secret service, the following concerning the Office of Strategic Services:

“Another most secret fact of which the Prime Minister is aware is that to all intents and purposes U.S. Security is being run for them at the President’s request by the British. A British officer sits in Washington with Mr. Edgar Hoover and General Bill Donovan for this purpose. It is of course essential that this fact should not be known.”

For some months, Donovan had been living in a suite at the St. Regis Hotel in New York. He and William Stephenson had been meeting regularly since 1940 to organize the new agency. Stephenson was working directly under Col. Stewart

Menzies, head of Special Operations Executive, the top British intelligence agency.

As cover, Menzies was Colonel in the Life Guards, the escort troop of the King.

Stephenson was head of SIS, (Special Intelligence Section).

When Donovan left for London on the 15th of July 1940 on his mission for Roosevelt, Stephenson wired London the following:

“Col. Wm. J. Donovan, personally representing the President, left yesterday by clipper. U.S. Embassy not, repeat, not being informed.”

This was a replay of the House-Wilson-Wiseman operation during World War I. Not only were the American people left in the dark, but concerned agencies were never told what the conspirators had planned.

Donovan’s London mission was a slap in the face to the United States Ambassador, Joseph Kennedy. Roosevelt called Donovan “my secret legs”, and he assured Stephenson in a private interview that “I’m your biggest undercover agent.”

In “A Man Called Intrepid”, Stephenson is quoted as saying that after April 1939, “The President was one of us.” It was also in 1939 that Roosevelt privately told Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada and a long-time Rockefeller agent,

“Our frontier is on the Rhine.” This same book quotes Churchill as saying, on the eve of war, “We need Rockefeller and Rothschild,” to which Stephenson replied, “I can find the Rockefellers and they’ll support us. We can offer our secret intelligence in return for help.”

The Rockefellers gave Stephenson an entire floor rent free at Rockefeller Centre.

A later book, “Intrepid’s Last Case” noted that “What some would later call the secret SIS Secret Occupation of Manhattan began in 1990. By 1941, J. Edgar Hoover was complaining that the Rockefeller Centre headquarters of British Security Coordination controlled an army of British secret agents, a group of nine distinct secret agencies. Attorney General Biddle was quoted as saying ‘The truth is nobody knows anything about what Stephenson does’.”

Had “anyone” known, Stephenson would have had to be arrested and deported. German sailors were being deliberately murdered by Stephenson’s provocateurs in New York as acts designed to force Hitler to declare war against the United States. The ‘INTREPID’ file in ‘SOE’ (Stephenson’s cover name) described it as “a reign of terror conducted by specially trained agents and fortified by espionage and intelligence in Occupied Europe.”

**Every act of Donovan and Stephenson was a violation of American neutrality.**

Donovan’s law office at 2 Wall Street was next to the Passport Control Office. He had special passports prepared for Stephenson’s British agents.

Stephenson had offices at three locations, Hampshire House, Dorset Hotel, and Rockefeller Centre.

**A branch office of Coordinator of Information was set up in America for Britain**

Allen Dulles had opened a branch office of Coordinator of Information at Rockefeller Centre in 1940. He evicted all the tenants on the 25th floor of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, which was the floor above the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, whose president was William Stephenson. This agency was set up after Stephenson complained on the 14th of April 1941 that Standard Oil was supplying the Germans through Spain, and that it was acting as a hostile and dangerous agency of the enemy.

(i) **J. Edgar Hoover hid the reports of American corporations supplying Germany during World War I**

A 400 page report by Stephenson listing Standard Oil and other American corporations dealings with the Germans was turned over to the FBI in 1941.

J. Edgar Hoover prudently buried it.

(ii) **Nelson Rockefeller covered up supplies to the German army from his subsidiaries as the Co-Coordinator of Inter American Affairs**

Nelson Rockefeller, as Coordinator of Inter American Affairs, covered up the supplying of German military forces from his South American subsidiaries.

Listed in the Stephenson Report were Standard Oil; I.G. Farben, a subsidiary of

Standard Oil; Ford Motor Company; Bayer Aspirin (Sterling Drug); General Aniline and Film; Ansco; and International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Sosthenes Behn, head of International Telephone and Telegraph Company, had hosted a lavish conference of German intelligence operatives at the Waldorf Astoria in 1940. The German director of International Telephone and Telegraph Company was Baron Kurt von Schroder, of the Schroder banking family of Cologne, London and New York, who was Hitler’s personal banker.

**The Office of Strategic Services was set up by four British Chief of Staff**

The Office of Strategic Services was actually set up by four members of the British Chief of Staff:

* Lord Louis Mountbatten (formerly Battenberg), a cousin of the King, and related to the Frankfort banking families, Rothschild and Cassel;
* Charles Hambro, director of Special Operations Executive, and director of Hambros Bank;
* William Stephenson, in charge of SIS American operations, and
* Colonel Stewart Menzies, head of Secret Intelligence Service.

**Colonel Stewart Menzies**

An ancestor of Colonel Menzies had been a notorious Jacobite double agent during the last days of James II’s reign. The present Menzies was the son of Lady Holford; he married Lady Sackville, daughter of the 8th Earl de la Warre, of the Sackville-West family which owned historic Knole; his second marriage was to Pamela Beckett, daughter of J.Rupert Beckett, chairman of Westminster Bank - later known as National Westminster Bank, one of England’s Big Five.

Menzies’ mother-in-law was the daughter of Lord Berkeley Paget, Marques of Anglesey.

Menzies’ daughter married Lord Edward Hay, Marques of Tweedsdale, and Earl of Kinoull, related to Countess of Errol.

The latter Sir Peter Menzies was a director of National Westminster Bank, treasurer of the giant Imperial Chemical Industries, and director of Commercial Union Assurance Company. In the British ‘Who’s Who’ dated 1950, Colonel Menzies noted that he had been appointed “C”, head of MI6 from 1939-51, but in later editions, he omitted this information.

**Lord Louis Mountbatten**

Ford states in his “Acknowledgements” that “Lord Mountbatten of Burma was a close personal friend of Donovan as one of the four members of the British Chief of Staff Committee which helped Donovan in the formation and operation of Office of Strategic Services.”

The “American” secret service was never anything but a British operation, directed at all levels by representatives of the British Crown.

**Office of Strategic Services agents received advanced training at British espionage headquarters**

Office of Strategic Services agents received advanced training for the European theatre at Bletchley Park, British espionage headquarters. This site was chosen because it was only ten miles from Woburn Abbey, where Lord Beaverbrook’s agent, Sefton Delmer, operated the British “dirty tricks” centre and other propaganda activities.

Woburn Abbey was the ancestral home of the Duke of Bedford, Marques of Tavistock.

The British Bureau of Psychological, Warfare operated as the Tavistock Institute.

The membership list of the Centre of Foreign Relations members in 1946 reveals the names of many Office of Strategic Services and OWI operatives, which are listed in Footnote 45 - 1946 Membership list of the Centre of Foreign Relations

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In February 1981, the Office of Strategic Services veterans held a gala reunion in New York. Present were Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of England; Julia Child; Beverly Woodner, Hollywood designer; John Shaheen, who had been chief of Office of Strategic Services Special Projects who became a wealthy oil man; Ernest Cuneo, who had been liaison between Office of Strategic Services and Franklin Roosevelt; Arthur Goldberg - labour lawyer and Zionist leader, who later became Supreme Court Justice and United States Ambassador to the United Nations; Bill Colby, later chief of CIA; and Temple Fielding, the travel authority who began his travel expertise with Office of Strategic Services.

One of Office of Strategic Services’ most famous agents, who didn’t show up, was Ho Chi Minh.

Office of Strategic Services agents became prominent members of “the new class” in Washington. Archibald MacLeish became Librarian of Congress; Ralph Bunche became United States Representative to the United Nations; and S. Dillon Ripley became head of the Smithsonian.

**The Office of Strategic Services was staffed with known Communists.**

Donovan had been chosen to head the Office of Strategic Services because of two decades in which he carried out secret missions for the Morgans, the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds. When he staffed the agency with known Communists, they offered no objection.

He had earlier provided unpaid legal help for members of the Communist mercenary force, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Donovan also welcomed these veteran “anti-Fascists” into Office of Strategic Services. Ford wrote that “In the OSS employment of pro-communists was approved at very high levels. OSS often welcomed the services of Marxist enthusiasts.”

When J. Edgar Hoover, eager to embarrass a rival, sent agents to Donovan with FBI dossiers on Communist Office of Strategic Services employees, Donovan replied, “I know they’re Communists–that’s why I hired them.”

Donovan loaded Office of Strategic Services with such fanatical Communists that they became a joke in Washington.

He appointed Dr. Maurice Halperin Chief Latin American Division of the Office of Strategic Services. Halperin regularly altered the information which came across his desk to fit the current party line. He often kept his office locked, causing other Office of Strategic Services employees to joke that “Halperin must be having another cell meeting.”

 After the war, J. Edgar Hoover testified before Congress about Halperin’s Communist background. Halperin later moved to Moscow, then to Havana.

Despite the damning dossiers which J. Edgar Hoover maintained on leading

Communists in the Office of Strategic Services, he could find no politician willing to buck FD Roosevelt’s three White House assistants, Hiss, Currie and White.

**The Lincoln Brigade was established by the Office of Strategic Services and was a Communist group sent to destroy the Spanish government through War**

Eleanor Roosevelt had been one of the most frenetic activists on behalf of the Lincoln Brigade. Joe Lash gave her a small bronze of a Communist soldier, which she kept on her desk for the rest of her life.

Donovan even appointed Irving Goff head of Office of Strategic Services in Italy after the Salerno landing. Goff had been commander of the Lincoln Brigade, and was later chairman of the Communist Party in Louisiana and New York.

The Spanish Civil War had created an alliance between American “intellectuals” and the Communists.

In “Passionate Years”, Peter Wyden reports that Archivist Victor A. Berch of Brandeis University said 40% of the Lincoln Brigade was Jewish. Oddly enough, the “Fascists” (the Falange), was led by two Marranos, General Franco and his financial backer, Juan March.

March paid for Franco’s return to Spain with a $2 million credit at Kleinwort’s of London.

In July, 1936, March placed $82 million of securities in Nationalist accounts. He deposited $1.5 billion in gold at the Bank of Italy, 121.5 metric tons greater than the gold reserve of most nations.

**The Lincoln Brigade worked with the Communists who stole the Spanish gold reserve and shipped it to Russia and France for the international banks.**

NKVD General Alexander Orlov, on orders from “Ivan Vasilyevitch”, a rare code name for Stalin, loaded Spain’s gold reserve on the Soviet ship Komsomol on the 25th of October 1936; it arrived in Odessa the 2nd of November, and was trucked to Moscow’s Precious Metals Deposit, Gohkran, $788 million. $240 million had also been shipped to France from Spain.

The Lincoln volunteers surrendered their passports to NKVD officers when they arrived in Spain. These passports were then routinely used in Communist espionage.

The murderer of Trotsky was arrested in Mexico with a Canadian passport issued to Tony Babich, who was killed in the Civil War.

Gouzenko later exposed a Communist agent in Los Angeles using the passport of Ignacy Witczak.

Witnesses saw stacks of these Lincoln passports stacked in the Lubianka prison, waiting to be used.

**Hollywood supported the Communists in the Spanish War**

Ernest Hemingway wrote that “The Spanish Civil War was the happiest time of our lives.” He modeled his hero in “For Whom the Bell Tolls” on Robert Merriman, a Moscow agent who was receiving a $900 a year fellowship from the University of California. Hemingway wrote and produced a film, “The Spanish Earth” to raise money for the Communists, aided by Archibald MacLeish, Dashiell Hammett and Lillian Hellmann. Hemingway put up $2750 for the film, and donated all his royalties. He toured Hollywood to raise funds for the Communists, an effort reciprocated when they named his book “For Whom the Bell Tolls” a book-of-the-Month Club selection and a multi-million dollar Hollywood production. This was how one achieved “artistic success” in the 1940’s.

**Britain supported the Communists in the Spanish War**

The English contingent fighting in Spain for the Communists included Virginia Woolf’s nephew, Julian Bell, who was killed, and Eric Blair, later known as George Orwell. He was in the front line for 112 days before being wounded. He later wrote “1984” a propaganda coup for the One World Order which claimed no one would be able to withstand their power. He concluded “1984” with the observation that the future would be marked by a jackboot being stamped into the human face forever.

**Journalists rallied to the Communist cause.**

A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of the New York Times, said of his brother-in-law, George Watt, Commissar of the Lincoln Battalion, “God, how I admired that man. He was my hero.”

Herbert L. Matthews wrote in 1946, “Nothing so wonderful will ever happen to me again as those two and a half years I spent in Spain. There I learned that men could be brothers. Today, wherever in this world I meet a man or woman who fought for Spanish liberty I meet a kindred soul. Nothing will ever break that bond. We left our hearts there.”

Despite his despair, Matthews was able to relive the glory of Spanish years when he promoted Castro and a band of six guerrillas into the dictatorship of Cuba, through a frenetic propaganda barrage in the New York Times.

**British and American leaders supported Communist double agents**

Kim Philby, who covered the Spanish War for ‘The Times’, was also active with the Office of Strategic Services and Central Intelligence Agency as British Liaison. In 1940, he was recruited for the British SIS in 1940. In 1942, Philby helped Norman Holmes Pearson, a Yale professor who specialized in the work of Ezra Pound, to set up the London office as Office of Strategic Services with Charles Hambro, chief of SOE.

In 1949, Philby was sent to Washington as SIS liaison officer with the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

More information on Kim Philby is given in Footnote 46.

J. Edgar Hoover frequently lunched at Harvey’s Restaurant with Philby and James

Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency.

While Central Intelligence Agency station chief in Rome, Angleton worked closely with the Zionist terrorists Teddy Kollek and Jacob Meridor, and later became chief of the Israeli desk at the Central Intelligence Agency, helping Philby to set up the lavishly funded international Mossad espionage operation, all paid for by American taxpayers.

 A senior Central Intelligence Agency security official, C. Edward Petty, later reported that Angleton might be a Soviet penetration agent or mole, but President Gerald Ford suppressed the report.

Top secret files of the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation were opened to Philby, despite widespread claims that he was a Soviet agent. Although he helped Burgess and MacLean defect to Russia in 1951, he continued to work for SIS until 1956, under the protection of Harold MacMillan, who defended him publicly in parliamentary debate. In 1962 and Englishwoman at a party in Israel said, “As usual Kim is doing what his Russian Control tells him. I know that he always worked for the Reds.”

Miles Copeland says that Philby placed a mole in deep cover in the Central Intelligence Agency known as “Mother”. Philby was quoted as saying, “Foreign agencies spying on the U.S. Government know exactly what one person in the CIA wants them to know, no more and no less.”

Philby was finally exposed by a defector, Michael Goleniewski.

On the 23rd of January 1963, Philby left Beirut and defected to Moscow, where he became a Lieutenant General in the KGB.

On the 10th of June 1984, Tad Szulc wrote in the Washington Post that Philby was never a Soviet agent, according to Central Intelligence Agency memoranda introduced in a lawsuit, but that he was a triple agent. This explains curious paradoxes in the supposed rivalry between the Central Intelligence Agency and the KGB, when certain charmed souls float easily back and forth between the two services. Agents of either service are “eliminated” when they find out more than is good for them about this odd arrangement.

“Intrepid’s Last Case” stated that “For 38 years there was an official NKVD mission in London whose agents were assisted by both British Special Operations and the American Office of Strategic Services. Only now is it clear that Moscow had received hundreds of top secret Office of Strategic Services research studies; and that the British had supplied guerilla warfare expertise to the chief of the NKVD’s subversive operations, Col. A.P. Ossikov!”

**American leaders allowed Russian Communist intelligence offices in America**

In 1943, Donovan was sent on a special mission to Moscow, to establish a permanent alliance between the Office of Strategic Services and the NKVD. Donovan, W. Averill Harriman, Lieutenant General Fitin and Major General A.P. Ossikov of the NKVD worked out a plan to establish offices of the NKVD in key American cities.

On the 10th of February 1944, J. Edgar Hoover sent a confidential message to Harry Hopkins as follows:

“I have just learned from a confidential source that a liaison arrangement has been perfected between the Office of Strategic Services reports and the NKVD whereby officers will be exchanged between the services; the NKVD will set up an office in Washington.”

Hopkins was forced to contact Attorney General Biddle to alert the Department of Justice to this operation; because of the coming election, Roosevelt prudently withdrew his support for the plan.

Because of their co-operation with the NKVD and the prominent Communists in Office of Strategic Services, General Douglas MacArthur refused to allow any Office of Strategic Services agent in his theatre of operations in the Pacific.

Donovan went to MacArthur’s headquarters on the 2nd of April 1944 and made a personal appeal to him, but was rebuffed.

MacArthur considered the Office of Strategic Services agents more dangerous to American Security than any military opponents.

In Donovan’s Washington headquarters, Estelle Frankfurter was caught stealing confidential Office of Strategic Services reports. She was discharged, although her brother, Justice Felix Frankfurter, was Roosevelt’s closest confidante.

 As organizer of the Harold Ware cell, Frankfurter had placed Soviet operatives in many Government agencies, and had put his personal protégé, Alger Hiss, in FD Roosevelt’s office.

Frankfurter’s brother, Otto served a sentence in Anamosa State Prison, Iowa for Fraud.

While Joseph E. Davies was Ambassador to Moscow in 1937-38 the American State Department was ordered to destroy all of its irreplaceable files on the Soviet Union.

The Russian Division of the State Department was abolished, and the last anti-communist survivors were summarily fired.

**Soviet networks of espionage are active throughout Europe**

Since 1935, seven Soviet networks of espionage had been active throughout Europe. Known by their German name, die Rote Kapelle, the Red Orchestra, they were run by Grand Chief Leopold Trepper, who later immigrated to Israel.

**Initial growth of Office of Strategic Services members and funds**

During his first two years with the Office of Strategic Services, Bill Donovan accepted no salary.

In 1943, he was promoted to Major General, and received pay for that grade.

In 1943, Office of Strategic Services had a $35 million budget, with 1651 employees, which increased tenfold the following year to 16,000.

By the end of the war, there were 30,000 agents and sub-agents, many of whom were involved in looting, blackmail, and other moneymaking schemes.

Airplanes were often commandeered for mysterious flights to haul huge sums in gold, diamonds, paintings and other treasure.

On the 17th of May 1945, Donovan became special assistant to Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials.

Although the captured German leaders were accused of many things, they were never accused of having accepted money from the Bank of England, or of being financed by the Schroder Bank.

Baron Kurt von Schroder had been arrested and transferred to a British detention camp. A German de-Nazification court later fined him 1500 RM and sentenced him to three months detention. Since he had already been held for that period, he was released.

On the 29th of February 1948, The New York Times demanded that he be tried by an Allied Military Tribunal – “von Schroder is as guilty as Hitler or Goering”.

In May 1945, William Stephenson formed the British American Canadian Corporation in New York, later changed to a Panamanian registry as the World Commerce Corporation on the 2nd of April 1947.

**When Germany surrendered, the London office of Office of Strategic Services had ten million dollars on hand, deposited in Hambro’s and Schroder’s Banks.**

This money could not be “returned” to the United States Government without stating where it had come from.

As proceeds from dealings in gold and jewels, an inquiry could provoke a congressional investigation.

The principals decided to hold it in abeyance for future operations in the new corporations, whose officers were Stephenson, Donovan, Sir Charles Hambro, Edward R. Stettinius, Russell Forgan of Glore Forgan Company - nephew of James Forgan (first president of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board and successor to David Bruce as chief of Office of Strategic Services Europe); Sidney Weinberg - head of the Special Office of Strategic Services Mission to Moscow; Nelson Rockefeller; Colonel Rex Benson Menzies of SIS and chairman of Robert Benson Company merchant bankers; John J. McCloy; Richard Mellon; Sir Victor Sassoon; Lord Leathers; Sir William Rootes of Rootes Motors; Sir Alexander Korda; Olaf Hambro; Brig W.T. Keswick - head of Jardine Matheson Company, director of Hudson Bay Company Hong Kong Shanghai Bank and chief of Special Operations Executive in Asia and World War II; Sir Harold Wernher - British industrialist; Ian Fleming of the Kelmsley Press; David Bruce; Joseph C. Grew - nephew of J.P. Morgan; and L.L. Strauss of Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

The new firm operated closely with Morgan Grenfell, Jardine Matheson, and British and Western Trading Company.

In 1950, Donovan listed World Commerce Corporation as the only firm in which he held an interest. The president at that time was Frank T. Ryan, director John J. Ryan, both of Bache & Company; other directors were Alfred DuPont, Russell Forgan, Jocelyn Hambro, Joseph Grew and William Stephenson, who gave his address as Plaza Hotel, New York with residence in Jamaica, and listed himself as chairman of the board of Caribbean Cement Company and Bermuda Hotels Corporation.

**The Office of Strategic Services was involved in money laundering which enriched international bankers**

From the outset, the Office of Strategic Services had been dealing in large sums in gold.

In the spring of 1942, $5 million in gold coins was sent to North Africa to finance secret operations.

After the North African invasion, certain bankers who had been holding francs worth 100 million were suddenly worth 500 million.

Large scale currency transactions were handled for the Office of Strategic Services by an underworld figure named Lemaigre-Dubreuil, who was shot by unknown gunmen at his Casablanca home.

The political advisor to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean was Robert D. Murphy, whose wife was a manic-depressive, and whose daughter committed suicide. He was having an affair with the Princess de Ligne, official representative of the Comtede Paris, a Bourbon and pretender to the throne of France.

She deeply involved Murphy and the Office of Strategic Services with her principal associate, a Syrian Jew named David Zagha, who dealt in million dollar estates, gems and antiques. He had large holdings in Damascus, and he laundered millions of dollars of Office of Strategic Services funds through Lemaigre-Dubreuil, until that worthy’s assassination in Casablanca.

**The Central Intelligence Agency pumped money into the Italian elections**

The wheeling and dealings which have characterized the operations of Office of Strategic Services, also characterized its successor, the Central Intelligence Agency.

V. Lada-Mocarski, president of J. Henry Schroder, was chief of secret intelligence operations for Office of Strategic Services Italy 1943.

The Office of Strategic Services secret files later turned up in the hands of Propaganda Due (P-II), a secret Masonic organization which included many prominent figures in Italy.

The go-between for Propaganda Due and the Central Intelligence Agency was Michael Sindona, the conduit for $65 million which the Central Intelligence Agency pumped into Italian elections.

Sindona was connected with the Nixon law firm, and with John McCaffrey - chief of resistance forces in Europe for British intelligence during World War II, who later became the representative of Hambro’s Bank, and also with Prince Borghese.

Prince Borghese had been condemned to be executed during World War II, but he was rescued by James Angleton, later Vatican consultant for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sindona, McCaffrey and Borghese were partners in the Italian bank Universal Banking Corporation, which was a front for Meyer Lansky and the Mafia.

The collapse of Banco Ambrosiano cost the Vatican a billion dollars (later reduced to $250 million), ending in the murder of its president Roberto Calvi, found hanging from Blackfriars Bridge in London. He was declared a “suicide”, but a judge later rendered the finding he had been murdered by “persons unknown”.

“Intrepid’s Last Case” noted that “a political decision forced the Office of Strategic Services to surrender to Moscow the captured Soviet military and diplomatic code books on intelligence from the Nazis.”

The greatest intelligence coup in history came to naught after Roosevelt’s three Communist associates demanded that this complete set of Soviet code books be returned to Stalin.

 **How the Office of Strategic Services became the Central Intelligence Agency**

President Truman disliked the idea of a secret service, and dissolved the Office of Strategic Services at the end of the war.

1600 of its operatives went to the State Department Intelligence & Research Bureau; others went to the Defense Department where Robert McNamara set up the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1961.

Truman set up the Office of Policy Coordination in 1948, which by National Security Council directive 10/2 merged into the Central Intelligence Agency on the 4th of January 1951 with the Office of Special and Clandestine Services.

Although Truman had dissolved the Office of Strategic Services on the 20th of September 1945, his 1948 directive appointed the following three men to supervise the organization of a new intelligence agency:

* **Allen W. Dulles,** of the Schroder Bank;
* **William Harding Jackson** - A Wall Street lawyer, who married into the Lyman family, became a lawyer with Cadwalder, Wickersham and Taft, and later with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn (J.P. Morgan’s attorneys).

In January 1944, Jackson had been named head of intelligence at American Military Headquarters in London.

He was chief of intelligence for General Jacob Devers, and later headed G-2 intelligence for General Omar Bradley.

He became a partner of J.H. Whitney Company New York in 1947, served as deputy director of the CIA 1950-51, and later was special assistant to President Eisenhower for national security;

* **Mathias F. Gorrea**, also a Wall Street lawyer, whose mother was of the Figueroa family; his father was head of real estate and investments for the Brooklyn Diocese, and his brother was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1946, served on the general counsel ODM in 1951-52, and was vice-president of RCA.

Truman later came to be deeply suspicious of the Central Intelligence Agency. He told Merle Miller, who cited Truman in ‘Plain Speaking’, the following:

“Now, as nearly as I can make out, those fellows in the CIA don’t just report on wars and the like, they go out and make their own.”

**Initial growth of the Central Intelligence Agency**

Allen Dulles placed a verse from the Bible (John 8:32) in the entrance to the Central Intelligence Agency building, “And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free**.”**

Allen W. Dulles was chief of the new agency; Frank Wisner was his deputy; it grew from 5000 to 15,000 personnel by 1955.

In 1974, it had 16,500 agents and a $750 million budget; in all, the National Security Agency had $6 billion to spend for “intelligence”.

The Central Intelligence Agency has often been called the Central Investment Agency, not only because of the Wall Street backgrounds of Donovan, Dulles and many other principals, but because of the many commercial operations in which it has engaged (the CIA is always referred to, not by accident, by its insiders, as “the company”).

A great deal of stock trading is based upon inside Central Intelligence Agency information, buying and selling on the basis of secret intelligence gathered by the Central Intelligence Agency all over the world.

**Expenditures of the Central Intelligence Agency influence world politics**

The Central Intelligence Agency has also spent billions to influence foreign elections, always for candidates inimical to the interests of the people of the United States, but dedicated to the program of the One World Order.

The principal influence of the Central Intelligence Agency has been through its control of foundations and universities.

The American people remain unaware that their Constitutional government with its separated powers of legislative, judicial and executive departments has been entirely superseded by the foundations, which generate basic policy for all three branches.

**Monetary policy of the Central Intelligence Agency**

Monetary policy is generated by the Brookings Institution and implemented through the Federal Reserve System independent of Congress, which has constitutional power to regulate the monetary system.

**Social policies of the Central Intelligence Agency**

Social policies, originated by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, are enacted into law by Congress and upheld against all challenges by the Supreme Court.

**Foreign policies of the Central Intelligence Agency**

Foreign policy, a prerogative of the executive branch, is entirely based on foundation “studies” and recommendations.

The Central Intelligence Agency functions as the coordinating agency between the foundations of the international bankers and the departments of government. In their co-ordination of sponsorships, they ensure funds are funneled to projects which support the One World Order movement of the international bankers. This is discussed in Footnote 47 – Central Intelligence Agency funding.

**The Central Intelligence Agency has close ties with the international bankers from the Crown**

The “new” Central Intelligence Agency continued its close ties with the Schroder Bank and other linchpins of international intelligence. This is discussed in Footnote 48 – The CIA and the Schroder bank.

The Schroder-CIA connection was revealed in a lawsuit in which documents were filed showing a payment of $38,902 to Edwin Moore, on orders from Richard Helms.

Gordon Richardson was chairman of Schroder from 1963 to 1973, when he was named Governor of the Bank of England, where he served for ten years.

Richardson, also a director of Lloyd’s Bank and Rolls Royce, maintained a New York address on Sutton Place near Donovan’s residence.

The Cabot family of Boston descended from Sebastian Cabot, who was an early member of the international bankers who support the One World Order movement, has maintained a close relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The relationship between the International Bankers Cabot family and the CIA is discussed in Footnote 49.

High level Central Intelligence Agency policy was regularly determined at secret meetings by the international bankers and the Crown. Such a meeting is discussed in Footnote 50 – CIA meeting on 8 January 1965.

**Central Intelligence Agency financial operations continually surface and are quickly forgotten.**

**(i) Central Intelligence Agency involvement with First American Bank of VA**

Jack Anderson noted in a column dated 30 July 1984 that two Office of Strategic Services pals in World War II, Joe Rosenbaum - a venture capitalist, and William J. Casey, who was head of the CIA, had been involved in a huge Mid East pipeline deal with former Secretary of the Navy William J. Middendorf, later United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States.

Middendorf was also a director of First American Bank of VA., which handled many financial dealings for the CIA. Members of the First American Bank in 1984 are discussed in Footnote 51 - Background information on the American Export Import Bank.

(ii) **CIA involvement with Quantum Corporation**

In “Spooks” Jim Hugan exposes another firm with Central Intelligence Agency ties, Quantum Corporation, based at Rockefeller owned L’Enfant Plaza in Washington which sold arms to both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Members of the Quantum Corporation at that time are discussed in Footnote 52.

(iii) **CIA involvement with USS Liberty**

The sinking of the USS Liberty, a government intelligence ship, by the Israelis in the 1967 war exposed the close collaboration between the Central Intelligence Agency and Mossad, Israeli Military Intelligence.

On the 7th of June 1967, the Central Intelligence Agency representative at the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv reported to the senior office CIA at McLean VA. that Israel had decided to sink the U.S.S. Liberty.

The Central Intelligence Agency refused to warn the doomed American sailors.

With President Johnson in the White House at the time were Mathilde and Arthur Krim, Johnson’s liaison with the Israeli Government.

Mathilde was a former Irgun terrorist who had served on terrorist strikes with Menachem Begin, who boasted he had introduced terrorism to the entire world.

(iv) **The Central Intelligence Agency involvement with the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in July 1968**

Andrew Tull revealed a Central Intelligence Agency cover-up in “The Super Spies”.

The entire operational plan for the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in July 1968 was obtained by a German operative in May; he delivered the plans to Lieutenant General Jos. F. Carroll – director of Defense Intelligence Agency in Berlin.

Carroll outlined a plan to “leak” this intelligence, which would force the Soviet Union to abandon the operation.

Ambassador to West Germany Henry Cabot Lodge was briefed on the “leak”, but received direct orders from Washington to cancel it from Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford.

The international masters of the One World Order movement did not wish to interfere with the planned invasion.

The Soviet Union was aware of the discovery, and postponed the invasion from July to August 21. During this period, they were assured by Washington officials that the United States would not interfere. With this top level go-ahead, the Red army’s conquest of Czechoslovakia was successfully implemented.

(v) **The Central Intelligence Agency involvement with the State of Israel**

We have mentioned the CIA-Mossad connection of James Angleton.

The State of Israel was largely created by a Hungarian Jew named Tibor Rosenbaum, who procured arms and money through his Swiss base for both the Haganah and Stern gangs of terrorists, through his control of the International Credit Bank in Switzerland.

International Credit Bank was the foreign bank for Meyer Lansky’s Mafia operations, and also handled Mossad’s European funds for secret operations.

Rosenbaum was the mastermind of Bernie Cornfield’s operation.

Cornfield’s successor at IOS, Robert Vesco, later fled to Central America with $224 million of IOS fund, and became the partner of Fidel Castro in a huge drug operation which netted $20 billion profit between 1980 and 1984.

Castro’s cut, $50 million, has been deposited in Swiss banks.

(vi) **Central Intelligence Agency connection in Africa – Meir Kahane**

In 1965, the Central Intelligence Agency correspondent in Africa was Michael King, partners with Dr. Joseph Ghurba in Consultants Research Associates, which was situated at 509 Fifth Avenue, New York. He took on the name Meir Kahane, was a member of the Israel Knesset and head of the terrorist Jewish Defense League.

Part of their Central Intelligence Agency duties was to mobilize campus riots against the Vietnam War at Columbia and Adelphi College.

King’s girl friend, Donna Evans, fell or was thrown from the Queensborough Bridge in July, 1966.

(vii) **Central Intelligence Agency connection with Las Vegas**

An important Central Intelligence Agency figure was Robert Maheu, who was Liaison between the Central Intelligence Agency and J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. Maheu later became head of Howard Hughes “Las Vegas operations. His code name in the Central Intelligence Agency was “Stockholder”.

(viii) **Central Intelligence Agency Connections with terrorists led to the State Department, the White House and the Kremlin partition French Indo China into United States and Soviet zones, as had been done in Korea.**

In “OSS, the Secret History”, R. Harris Smith stated that terrorist leader Ho Chi Minh had made contact with Office of Strategic Services Colonel Paul Helliwell at Kunming in World War II and was recruited as an agent.

Ho’s reports soon received top priority at Office of Strategic Services Headquarters in Washington, and were placed directly on General Donovan’s desk.

Helliwell, who later became consul for the Thai government in Miami, and Major Austin Glass - a Socony Oil official, sent arms to Ho for his revolutionary struggle.

Another early Ho supporter from Office of Strategic Services was Lieutenant Tibaut de Saint Phalle, nephew of a prominent Paris banker.

Journalist Robert Shaplen was later told that an official of Chase Manhattan Bank was parachuted into Ho’s remote headquarters, where he found the guerilla leader dying of malaria and dysentery. With only a few hours to live, he was saved when an Office of Strategic Services, medic Paul Hoagland, was flown in. He saved Ho’s life by administering the new sulfa drugs and quinine. He later served at CIA headquarters until the 1970’s, where he was always known as “the man who saved Ho’s life”.

After Ho was out of danger, a special Office of Strategic Services contingent, the Deer Team, was sent to Ho’s headquarters in November 1945. The members of this team were unanimous in their denunciation of the French “imperialists”, the colonial government.

They boasted that it had been decided at the highest levels in Washington that the French had to go.

A prominent member of this team was Captain Nicholas Deak, a Hungarian, later president of Deak Pereira. He had controlling interests in Swiss and Austrian banks, and operated currency exchanges in the United States Canada and the Far East.

The French were dismayed to learn that their “American allies” were training and arming Ho’s Viet Minh forces.

**Central Intelligence Agency operations in Vietnam trained and armed attackers against the American troops**

Ho Chi Minh was informed that General Donovan represented large economic interests (the World Commerce Corporation) which planned to rebuild Vietnam’s railroads and highways, in exchange for “economic privileges” in Indochina.

In October 1945, the Office of Strategic Services sponsored the “Vietnam Friendship Association” headed by Office of Strategic Services Lieutenant Colonel Carleton H. Swift.

The Office of Strategic Services armed Ho Chi Minh’s forces with the latest weapons, and gave intensive training in infiltration and demolition to 200 selected men of General Giap’s Army.

It was these men who later led the attacks against American troops in the Vietnam War.

**The American government appointed CIA agent Donovan as Ambassador to Thailand to supervise the political situation in south-east Asia**

To supervise the developing political situation in south-east Asia, Donovan was appointed Ambassador to Thailand by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the 12th of August 1953. Donovan’s assistant was William J. van den Heuvel.

**The American government played a double game with the French Colonial Government**

The Office of Strategic Services trained forces of Ho Chi Minh kept up a steady onslaught against the French Colonial Government.

John Foster Dulles, playing a double game, met with Georges Bidault, and urged the French to make a stand. “We will provide support,” he promised.

When the French forces were surrounded at Dien Bien Phu, Bidault, to explain his strategy, read Dulles’ commitment to the French parliament.

Dien Bein Phu collapsed after a 77 day siege, and the French government was lost.

Le Figaro claimed that the State Department, the White House and the Kremlin, had made a secret deal to partition French Indo China into United States and Soviet zones, as had been done in Korea. Whatever agreement may have been reached, it is a fact that the Soviet Army and Navy now have full use of the Billion dollar Da Nang airport and the vast naval facilities built in Viet Nam by Lyndon B. Johnson’s financial backers, Brown & Root. One explanation of the fall of French Indo China was a behind the scenes struggle to control the dope trade in Asia.

The Office of Strategic Servicessponsorship of the Viet Minand other terrorist groups around the world led Robert Welch to charge that “The OSS has thrown the weight of American supplies, arms, money and prestige behind the Communist terrorist organizations of Europe and Asia.”

The Deer team claimed that Ho was a great statesman whose nationalism transcended his Communist loyalties.

(ix) **The CIA and narcotics**

Alfred McCoy pointed out that during World War II, Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky secretly worked for the Office of Strategic Services.

Through their influence, the Office of Strategic Services became deeply involved in dope running. After the war, Lansky moved the headquarters of the dope traffic to Miami where Paul Helliwell, Office of Strategic Services chief of special operations in Asia, was his front man.

Helliwell also operated a Central Intelligence Agency front in Miami called Sea Supply, Incorporated; one of his agents was Howard Hunt. Helliwell later served as paymaster for Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship of the Bay of Pigs operation. He opened secret accounts for American mobsters in Miami banks, working closely with Sandro Trafficante and Louis Chesler. Chesler handled Meyer Lansky’s real estate investments.

The involvement of the Mob in dope running goes back to well before the murder of Arnold Rothstein. Although Rothstein was widely known as a gambler, this was a cover for his rise to eminence as Mr. Big of the United States drug trade.

After he was shot in 1928, Louis Lepke, head of Murder Incorporated, confiscated over $5 million worth of heroin from Rothstein’s hotel room.

Former Office of Strategic Services Colonel Paul Helliwell became head of the prestigious Miami law firm, Helliwell, Melrose and DeWolf.

His partner, Mary Jane Melrose, was attorney for Resorts International, a Vesco-Lansky operation in which Nixon’s friend Rebozo was said to have an interest.

Helliwell opened the Castle Bank in the Bahamas to launder drug payoffs for Thailand poppy growers. As Thai consul, his Washington correspondent was Rowe and Cork, close advisors to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and representatives of United Fruit (a Cabot-CIA connection), Libby and other large firms.

Helliwell was also attorney for General Development Corporation, Lansky’s real estate firm which was run for him by Louis Chesler.

As counsel for Miami National Bank, Helliwell laundered mob funds through Swiss banks.

One of his associates was Wallace Groves, who served several years for mail fraud.

Helliwell died on a Christmas Eve at the age of 64, and had never been charged with a crime. Protected by powerful friends in the Mob and the Central Intelligence Agency, he epitomized the ties between organized crime, intelligence agencies and the national government, all supervised by the Crown.

Miami National Bank, which became owned by Citibank, was known for many years to be controlled by Meyer Lansky.

The bank financed the Outrigger Club, which became a meeting place for Santos Trafficante Jr., Philadelphia mobster and members of the Gambino family.

Chase National Bank lost $20 million in this operation, but chose not to make any complaint about it.

Citibank was also deeply involved with City National Bank of Miami, whose director Max Orovitz was a long-time associate of Meyer Lansky.

1. **CIA involvement in Nugan, the Australian bank**

The president of City National, Donald Beazley, had previously headed Australia’s Nugan Hand Bank, a Central Intelligence Agency drug operation. Members of the City National at that time are discussed in Footnote 53 - Members of the City National bank interlinked with Miami National Bank

Nugan Hand was established in 1973. Its principals were an Australian named Frank Nugan and an American, Michael Hand, a former Green Beret and Central Intelligence Agency operative in Asia.

Bernie Houghton, an undercover agent for United States Intelligence, represented Nugan Hand in Saudi Arabia. Houghton has disappeared, whereabouts unknown.

The attorney for Nugan Hand Bank was Bill Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Directors of Nugan Hand were Walter McDonald, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Guy Pauker, a Central Intelligence Agency adviser; and Dale Holmgren, who represented both the Central Intelligence Agency and Nugan Hand Bank in Taipei.

The president of Nugan Hand Bank was Rear Admiral Earl Buddy Yates, former chief of strategy for United States operations in Asia.

Also on the board were:

* Edwin F. Black - a retired general who had commanded United States troops in Thailand during the Vietnam War, formerly an Office of Strategic Services operative in World War II and assistant army chief of staff in the Pacific; he served as president of the Nugan Hand Bank branch in Hawaii;
* Edwin Wilson, who was later imprisoned for arms deals; and
* Don Beazley, who moved to Miami.

Nugan Hand Bank expanded as Australasian and Pacific Holdings Limited., a front for Air America and other Central Intelligence Agency “investments”.

From the outset, the bank was actively engaged in the drug trade.

Lernoux stated that the bank controlled the $100 million “Mr. Asia” heroin syndicate which arranged a number of contract murders.

Hand boasted that Nugan Hand Bank was paymaster for Central Intelligence Agency operations anywhere in the world.

In 1978, despite repeated complaints about Nugan Hand’s international drug operations, the Australian Federal Bureau of Narcotics refused to investigate. When increasing public pressure was brought to bear on the Bureau to investigate Nugan Hand Bank, the Bureau disbanded in 1979. It had been controlled by the Australian Secret Intelligence organization, which in turn was dominated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Although exposure seemed imminent, Frank Nugan continued blithely with his deals as a big spender. He was closing the deal for a $2.2 million country estate for he the day he was found shot through the head in January 1980. He was in his Mercedes on a country road. By his side was the rifle he supposedly shot himself with, although in his last moments of life he apparently decided to wipe off all fingerprints. Police investigators found none on the gun. The investigators also decided that Nugan would have had to be a contortionist to shoot himself with the rifle in his car.

Donald Beazley went to Florida; his other associates, Central Intelligence Agency operatives Michael Hand and Bernie Houghton, disappeared. They have not been seen since 1980.

**Nugan Hand in Washington**

General Eric Cocke Jr., a Washington public relations officer, was Nugan Hand’s Washington representative.

**Nugan Hand in Saudi Arabia**

In Saudi Arabia, Nugan Hand Bank handled the huge outlays of Bechtel Corporation in its billion dollar operations.

Bechtel employees were told they must bank with Nugan Hand.

**Nugan Hand in Manila**

The Manila office of Nugan Hand was run by Lieutenant General Leroy J. Manor, who had been Chief of Staff of United States forces in Asia.

**Nugan Hand in Thailand**

The Central Intelligence Agency station chief at Bangkok, Red Jansen represented Nugan Hand in Thailand.

General Donovan, founder of the Office of Strategic Services, had gone to Thailand in 1953 as a United States Ambassador.

**The Nugan Hand bank of the CIA laundered money to support political parties in many countries**

Inquiry Magazine revealed that while director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby laundered many millions of dollars of Central Intelligence Agency funds through Nugan Hand to support political parties in Europe; the Christian Democratic Party in Italy was a principal recipient of this largesse, but other political parties in Europe also received millions of dollars.

On the 15th of August 1984, the Washington Post revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency had dominated the San Salvador elections by giving $960,000 to the Christian Democratic Party, and $437,000 to the National Council Party, to prevent D’Aubuisson, a militant anti-communist, from being elected.

Donald Beazley - a former Federal Reserve Bank examiner, was introduced by Admiral Yates at a bankers’ meeting as “the finest young banker I know”.

Before the debacle of Nugan Hand Bank, Beazley was found to have transferred $200,000 from Nugan Hand to his Florida bank account. He ‘could not remember’ what this transaction was for. An Australian Royal Commission proved that the bank regularly transferred funds from Sydney to south-east Asia as payment for heroin shipments to the United States West Coast via Australia. It was a regular conduit for payments made by Santos Trafficante Jr., underworld boss and Florida based heir to the Luciano drug empire.

2. **Central Intelligence Agency connection in China**

For many years, the principal American intelligence agent in China was Cornelius V. Starr. Born in 1892, he organized the Asia Life Insurance Company in Shanghai in 1919. He also owned the English language newspaper in China - the Shanghai Evening Post - which gave him a dominant role in propaganda activities.

He was chairman of the board of the U.S. Life Insurance Company, and other companies, as the leading American businessman in China.

He was also an Office of Strategic Services agent, and his financial power in China gave the Office of Strategic Services, and later the Central Intelligence Agency, their entree into drug smuggling. After his death, his insurance companies were absorbed into the American International Group.

**The Crown traded with Opium**

The American “free press”, known to the cognoscenti as “the drug press” because of Luce’s longstanding China connection, consistently portrayed the source of the world’s drugs as “The Golden Triangle”, an area of Laos, Thailand and Burma. However, this is merely a staging area for the world’s drug trade. Review of the News in 1970 indentified Red China as the world’s largest producer of opium, its usual source of hard currency from non-communist nations.

The refined opium reached the “free world”, that is “the cash world”, through Canton and Hong Kong. It also included heroin, which had been synthesized from opium in 1898 by the Bayer Company, and became one of their most important products.

Red China’s mutterings about taking over Hong Kong when the lease expired in 1997 allowed insiders of the international financial institutes opportunities to increase their fortunes in the volatile Hong Kong real estate market.

Red China allowed the British to operate in this trading area to assure the supply of hard currency from the drug trade.

When the British Crown took over this trading area in 1843, they maintained control of the local population through the Triads; the Assassins - as the Hong Society was known, also called the Honorable Society; and the Society of Heaven, Earth and Man.

Dan E. Mayers wrote in the Fortune edition of 6 August 1984, the following regarding British colonial rule in Hong Kong:

“British colonial rule in Hong Kong is not democracy. Britain rules by decree in all matters of importance. Hong Kong Chinese don’t have democratic rights.”

Opium began as a cash crop in the poppy-fields of Asia Minor, particularly in Turkey, where it is still an important crop today. In 1516, opium was the official monopoly of the Great Mogul in Kuch Behar.

When opium reached China in about 1729, Emperor Yung Chen prohibited its use. In 1757, with Clive’s great victory at Plassy, the East India Company took over the opium monopoly as part of its spoils from the Indian Moguls.

When the Crown promoted the use of East India’s opium in China as payment for raw materials needed by their Industrial Revolution (they had been paying in silver), the Emperor Tao Kwang repeatedly warned them to stop selling opium in his country. When these warnings were ignored, the Emperor burned 20,291 chests of opium in 1830, a hoard valued at 2 million pounds. This precipitated the British Opium Wars of 1839-42 and 1856-60.

Historians could refer to the Vietnam War as “the drug war” akin to the British Opium Wars of the nineteenth century.

In 1964, the number of American addicts had dropped to 48,000 down from 60,000 in 1950. Then 15% of all American soldiers in Vietnam returned home as addicts. The drug monopoly was back in business. Two of the leading CIA operatives in Vietnam during that war were Mitch Werbell from Powder, Ga., and Three Fingered Louie Conein, who wore a gold decoration from Union Gorse, the Sicilian Mafia, around his neck.

**Drugs play an important role in the Communist movement**

Because the Communists were financed by the international bankers, the sale and use of drugs have always played an important role in the forward march of Communist hegemony.

In 1928, the Chinese Red Army began planting large areas of poppies in areas of China over which they had won control. By 1935, the Yuan Headquarters ruled over vast field of poppies. In 1983, Red China had 9 million acres of poppies under cultivation. The Peiping Government has 101 narcotics factories in operation, which refine from 50% to 70% of the world’s drugs.

**The CIA set up the Watergate operation to prevent the drug circle from ending.**

In 1977, Edward Jay Epstein revealed the true story behind Watergate.

Nixon’s Domestic Council was a group of aggressive young men trying to outmaneuver each other with new programs.

Gordon Liddy, trying to break into this circle, conceived an ambitious program called operation Intercept. It was not a surveillance program, but was designed to “intercept” the flow of drugs into the United States.

Nixon in his 1968 campaign had promised to “move against the source of drugs”.

A special Presidential Task Force Relating to Narcotics, Marijuana and Dangerous Drugs had been formed, but had taken no action.

Liddy got Egil Krogh, Nixon’s Presidential Deputy for Law Enforcement, to introduce the program at a meeting of the Domestic Council. Richard Helms director of the Central Intelligence Agency was among those present.

The plan was officially approved by Erlichman in July, 1970 as a major operation against the heroin traffic. There still was no real program, merely a public relations ploy, but, senior staff people at Central Intelligence Agency panicked.

They feared that their vast Asia operations, funded by their drug operations, could be wiped out.

Liddy, meeting with State and Central Intelligence Agency officials, stated the following:

“I pressed CIA on the problems of the Golden Triangle of Burma; Richard Helms replied ‘Any move in that area would be impractical’.”

Liddy set up ODESSA - Organization Der Emerlingen Schutz Staffel Angehorigen - which was ready to begin operations.

The Central Intelligence Agency resolved to counterattack by setting up the Watergate operation, hoping to neutralize Nixon’s staff.

James McCord and other Central Intelligence Agency operatives worked out of Mullen Company, a Central Intelligence Agency front across the street from CREEP Headquarters.

The Watergate job was scheduled for 26 May 1972, but these “highly trained” black baggers couldn’t get in; they came back on May 27 with no success, but got in on May 28 and photographed a number of documents in the Democratic offices.

They were told to return on June 16; by this time the entire setup was ready, and they were arrested.

**(x) The CIA and the Bishop, Baldwin, Rewald, Dillingham and Wong investment firm**

After the collapse of the Nugan Hand Bank and the disappearance of its principals, the Central Intelligence Agency used the 17 international offices of a Honolulu investment firm - Bishop, Baldwin, Rewald, Dillingham and Wong as its Asian network.

The firm handled some $10 billion in Central Intelligence Agency covert funds, laundering huge sums for the Gandhi family in India, and worked closely with Marcos’ right hand man in Manila - Enrique Zobel, one of the ten wealthiest men in the world, who handled the investment fund of the Sultan of Brunei.

After $22 million disappeared, Rewald was arrested. The resulting litigation was handled by United States attorney John Peyton, former chief of litigation for the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington from 1976-1981.

**(xi) The CIA accepted KGB defectors**

Central Intelligence Agency headquarters underwent a change after the arrival of a reputed KGB defector. Yuri Nosenko had been sent to the United States to assure American intelligence that Lee Oswald had no KGB connection, even though he had married the niece of a KGB major.

Nosenko’s story was “verified” by another defector, Fedora - the double agent who had wormed his way into J. Edgar Hoover’s confidence; both the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency now had a resident authority on Communist espionage that had been identified as a double agent. The Nosenko issue caused the Central Intelligence Agency staff to split into two camps, pro-Nosenko and anti-Nosenko.

William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was in the pro-Nosenko camp, giving rise to rumors that he and James Angleton were double agents, and that Colby had been recruited while serving in Vietnam. Angleton was forced to resign.

**FOOTNOTES.**

**Footnote 20: The history of the Heritage Foundation management.**

The directors of the heritage Foundation have included the following**:**

* **Midge Decter**, also executive director of the Committee for a Free World; her husband was “neo-conservative” Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine;
* Robert Dee, who was also the chairman of the Smith Kline drug firm, and director of United Technologies along with William Simon;
* William Simon, who was also the director of Citibank, and the former Secretary of the Treasury;
* Lewis E. Lehrman, who was head of the Lehrman Institute;
* John D. Wrather, heir to an oil fortune, head of the entertainment conglomerate Wrather Incorporated and director of the Hoover Institute.

Honorary chairman:

* **Frank Shakespeare.**

Chairman of the editorial board:

**David Meiselman** of the Mont Pelerine Society.

**Jeane Kirkpatrick**

The star of Heritage and its closely affiliated American Enterprise Institute was Jeane Kirkpatrick, United States Ambassador to the United Nations. She was routinely mentioned in terms of fulsome praise such as the Communist Party used to reserve for Stalin; National Review gushed over her, and also raved about “the ever gallant, charming, freedom-loving Friedmans” whose “energy, lucidity and patience” awes Buckley’s propagandists.

Jeane Kirkpatrick had been professor at Georgetown University in 1967, chief of research for the American Enterprise Institute in 1977, and director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown. She was the wife of veteran intelligence operative Evron Kirkpatrick who worked at Office of Strategic Services in 1945, was an intelligence specialist for the Department of State in 1946-54 as chief psychological intelligence research staff specializing in behavioral science (people control).

He was head of the American Political Science Association in 1954, and president of the American Peace Society which published a quarterly called World Affairs.

**Footnote 21: Management history of the American Enterprise Institute.**

Directors of American Enterprise Institute included the following names:

* **Edward Bernstein**;
* **James S. Duisenberg**, who was also a member of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers 1966-68; professor at Harvard; director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; a Fulbright fellow of the Cambridge University, England in 1954-55;
* **Frederick A. Praeger**, émigré New York publisher who published a number of propaganda works for the Central Intelligence Agency;
* **Herbert Stein,** also a professor of economics at A. Willis Robertson and the University of Va.; editor of AEI publication ‘The Economist’ in 1977; served on the War Production Board 1941-44; was a Brookings Institution fellow 1967-69; a member on the Council of Economic Advisers 1969, and chairman 1972-74;
* **Robert H. Bork,** who was a professor of law at Yale; former Solicitor General and Acting Attorney General of the United States 1973-77;
* **Kenneth W. Daum**, former partner at Cravath Swaine & Moore, a Wall Street law firm; later a professor of law at the University of Chicago;
* **D. Gale Johnson**, who was a professor of economics at the University of Chicago in 1944; an economist with OPA 1942 and the State Department in 1946; an United States Army economist in 1948; adviser to Congress 1974-76; consultant to TVA, Rand Corporation and AID; and a director at the William Benton Foundation;
* **Robert Nesbit**, who had a Rockefeller Foundation grant 1975-78, was a scholar at AEL in 1978, and became a John Dewey lecturer at the John Dewey Society;
* **James D. Wilson**, who was a Shattuck professor at Harvard;
* **Richard B. Madden**, who was chairman executive on the committee of AEI; chairman at Socony Mobil in 1956; director at Pacific Gas & Electric, Del Monte and Weyerhaeuser;
* **Willard C. Butcher**, former chairman at the Chase Manhattan Bank;
* **Charles T. Fisher III,** who was president at the National Bank of Detroit; director at General Motors and Detroit Edison;
* **Richard D. Wood,** president at Eli Lilly drugs in 1961; director at Standard Oil of Indiana and Chemical Bank.

**Footnote 22: Management history of the John Hay Whitney Foundation**

Whitney was Ambassador to England in 1956-61, served the Order of the British Empire, was chairman at Freeport Sulphur, and publisher of the New York Tribune; he married Betsy Cushing Roosevelt. His daughter Kate married William Haddad of the New York Post, who set up the Peace Corps for Kennedy in 1961 and was governor of the American Jewish Congress, Yale Corporation and Museum of Modern Art.

Other directors of J.H. Whitney Foundation included Harold Howe, who was also the director at Ford Foundation, Vernon Jordan, director of Rockefeller Foundation, and James F. Brownlee, partner of J.H. Whitney Company and director at the Chase Manhattan Bank, R.H. Macy Company and chairman at Minute Maid Corporation.

**Footnote 23: Management history of the Ford Foundation**

Directors of the Ford Foundation included:

* **Harriet S. Rabb**, who was also the assistant dean at the Columbia University Law School, and director of the NAACP Legal Fund in 1978. Her husband **Bruce Rabb** was partner of the Wall Street law firm, Stroock & Lavan, who organized the Lehrman Institute and was secretary of it in 1978; **Maxwell Rabb**, father of Bruce Rabb, was also partner of this law firm – he was administration assistant to the Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in 1937-43, Secretary of the Cabinet 1953-58 under Eisenhower, and joined Stroock & Lavan in 1958, Ambassador to Italy, and chairman to the United States delegation to UNESCO;

To note: Stock Stroock & Lavan specialized in handling the family finances of wealthy old line Jewish families, and was trustee of all three Warburg foundations.

* **William J. van den Heuvel,** former law partner of General Donovan, and his assistant when he was Ambassador to Thailand, and a campaign manager for Jimmy Carter in 1976;
* **Rita Hauser,** who was also a director of the Brookings Institution;
* **Robert B. Anderson,** former Secretary of Navy and Secretary of the American Treasury Department;
* **Hedley Donovan**, who was editor in chief of Time, and director of the Trilateral Commission;
* **Walter A. Haas**, who was also president of Levi Strauss, director at the Bank of America and the NAACP Legal Fund, chairman at the United Jewish Appeal and Alliance Israelite Universelle;
* **Donald S. Perkins**, who was also of J.P. Morgan;
* **Irving S. Shapiro**, former chairman at DuPont, director of Citicorp and Citibank and IBM, as well as director at US-USSR Trade & Economic Council;
* **Glen E. Watt**, who was of AFL-CIO, and a member Club of Rome, the Trilateral Commission and the Aspen Institute.

Chairman of the Ford Foundation included:

**Alex Heard,** who was with the War Department in 1939-43, and was a special adviser to the President of the United States in 1970, and director of Time magazine in 1968.

**Footnote 24: Management history of the Hudson Institute**

Directors of the Hudson Institute included the following:

* **Alexander Haig**, who was also president of United Technologies;
* **Frank Carlucci**, also deputy secretary of Defence, and later chairman of Sears World Trade Corporation;
* **Daniel C. Searle**, also chairman at G.D. Searle Drug Company; and
* **Governor Pierre DuPont** of Delaware.

The principal architect of Hudson was Frank Altschul, director of Ford Foundation, partner of Lazard Frères, who married into the Lehman family. Altschul was also the president at General American Investors, and director of United States Leather, International Bank Te Amsterdam, American Eagle Fire Insurance, the Yale Corporation, Institute of International Studies and the China Institute in America, who’s Times obituary in 1981 called him “a Renaissance Man” who endowed the Yale Library and the Overbrook Press.

Hudson associates included:

* **Leo Cherne** of the Foreign Advisory Intelligence Board, and
* Sidney Hook of the Hoover Institution.

**Footnote 25: Ditchley members of the American branch.**

Members of the Ditchley Institute American branch have included:

* **Wallace Sterling**, who was also the president at the Stanford University;
* **Richard Steadman** of the German Marshall Fund, and
* **Donald Perkins** of Brookings Institution. Perkins was also director of Time, Thyssen-Bornemitza, ATT, Corning, Cummins Engine, Freeport Moran, G.D. Searle, and Morgan Guaranty Trust Bank, as well as chairman of Jewel Tea Company.

**Footnote 26: First American Bank members in 1984**

Directors of First American Bank included the following names:

* **Eugene R. Casey**;
* **Lieutenant General Elwood Quesada**, who married into the Pulitzer family, assistant chief of air on the General Staff, later director of the munitions firm Olin Industries;
* **Stuart Symington,** who married into the Wadsworth family, was formerly Secretary of the Air Force and Senator from Missouri, chairman of Emerson Electric - a defence contractor;
* **Lieutenant General James M. Gavin,** who was director of Guggenheim Foundation, and chairman of Arthur D. Little Company (said to be a branch of Central Intelligence Agency operations).

**Footnote 27: Management history of the MITRE Corporation**

Management members of the MITRE Corporation included the following names:

Directors:

* **William T. Golden** of Altschul’s firm, General American Investors, Block Drug and Verde Exploration Limited; he was also secretary of the Carnegie Institution in Washington;
* **William J. McCune Jr.**, also was chairman of Polaroid;
* **Teddy F. Walkowicz**, also was chairman of the National Aviation & Technology Corporation; and
* **Robert C. Sprague**, who was vice president of his family firm Sprague Electric, which interlocks with the defence firm GK Technologies, of which former President Ford was director.

**Footnote 28: Management history of the Rand Corporation**

Management members of the Rand Corporation included the following names:

Directors:

* **Harold Brown**, former Secretary of Defence, and director at AMAX, CBS, IBM, Uniroyal, and the Trilateral Commission;
* **Frank Carlucci**, who was a State Department official in 1950, and served in Office of Economic Opportunity 1969-71 and OMB 1971-72,. Carlucci was also under Secretary at HEW in 1974-75, Ambassador to Portugal 1975-78, deputy director at CIA 1978-81, deputy Secretary of Defence in 1981-84, and chairman of Sears World Trade Corporation;
* **Carla Hills**, former Secretary HUD;
* **Walter J. Humann**, who was executive vice president of Hunt Oil Company since 1976, president at Hunt Investment Corporation and the White House Fellows Institute;
* **Walter E. Massey**, who was physicist and specialised in atomic weaponry. Massey worked at the Argonne National Laboratory, the National Science Foundation and the National Urban League;
* **Newton Minnow,** who was Adlai Stevenson’s law partner, and chairman at FCC 1961-63, director at the Mayo Foundation, Wm. at Benton Foundation, chairman of board Jewish Theological Seminary, and received the George F. Peabody award;
* **Paul G. Rogers,** who was a Congressman from Florida and partner at the influential Washington law firm Hogan & Hartson;
* **Dennis Stanfill**, a Rhodes Scholar, chairman at the 20th century fund, and was with Lehman Brothers, and later treasurer at the Times Mirror Corporation in Los Angeles. Stanfill also served as political officer Chief of Naval Opus 1956-59;
* **Solomon J. Buchsbaum**, who was a physicist that immigrated to the United States in 1953 and naturalized in 1957. Buchsbaum was president at the Science Advisory Committee and Bell Laboratories, chairman at the Energy Research Board naval research MIT, Argonne Lab and IBM fellow;
* **William T. Coleman Jr**.;
* **Edwin E. Huddleson Jr.** who was a law clerk to judge Hand, Justice Frank Murphy, and the State Department, part of the general counsel Atomic Energy Commission and president of the Harvard Law Review;
* **Charles F. Knight**, who was chairman at Emerson Electric, a defence contractor controlled by the Symington family, director at Standard Oil of Ohio and McDonnell Douglas;
* **Michael E. May,** born in France, who was a physicist at Livermore Nuclear Lab and National Security Council in 1974;
* **Lloyd B. Dforrissette**, who was president of the Markel Foundation, vice president at the Carnegie Corporation and director at the American Council on Germany;
* **Don W. Seldin**, who was chief of medical services at Parkland Hospital Dallas when the body of Kennedy was brought in; and
* **George W. Weyerhaeuser**, who was a director of SoCal, Boeing and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, member of the lumber family.

**Footnote 29: Shareholders in the Bank of England**

Bank of England charter subscribers included the following:

* **William Bentinck**, later the first Earl of Portland, who had been a page in William of Orange’s household, accompanied William to England in 1670 on his initial visit, handled the delicate negotiations of his marriage with Mary in 1677, and prepared the details of William’s invasion of England. He was given the title of Earl of Portland, and became the most trusted agent of Williams’ foreign policy.
* **William Cavendish,** later the Duke of Devonshire who built Chatsworth. He also had signed the invitation to William to assume the throne of England; he was High Steward at Anne’s Coronation in 1702, and was said to lead a profligate private life.
* **Sir Thomas Osborne,** later the Duke of Leeds, who had also signed the invitation to William. Osborne was lord high treasurer and had arranged the marriage of Mary. He was later impeached for receiving a large bribe to procure the charter of the East India Company in 1691. Because of his favoured position at court the proceedings were never concluded, and he left one of the largest fortunes in England.
* **Thomas Herbert**, later the Earl of Pembroke, became the first lord of the admiralty, and later lord privy seal;
* **Earl of Carnarvon,** who is also Earl of Powis and Earl of Bradford;
* **Lord Edward Russell**, who created Earl of Oxford 1697. Russell had joined the service of William in 1683, was appointed treasurer of the Navy 1689, first lord of admiralty 1696-17, and lord justice 1697-1714. (Sir Robert Walpole, the famed British leader, was created Earl of Oxford in the second creation);
* **William Paterson,** usually credited with being the founder of the bank of England – he was forced out within a year;
* **Sir Theodore Janssen**, who invested 10,000 pounds;
* **Dr. Hugh Chamberlin**;
* **John Asgill,** an eccentric writer and pamphleteer;
* **Dr. Nicholas Barbon**, son of Praisegod Barebones, who started the first insurance company in Great Britain;
* **John Holland**, a reputed Englishman who also started the Bank of Scotland in 1695;
* **Michael Godfrey**, who died at Namur, Belgium on his way to Antwerp to establish a branch of the Bank of England – he was the first deputy governor of the Bank of England, and nephew of Sir Edward Godfrey, who was murdered by Titus Oakes in 1678;
* **Sir John Houblon** and twenty members of his family were also early stockholders. Sir John became lord of the admiralty, and Lord Mayor of London; his brother James was deputy governor of the Bank of England;
* **Salomon de Medina,** later knighted by William III;
* **Sir William Scawen**;
* **Sir Gilbert Heathcote**, director of Bank of England 1699-1701, and from 1723-25; he was Sheriff and later Lord Mayor of London, founded the New East India Co. in 1693; his parsimony was ridiculed by Alexander Pope in his quatrains;
* **Sir Charles Montague,** first Earl of Halifax, and Chancellor of the Exchequer– a later Earl was a director of Hambros Bank;
* **Marques Normandy**, John Sheffield, also held the title of Duke of Buckingham–he is buried in Westminster Abbey;
* **Thomas Howard**, Earl of Arundel, comptroller of the royal household; **Charles Chaplin**;
* **John Locke**, the philosopher.
* **A number of Spanish and Portuguese Jews.** In his “The Bank of England, A History”, Sir John Clapham notes that by 1721, a number of Spanish and Portuguese Jews had been buying stock in the Bank of England – Medina, two Da Costas, Fonseca, Henriquez, Mendez, Nunes, Rodriquez, Salvador Teixera de Mattes, Jacob and Theodore Jacobs, Moses and Jacob Abrabanel, Francis Pereira. Clapham also notes that since 1751 there has been very little trading in Bank of England stock; it has been very closely held for more than two centuries.

**Footnote 30: Governors, directors and chairmen of the Bank of England**

**Lord Montague Norman.**

During the twentieth century, the most important name at the Bank of England was Lord Montague Norman. His grandfather, George Warde Norman, had been governor of the Bank of England from 1821-1872, longer than any other man; his other grandfather, Lord Collet, was Governor of the Bank of England from 1887-89, and managing partner of Brown Shipley Company in London for twenty-five years.

In 1894, Montague Norman was sent to New York to work in the offices of Brown Brothers; he was befriended by the W.A. Delano family, and lived with the Markoe family - partners of Brown Brothers.

In 1907, Norman was elected to the Court of the Bank of England.

In 1912, he had a severe nervous breakdown, and was treated by Jung in Switzerland.

He became deputy governor of the Bank of England in 1916, and later served until 1944 as Governor.

The Wall Street Journal wrote of him in 1927 as follows:

“Mr. M. Collet Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, is now head and shoulders above all other British bankers. No other British banker has ever been as independent and supreme in the world of British finance as Mr. Norman is today. He has just been elected Governor for the eighth year in succession. Before the war, no Governor was allowed to hold office for more than two years; but Mr. Norman has broken all precedents. He runs his Bank and his Treasury as well. He appears to have no associations except his employees. He gives no interviews. He leaves the British financial world wholly in the thick as to his plans and ideas.”

The idea that one individual ran the Bank of England to suit himself, with no influences, is too ridiculous to be considered.

Carroll Quigley, in “Tragedy and Hope” noted that “M. Norman said, 'I hold the hegemony of the currency.’– He is called the currency dictator of Europe.”

Lionel Fraser of J. Henry Schroder Wagg noted in his autobiography, “All to the Good”, that he was in charge of Lord Norman’s personal investments. He also remarked of the firm of Helbert Wagg, former jewelers from Halberstadt and now a London banking house (later J. Henry Schroder Wagg), the following:

“The firm was official brokers on Stock Exchange to the great and all powerful House of Rothschild.”

Both Wagg and Schroder had been in business in London for 159 years when they merged in 1960.

Another writer notes that Lord Norman frequently consulted with J.P. Morgan before making his Bank of England decisions.

**Chairmen of the Bank of England have also included the following:**

* **Gordon Richardson,** chairman of J. Henry Schroder from 1962-72, then became Governor of the Bank of England from 1972-83, when he was succeeded by
* **Robert Leigh-Pemberton**, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, also director of Equitable – he married into the Cecil-Burghley family.

**The directors of the Bank of England included:**

* **G.W. McMahon**, deputy governor since 1964, economic analyst Treasury 1953-57, adviser British Embassy Washington 1957-60;
* **Sir Adrian Cadbury**, chairman Cadbury Schweppes, dir. IBM UK;
* **Leopold de Rothschild,** N.M. Rothschild & Sons etc;
* **George V. Blunden,** executive director of the Bank of England since 1947, and he had served with IMF 1955-58;
* **A.D. Lochnis,** also director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg;
* **G.A. Drain**, member Trilateral Commission, treasurer European Movement, Franco-British Council, British North American Committee, lawyer for many unions and health associations;
* **Sir Jasper Hollom,** who has been on the board since 1936;
* **D.G. Scholey,** also chairman of the S.G. Warburg Company, Orion Insurance, Union Discount of London, and Mercury Securities which now owns S.G. Warburg Co. Irwin Holdings;
* **J.M. Clay,** also deputy chairman Hambros Bank; and chairman of Johnson and Firth Brown Limited as well as the Hambros Life Assurance;
* **Sir David Steel,** also chairman of British Petroleum, and director of Kuwait Oil Company and The Welcome Trust, as well as trustee of The Economist (whose chairman is Evelyn de Rothschild);
* **Lord Nelson of Stafford**, also chairman of General Electric Limited, Royal Worcester Company, the National Bank of Australasia, International Nickel, British Aircraft, English Electric, Marconi Limited, World Power Conference, Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and the Middle Eastern Association;
* **Lord Weir,** also chairman of The Weir Group, and the Great Northern Investment Trust;
* **E.A.J. George**, executive director of the Bank of England, also director of the Gilt-Edged Division Bank of England, IMF 1972-72, and the Bank for International Settlements 1966-69;
* **Sir Hector Laing,** also chairman of United Biscuit, Allied Lyons and Royal Insurance;
* **Sir Alastair Pilkington,** also chairman Pilkington Brothers Glass, and director of British Petroleum and British Railways Board.

**Footnote 31: Growth and mergers of the City Bank**

On the 3rd of July 1929, the New York Times noted that Charles A. Peabody had joined the boards of National City Company and City Bank Farmers Trust.

On the 4th of August 1932, the New York Times stated that National City Bank would issue its own currency against United States bonds carrying the circulatory power under the new Federal Home Loan Bank Act which empowered National City Bank to issue up to $124 million in currency.

The National City Bank had now become a “bank of issue”, a function formerly reserved to central banks.

On the 22nd of May 1933, City Company of New York announced its merger with Brown Brothers Harriman - Joseph Ripley as chairman of the board. The company went through several name changes as Brown Harriman Company, Harriman Ripley, and became Brown Brothers Harriman once more.

On the 8th of June 1933, James H. Perkins, chairman of National City Bank, announced the National City Company would change its name to City Company of New York.

On the 21st of November 1933, the National City Bank listed 31 affiliates including City Bank Farmers Trust, City Company of New York, City Company of Massachusetts, 44 Wall Street Company and Cuban Sugar Plantations Incorporated.

On the 3rd of March 1934, the New York Times announced that National City Bank would sell the National Bank of Haiti, a wholly owned subsidiary, on the 29th of April 1934. The Times also noted that National City Bank had organized United Aircraft on the 2nd of February 1934, and that its subsidiary City Bank Farmers Trust, had celebrated its 112th anniversary on the 28th of February 1929.

On the 4th of March 1934, General Billy Mitchell, addressing the Foreign Policy Association, stated that National City Bank and its affiliates control aviation in the United States. Allen W. Dulles, introduced as a “specialist in international affairs”, announced the profits of international munitions makers were unconscionable.

On the 27th of June 1934, the City Company of New York was designated German bond scrip agent in the United States.

On the 2nd of March 1955, National City Bank announced it would purchase the stock of First National Bank for $165 million, at $550 a share (in the 1929 boom, First National sold for $8600 share). Some market analysts believed the stock should have brought $750 a share in the 1955 sale, suggesting that the Baker family was no longer able to protect its interests.

The resulting Citibank became the largest bank in the United States with a controlling interest in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

**Footnote 32: Management history of Freeport Minerals**.

Chairman of Freeport Minerals was Benno H. Schmidt, who was also the managing director of J.H. Whitney Company.

Schmidt married into the wealthy Fleischmann family – (New Yorker magazine etc.) He graduated from Harvard Law in 1941, became general counselor of the War Production Board in Washington 1941-42, and headed the Foreign Liquidation Commission 1945-46, which disposed of billions of dollars worth of property. He is also director of CBS, and Schlumberger, the huge oil field service firm which began business in 1928 when it was awarded its first contract by the Soviet Union – it is said to have important Anglo-Swiss intelligence connections.

Directors of Freeport Minerals included:

* **William McChesney Martin Jr.,** who was also the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board 1951-1970, and later the director of J.P. Morgan U.S. Steel, Eli Lilly, General Foods, Royal Dutch Shell, IBM, American Express, Riggs National Bank, and Scandinavian Securities (the Wallenberg firm);
* **Donald S. Perkins,** of Morgan Guaranty Trust, Time magazine;
* **John B. Madden,** partner of Brown Brothers Harriman;
* Godfrey S. Rockefeller;
* **Norborne Berkeley Jr.,** director Uniroyal, and Anglo-Energy Ltd.

**Footnote 33: Management history of the First City Bancorporation**

Management of the First City Bancorporation included the following names:

* **Anne Armstrong,** who was also the United States Ambassador to Britain 1976-77; co-chairman of the Reagan-Bush Campaign 1980; director of General Foods and General Motors; trustee at the Hoover Institution, Guggenheim Foundation, Atlantic Council, Council on Foreign Relations and Halliburton Company.;
* **George R. Brown,** director of Halliburton – he founded the huge contracting firm Brown & Root, Brown married into the Pratt family, founded Texas Eastern an oil firm, and was director of ITT, TWA, and the Brown Foundation

**Footnote 34: George Wimpey PLC and Schroder Limited management.**

**George Wimpey PLC**

Directors of George Wimpey PLCincluded S.S. Jardine; Viscount Hood, who was the chairman of Petrofina UK, and director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Union Miniere; and Sir Joseph Latham, chairman of Ariel International and director of Deutsches Kreditbank.

Wimpey Company interlocked with Schroder Ltd, the parent company of J. Henry Schroder Wagg. The Earl of Airlie (David Ogilvy) was chairman of Schroder; he married Virginia Ryan, grand-daughter of Otto Kahn and Thomas Fortune Ryan. The Earl was also the director of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

**Schroder Limited**

The directors of Schroder included Lord Franks, who was the director of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rhodes Trust, and Kennedy Centre. Franks was also a former Ambassador to the United States; G.W. Mallinckrodt; Sir E.G. Woodruff of Unilever; and Daniel Janssen of the Bank of England.

**Footnote 35: The management history of Rio Tinto and Hambro**

**Rio Tinto**

Rio Tinto management history includes the following names:

* Sir Anthony Tuke as chairman, who was also chairman Barclay’s Bank, and member of the Trilateral Commission.

Directors included:

* **Lord Shackleton**, who was also the Lord Privy Seal and chairman at the RTZ Development Corporation;
* **Lord Charteris of Amisfield,** grandson of Earl of Wemys, married to the daughter of Viscount Margesson. Charteris was also private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, director of Claridge’s Hotel and Connaught Hotel;
* **Sir David Orr**, who was also chairman at Unilever; and
* **Sidney Spiro**, who was also director at Hambros Bank.

**Hambro**

Hambro directors have included:

* R.N. Hambro;
* C.E. Hambro;
* Hon. H.W. Astor;
* Sir Ian Morrow, chairman at UKO International and The Laird Group, International Harvester, Rolls Royce, and the Brush Group;
* J.M. Clay, director of the Bank of England;
* Mark Weinberg, and
* Sidney Spiro.

**Footnote 36: Rothschild influence on international network stations**

NBC Directors:

* John Brademas. Brademas was also director of the Rockefeller Foundation, and chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which controls all other Federal Reserve Banks. He was named the Humanist of the Year in 1978.
* Cecily B. Selby, the national director of Girl Scouts, and director of Avon Products and Loehmann’s clothing. Her husband, James Cole, was president of Bowdoin College.
* Peter G. Peterson, former head of Kuhn-Loeb, Ex-Secretary of commerce.
* Robert Cizek, director of First City Bancorp, director of RCA, and chairman of Cooper Industries.
* Thomas O. Paine, president of Northrop (a large defence contractor), Director of Strategic, director of the Institute of Studies, and various ammunitions associations.
* .Donald Smiley, director of several Morgan Firms, director of Ralston- Purina, Irving Trust, Metro-Life and U.S. Steel, and chairman of Macy Co.
* David C. Jones, President of Consolidated Contractors, director of U.S. Steel, Kemper Insurance.
* Thomas Bradshaw, director of Aspen Institute of Human Studies, Atlantic-Richfield Oil, Champion Paper Company, chairman of RCA, and also director of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund
* Brandon Tartikoff, Jewish, head of NBC entertainment

CBS Directors:

* Harold Brown, Jewish ex-secretary of the Air Force and ex-secretary of Defence. Ex-director of Rothschild Trilat. Com.
* Roswell Gilpatric, director of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York. Connected with the Rothschild Kuhn Loeb firm C.S. & M.
* Henry B. Schacht, director of Chase Manhattan, director of AT&T, chairman of Cummins Engine Company, on the Committee for Economic Development, CFR of Rothschild Brookings Institute
* Michel C. Bergerac, chairman of Revlon cosmetics, director of Rothschild Manufacturers
* James D. Wolfensohn, former head of the Rothschild J.Henry Schroder Bank.
* Walter Cronkite
* Newton D. Minnow, director of Rothschild Rand Corporation
* Franklin A Thomas, head of Ford Foundations
* Marietta Tree, director of the Winston Churchill Foundation, director of the Salomon Brothers Foundation, director of the U.S.Trust, granddaughter of the Rothschild associate W. Ditchlcy, and her husband worked for the British Intelligence.

**Footnote 37: The Mexican Revolution resulting in the Columbus Raid**

The Mexican Revolution was an uprising against President Porfirio Diaz, who had collaborated profitably with the Warburgs and Rockefellers for years.

The Warburgs held the bonds of the National Railways of Mexico; George F. Peabody and Eugene Meyer and Cleveland H. Dodge owned the copper mines of Mexico; Seligman & Company owned Electric Power and Light of Mexico.

Percy N. Furber, president of the Oil Fields of Mexico Limited told C.W. Barron that “The Mexican Revolution was really caused by H. Clay Pierce, who owned 35% of Pierce-Waters Oil Co.; Standard Oil owned the other 65%. He wanted to get my property. He demanded of Diaz that he should take off the taxes on oil imports so that Standard Oil could bring in products from the U.S. Diaz refused.” Furber said that he put up the money for Francisco Madero to oust Diaz. Madero was then murdered by Victoriano Huerta, the pawn of Lord Cowdray, head of British oil interests in Mexico. In the resulting chaos, Villa and Zapata came to the fore, resulting in the Columbus raid.

**Footnote 38: Members of the Council on National Defense of 1916**

In 1916, the Council on National Defense was chaired by Daniel Willard, who was also president of B&O RR; other members were Bernard Baruch; Julius Rosenwald; Samuel Gompers; Walter S. Gifford - president of AT & T and also the director for the Commission on Industrial Preparedness; Hollis Godfrey, who was also the president of Drexel Institute, and married to a Lawrence of Boston; and Howard Coffin, president of Hudson Motor Car Company. Coffin’s secretary, Grosvenor Clarkson, ran the Council. Godfrey claims in ‘Who’s Who’ that the Council was actually created by himself, Howard Coffin and Elihu Root.

**Footnote 39: Investigation of Baruch by the Graham Committee**

Baruch testified as follows during the Graham Committee investigation:

“I probably had more power than perhaps any other man did in the war; doubtless that is true.” He said of his prewar actions, that “I asked for an interview with the President. I explained to him as earnestly as I could that I was deeply concerned about the necessity of the mobilization of the industries of the country. The President listened very attentively and graciously, as he always does, and the next thing I heard, some months afterward, my attention was brought to this Council of National Defense.”

Further questioning proceeded as follows:

“MR. GRAHAM: Did the President express any opinion about the advisability of adopting the scheme you proposed?

BARUCH: I think I did most of the talking.

GRAHAM: Did you impress him with your belief that we were going to get into the war?

BARUCH: I probably did.

GRAHAM: That was your opinion at the time?

BARUCH: Yes. I thought we were going to get into the war. I thought a war was coming long before it did.

MR. JEFFRIES: Then the system you did adopt did not give the Lukens Steel & Iron Co. the amount of profit that the low-producing companies did?

BARUCH: No, but we took 80% away from the others.

MR. JEFFRIES: The law did that, didn’t it?

BARUCH: The government did that.

GRAHAM: What did you mean by the use of the word ‘we’?

BARUGH: The government did that excuse me, but I meant we, the Congress. GRAHAM: You meant that the Congress passed a law covering that.

BARUCH: Yes, sir.

GRAHAM: Did you have anything to do with that?

BARUCH: Not a thing.

GRAHAM: Then I would not use the word ‘we’ if I were you.”

Baruch later testified before the Graham Committee that “I was economic advisor with the peace commission”.

GRAHAM: Did you frequently advise the President while there?

BARUCH: Whenever he asked my advice I gave it. I had something to do with the reparations clauses. I was the American Commissioner in charge of what they called the Economic Section. I was a member of the Supreme Economic Council in charge of raw materials.

GRAHAM: Did you sit in the council with the gentlemen who were negotiating the treaty?

BARUCH: Yes, sir, some of the time.

GRAHAM: All except the meetings that were participated in by the Big Five. BARUCH: And frequently those also.”

**Footnote 40: The Baruch-Wilson relationship**

Although Baruch played a crucial role in funding Wilson’s campaign in 1916, he had not ignored Wilson’s almost successful opponent, Charles Evans Hughes. Carter Field points out in his biography of Baruch that “My personal view is that Baruch would have been tremendously important in the Hughes election, if Hughes had been elected in the close election of 1916, both in the conduct of the war and in the making of the peace.” Field continued, “Under this curious cloak of anonymity, Baruch exercised a very unusual type of political power in those early Wilson days. He was cultivated by most of the Wilson lights, who speedily found out that he could do more for them than they could do by directly appealing to Wilson. Naturally, there was no publicity for all this.”

Field also said that “For one thing, Wilson not only loved Baruch, he admired him. Mrs. Wilson makes this specific statement in her Memoirs.”

The Baruch War Industries Board is particularly important to the present work, not only because of the dictatorial power exercised by Baruch during the war years, but because the WIB members have continued to govern the United States. From WIB and the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace came the Brookings Institution, which set national priorities for fifty years, NRA and the entire Roosevelt administration, and World War II.

Working with Baruch at the WIB was his assistant chairman, Clarence Dillon of Dillon, Read; Robert S. Brookings, chairman at the Price Fixing Committee of WIB, who later founded the Brookings Institution; Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Policies Labor Board; Herbert Hoover and T.F. Whit marsh of the U.S. Food Administration; H.B. Swope, publicity agent for Baruch; Harrison Williams; Albert Ritchie, later Governor of Maryland; General Goethals; and Rear Admiral F.F. Fletcher. Goethals was replaced by General Pierce, who was then replaced by General Hugh Johnson, who became Baruch’s right-hand man for many years.

Field stated that “Gen. Hugh Johnson stayed on Baruch’s payroll for two months after he became head of NRA (during the New Deal.)”

Field also quoted that Woodrow Wilson had said to Baruch at the WIB, “Let the manufacturer see the club behind your door.”

Baruch told the Graham Committee, “We fixed prices with the aid of potential Federal compulsion.”

**Footnote 41: American politicians who opposed war were victimized.**

Only one member of Congress voted against the American declaration of war against Germany in World War I, Jeanette Rankin. She was also the only member of Congress to vote against such entry into World War II.

Opponents of Wilson’s action were often beaten and imprisoned. Eugene Debs was sentenced to a long prison term. Congressman Charles Lindbergh ran for Governor of Minnesota on a platform opposing American participation in the war.

The New York Times regularly ran scathing denunciations of his campaign. On the 9th of June 1918, it noted that “Rep. Clarence H. Miller denounced Lindbergh and the Non Partisan League as seditious. ‘According to Mr. Lindbergh the Liberty Loan is an instrument devised by the money sharks. It seems inexcusable that any person allowed to be at large in the United States could entertain or express such a view of this.’”

Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times stated that “I have searched out the records and they show that mobs trailed Charles K. Lindbergh Sr. during his 1918 campaign for the Republican nomination for the Minnesota governorship. He was arrested on charges of conspiracy along with the Non Partisan Leaguers; a rally at Madison, Minn. was broken up with fire hoses; he was hanged in effigy in Red Wing, dragged from the speaker’s platform, threatened with lynching, and he escaped from town amid a volley of shots.” Salisbury neglects to mention that a squad of Federal agents from the Bureau of Investigation, led by J. Edgar Hoover on his first important action, attacked Lindbergh and his family, dragged out all the copies of Lindbergh’s “Your Country at War”, and burned them on the lawn; when young Charles rushed forward to stomp out the fire, Hoover knocked him down.

**Footnote 42: Wedemeyer’s Plan**

In January 1942, Allen Dulles enlisted die Rote Kapelle to form an anti-German group led by Baron Wolfgang von Pultitz, who later arranged for the defection to East

Germany of Otto John, head of West Germany’s FBI.

During World War II, both von Pultitz and John had worked under Charles Hambro at Britain’s SOA.

General Alfred E. Wedemeyer later testified that in 1942 he had proposed a guaranteed plan to shorten the war by at least a year, invading France across the

Channel.

Winston Churchill argued for his “soft Underbelly” approach through North Africa and Sicily.

Gen. Marshall called Wedemeyer before Churchill and Roosevelt to explain his plan, on which he had worked for months, perfecting every detail. Churchill persuaded Roosevelt to postpone the Wedemeyer plan for another year, while the Churchill plan was put into action in North Africa in November 1942.

Wedemeyer’s plan was vindicated in 1946 by General Franz Halder, Chief of Staff of the German Army, who said the Wedemeyer cross-Channel invasion would have been a decisive and timely blow which would have shortened the war by at least a year. However, ending the war in 1943 would have cost the munitions manufacturers many billions in profits.

Ezra Pound broadcast on July 17, 1943:

“I reckon my last talk was the most courageous I have ever given. I was playing with fire. I was openly talking about how the war may be prolonged, by fellows who were scared that the war might stop. I mean they’re scared right out of their little gray panties, for fear economic equity might set in as soon as guns stop shooting or shortly thereafter. The stage scenery fell with a flop, simultaneously with some anti-Axis successes.”

Pound exposed the charade.

**Footnote 43: The Stock Market Crash 1929**

Carter Field noted in his biography of Baruch, “Baruch got out of the market just before the Crash. But what made Baruch sell stocks and buy tax-exempts at such a favorable time?” Field offers no answer.

Norman Dodd, who was then with Bankers Trust, states that Henry Morgenthau came into Bankers Trust a few days before the Crash, and ordered the officers to close out all securities of his trusts, $60 million, in three days. The officers tried to remonstrate with him, pointing out that if he would sell them over a period of weeks, he would make much greater profits, perhaps five million dollars more than if they were disposed of on such short notice. Morgenthau became furious, screaming at them, “I didn't come here to argue with you! Do as I say!” Black Friday occurred within the week.

On the 30th of May 1936, Newsweek wrote about a Roosevelt appointee to the Federal Reserve Board, Ralph W. Morrison, the following:

“He sold his Texas utility stock to Insull for ten million dollars, and in 1929 called a meeting and ordered his banks to close out all security loans by Sept. 1. As a result, they rode through the depression with flying colors.”

The insiders come through “with flying colors”, while millions of victims are ruined, destroyed by forces which they refuse to believe exist. Heartbreak, losses of homes and businesses, breakdowns, suicides, destruction of families, these are the results of One World Order economic policies, initiated and carried out by “the rag and bone men”.

**Footnote 44: Background information on Bill Donovan**

Although he was the son of an Irish ward heeler, William J. Donovan, also known as Bill Donovan, studied law at Columbia from 1903 to 1908. His grades were said to be “atrocious”, but one of his professors, Harlan F. Stone, took a liking to him. Another protégé of Stone was J. Edgar Hoover.

As Attorney General Stone shocked Washington by naming Hoover director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Another Columbia professor who liked Donovan was Jackson E. Reynolds, later president of the First National Bank of New York who backed Donovan’s selection as head of the Office of Strategic Services.

One of Donovan’s Columbia classmates was Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In 1910, Donovan met Eleanor Robson, an actress who later married August Belmont, American representative of the Rothschilds. There was no question of their marriage – he was looking for a rich wife, she was looking for a rich husband – they began a relationship which lasted for years.

Donovan also courted Blanche Lopez, of a wealthy tobacco family, who lived in Rumson, N.J. He then returned to Buffalo, where he opened a law practice. He met Ruth Rumsey, and abruptly dropped Blanche Lopez, never contacting her again. Ruth Rumsey was heiress of one of the richest families in America. Her father, Dexter Rumsey, and her uncle Bronson owned 22 of Buffalo’s 43 square miles.

In 1890, Dexter Rumsey was worth $10 million. His wife was a member of the wealthy Hazard family of Rhode Island, who had owned one thousand slaves, and was the largest slave owners in America.

The Rumseys were Masters of the Genesee Valley Hunt, the most exclusive hunt club in the United States.

Dexter Rumsey died in 1906, leaving his son and daughter 12½% each of his fortune in trust.

Bill Donovan’s courtship of Ruth Rumsey was complicated by the reappearance in Buffalo of Eleanor Robson, now Mrs. August Belmont. She turned up at the Studio Club, an acting group run by Katharine Cornell’s father, where Donovan had the juvenile lead. La Robson requested that Donovan come to her suite in New York each weekend for “drama lessons”. Donovan then took the long train ride to New York City each weekend, causing considerable gossip in Buffalo, where he was already widely known for his philandering. Nevertheless, Ruth Rumsey had determined to marry him, probably because her family was so strongly opposed. Friends of the family stated that had Dexter Rumsey lived, he would never have allowed this marriage to take place, because of Donovan’s age; he was 31; his religion, Irish Catholic; and his philandering.

The Rumseys were Episcopalian, but Donovan persuaded his wife to bring up their children as Roman Catholics. His brother was a priest.

After the marriage, Donovan and his wife moved into the Rumsey family mansion at 742 Delaware Avenue in Buffalo.

He was to be separated from his wife Ruth Donovan continually during the three years he spent working on the War Relief Mission.

While Donovan fought at Landes et Landes St. George, in the Meuse-Argonne sector during World War I, although wounded he charged a German machine gun squad on 15 October 1918 with his bayonet. For this feat, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour. His bravery was the subject of wide publicity in the American press, and Current Biography later stated he was the most famous man in the A.E.F. He was with Joyce Kilmer, the poet, when Kilmer was shot down.

In 1922, Donovan was appointed United States District Attorney for New York.

In 1924, Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, Donovan’s Columbia law professor, asked him to come to Washington as Assistant Attorney General.

Donovan and his wife bought a house in Georgetown (later the home of Katharine Meyer) at 1637 30th Street. Donovan’s first official act was to demand that Stone fire J. Edgar Hoover from the Bureau of Investigation. Instead, Stone, who was Hoover’s patron as well as Donovan’s, appointed Hoover Director of the Bureau of Investigation on the 18th of December 1924.

Donovan also became involved in another political football, the prosecution of Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Wheeler was defended by Senator Tom Walsh, one of the most powerful politicians in Washington, but Donovan, against all advice to the contrary, insisted on proceeding with the prosecution. It was said that the charges against Wheeler were “ludicrous”, and Stone asked Donovan to drop the case, but he stubbornly proceeded to indict Wheeler before a District of Columbia grand jury. When the case was tried in Great Falls, the jury deliberated only ten minutes before bringing in a verdict of acquittal for Wheeler.

Such a boner would have destroyed the careers of most men in Washington, but Donovan was under the protection of Herbert Hoover, his associate from World War I.

Between 1924 and 1928, Donovan was Hoover’s closest associate. Hoover took him to the Bohemian Club, the sacrosanct West Coast powerhouse where he was the directing figure. Hoover then persuaded President Coolidge to appoint Donovan to the Colorado River Commission, a seven state authority which organized the proposals for the Hoover Dam (later renamed the Boulder Dam by FD Roosevelt, and still later, renamed the Hoover Dam by Act of Congress in 1947.)

During the 1920’s, Republican politicians favored the nomination of Dawes for president. Although it seemed that he was backing a loser, Donovan worked as Hoover’s top strategist for four years.

When Hoover was nominated on the first ballot at the Republican Convention (a tribute to the power of the Rothschilds), Donovan wrote his acceptance speech. It was understood that Donovan was to be Hoover’s running mate. However, Hoover immediately realized that because he was running against Al Smith, a Roman Catholic, he would lose the massive anti-catholic vote if he picked Donovan, also a Roman Catholic, as his running mate.

Hoover had no intention of losing his trump card in the forthcoming election. He cast Donovan aside without a second thought, and even refused to consider him for a cabinet post, such as Attorney General, probably the only time in American politics that the architect of a successful Presidential campaign was denied a position on the team or in the Cabinet.

The disheartened Donovan decided to forego political life. In 1929, he organized the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine, with offices at 2 Wall Street. He also took a 23 room suite at the Shoreham Hotel for the firm’s Washington offices.

During ensuing years, Donovan rarely saw his wife, although they were never legally separated. Dunlop’s biography of Donovan notes that “He always had his pick of feminine admirers. To many of the women he met, Donovan was irresistible.”

Ruth Donovan stayed at their summer home on the South Shore of Massachusetts, or at their New York apartment on Beekman Place.

Despite his disappointment with Hoover, Donovan continued to take an active role in national politics. He ran Knox’s campaign for the Republican nomination in 1936, and his firm defended American Telephone and Telegraph in an anti-trust suit by the government.

Donovan won handily, which brought in a new influx of business to his firm.

In 1937, Donovan was asked by the Rothschilds to assist them in a legal wrangle with Hitler.

On the 10th of April 1940, Donovan’s daughter, Patricia wrecked her car near Fredericksburg, Va. and was killed. She was his only daughter; there was also one son, David, who married Mary Grandin, Patricia’s roommate at boarding school, and heiress of a wealthy Philadelphia family.

Associates said that Donovan never got over his daughter’s death. Because he had received the Congressional Medal of Honour, Patricia was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

His grief-stricken wife left for a round the world cruise on Irving Johnson’s ship, Yankee.

General Donovan also had an important family connection with the Harrimans.

His wife’s cousin, Charles Rumsey, had married W. Averill Harriman’s sister Mary. The Harrimans had been brought up on their New York estate, Arden, which had 30,000 acres, a 150 room house, and a crew of 600 working constantly to keep things in order.

Harriman’s other sister married Robert Livingston Gerry, son of Commodore Elbridge Gerry. Their son, Elbridge Gerry, was a partner of Brown Bros Harriman.

In 1939, Donovan had purchased a farm near Berryville, Chapel Hill Farm.

In 1945, he sold his Georgetown house to Katharine Graham, of the Washington

Post family. The farm was taken over by the Rumsey Trust.

Donovan lived at 1 Sutton Place, New York, the address made fashionable by Bessie Marbury, the queen of the international homosexual set who, as the leading power in the Democratic Party, had made it possible for Franklin D. Roosevelt to become Governor of New York.

In 1921, developer Eliot Cross sold to Marbury’s “wife”, Elsie de Wolfe, the property at No.13 Sutton Place.

The Times soon noted a “curious migration”, headlining that Mrs. K. Vanderbilt and Anne Morgan had bought homes in Sutton Place, “a little known two block thoroughfare”.

Mrs. Vanderbilt paid $50,000 for her home; Anne Morgan, daughter of J.P. Morgan, and member of the de Wolfe-Marbury “Hellfire” set, paid $75,000.

They then spent several hundred thousand dollars renovating these homes.

The Times characterized the “Sutton Place curious migration” as a malicious dig at the well-known proclivities of the new settlers, who would soon make Manhattan notorious as the world headquarters of the homosexual movement.

Donovan’s surviving son had refused to enter the law firm or to have anything to do with the Office of Strategic Services.

He had a distinguished wartime career as a Navy captain in charge of landing operations at Sicily and other invasions.

At a New Years Eve celebration, 1946, his five year old daughter Sheila accidentally drank silver polish and died.

His wife died after an overdose of sleeping pills.

After his return as an Ambassador to the United States from Thailand, Donovan had a stroke in 1956. He kept to his apartment in Sutton Place and rarely went to his law office. In 1957, another stroke left his brain atrophied. He lingered for several years, finally going to Walter Reed Hospital, where he died in February 1959.

**Footnote 45: 1946 Membership list of the Centre of Foreign Relations**

The membership list of the Centre of Foreign Relations members in 1946 reveals the names of many Office of Strategic Services and OWI operatives, as follows:

* **Lyman Bryson,** who was with the American Red Cross in Paris 1918-19, chief of special operations at OWI 1942, and a director of CBS;
* **Thomas W. Childs,** Rhodes Scholar, Paris representative of Sullivan & Cromwell (the Dulles law firm), executive assistant to the British Government War Supply for the United States, executive assistant at the British Embassy and Washington 1940-45, partner at Lazard Frères in 1995-48, held the Order of the British Empire, and was a leader in the English-Speaking Union;
* **Nicholas Roosevelt**, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1919, OWI 1942-43;
* **Joseph Barnes**, director OWI’s Foreign Operations, organized Willkie’s world tour 1942, coined the phrase “One World”, identified as a Communist agent; **Elmo Roper**, the famed pollster SS agent 1942-45;
* **Gaudens Megaro**, chief Italian Section Office of Strategic Services 1940-45;
* **Henry Sturgis Morgan**, son of J.P. Morgan, director at Pullman and General Electric;
* **Sheppard Morgan**, London director Office of Strategic Services 1943-44, was with Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1916-24, a director for reparations payments in Berlin 1924-30 supervised by Chase National Bank, and later chairman of National Bureau of Economic Research and the Rockefeller propaganda operation;
* **John Gardner,** Office of Strategic Services Europe 1999-45, who later joined the Carnegie Corporation;
* **Allen W. Dulles** chief Office of Strategic Services Europe, director of J. Henry Schroder, later first director CIA;
* **John Haskell,** Office of Strategic Services 1943-44, formerly with National City Company 1925-31.

Another son of J.P. Morgan, Junius, was placed in charge of Office of Strategic Services finances.

Paul Mellon and his brother-in-law, David Bruce joined Office of Strategic Services – Bruce was in charge of the London office, later was Ambassador to France.

Office of Strategic Services also had operatives from the Vanderbilt, Archbold, DuPont and Ryan families, giving rise to the quip that OSS meant “Oh So Social”. James Paul Warburg, son of Paul (who had written the Federal Reserve Act), was Donovan’s personal assistant in setting up Office of Strategic Services.

William J. Casey, who became head of CIA, was chief of secret intelligence Office of Strategic Services in Europe.

**Footnote 46: Kim Philby**

Kim Philby was the son of the famed Arabic Sir Harold Philby. He joined the Cambridge Socialist Society in 1929, worked for the British Treasury 1932-33 and was recruited by the communist party.

During 1934 in Vienna he married Litzi Friedmann, a communist agent. Witness at the marriage was Teddy Kollek, later a fundraiser for the Israeli terrorists, who later became Mayor of Tel Aviv.

Working as a Soviet mole, Philby was financed by the Schroder Bank in 1934 to publish a pro-Hitler magazine for the Anglo-German Fellowship. The Times then sent him to Spain to cover the Civil War. He took as his mistress the divorced wife of Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hogg, Frances Doble, a Flanges sympathizer whose Salamanca palace became his Spanish headquarters. The daughter of a Canadian

Banker, Doble lavishly entertained the Flanges leaders. Philby frequently met

General Franco there.

**Footnote 47: CIA funding**

Staffs of the monetary, social and foreign departments of the American government are heavily infiltrated by foundation operatives.

The Washington Post verified this on the 8th of December 1984 with an obituary of Don Harris, relating that he came to Washington in 1950 as an economist with the Brookings Institution, and then moved to the CIA as chief of the Far East and the West Europe staffs for three years.

He then joined the Defense Intelligence Agency’s directorate of plans and policy, where he served until 1983.

In 1964, McGeorge Bundy noted in ‘The Dimensions of Diplomacy’ that “All area study programs in American universities after the war were manned, directed or stimulated by graduates of the Office of Strategic Services: there is a high measure of interpenetration between universities with area programs and information gathering agencies of the government of the U.S.”

As head of the Ford Foundation, Bundy was in a position to know about the interpenetration.

The Washington Post noted on the 21st of April 1984 that the CIA was funneling money to many universities through Air Force intelligence grants or other “defense” operations, including Duke, Stanford, University of Texas and many others.

The chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, Wesley Posvar, had received many Air Force intelligence grants as a retired Air Force intelligence colonel, funneled through Major General James F. Pfautz, head of Air Force intelligence.

Posvar is a member of the German Marshall Fund.

The CIA has spent millions to fund newspapers, magazines, and publishers to promote the program of the One World Order.

Frederick A. Praeger Company New York - an “émigré” publishing firm, admitted in 1967 that it had published “15 or 16” books for the CIA.

Many writers and journalists have been liberally subsidized by the CIA with travel expenses, a villa in France or Switzerland, and other perks, to produce propaganda for the CIA and its ulterior goals.

The National Review is considered the most influential CIA publication.

It consistently puffed Jean Kirkpatrick, Milton Friedman, and other cognoscenti of the intelligence community and the Viennese School of Economics.

On the 8th of December 1984, The New York Times noted the marriage of William Buckley’s son Christopher to Lucy Gregg, daughter of 31 year CIA official, Donald Phinney Gregg, who was the personal adviser on national security to Vice President Bush.

Buckley founded the National Review with Morrie Ryskind and George Sokolsky, funding the publication with ample funds from the Central Investment Agency and its Wall Street connections.

Buckley’s only known employment was his stint with the CIA under Howard Hunt at the CIA’s station in Mexico City, immediately after Buckley graduated from Yale.

Buckley became godfather to Hunt’s children. “En skids” NSCIDS No. 7 gave the CIA power to question Americans in the United States about their foreign travel and to make contracts with American universities.

 J. Edgar Hoover’s influence gave rise to the National Security Act of 1947, which forbade the CIA to exercise any internal security functions or police powers in the United States (FBI territory) but Hoover lived to see the act continually flouted by the greater finances of the CIA.

On the 12th of March 1947, the Truman Doctrine was announced as America’s new foreign policy.

On the 5th of June 1947, the Marshall Plan was announced.

Both “doctrines” had originated in foundation studies subsidized by the CIA and were to be implemented under close CIA supervision.

**Footnote 48: The CIA and the Schroder Bank**

Allen Dulles, who was a director of J. Henry Schroder, and lawyer for the bank as attorney with Sullivan and Cromwell, chose Schroder to handle the vast disbursements of the CIA’s “discretionary fund”, whose financial dealings remained cloaked in secrecy.

Secretary of War Robert Patterson was a director of Schroder, as was Harold Brown, Carter’s Secretary of Defense.

Paul H. Nitze, who was the chief arms negotiator of America, was a director of Schroder, and married into the Pratt family of Standard Oil (who donated their New York mansion as the headquarters of the Centre of Foreign Relations).

John McCone, later director of the CIA, was partner of Bechtel-McCone - the giant war contractor financed by Schroder-Rockefeller Company.

Richard Helms also a director of CIA was a consultant with Bechtel.

Although from a family of modest means, Helms was educated at the world’s most exclusive prep school - Le Rosey of Switzerland - where he became a friend of the Shah of Iran.

**Footnote 49:The International Bankers Cabot Family and their relationship with the CIA**

The founder of the Cabot family, Giovanni Caboto of Genoa, became John Cabot when he moved to England in 1448 under Henry 7th. His son Sebastian accompanied him on his North American trip in 1497. Sebastian had been born in Venice in 1476; he moved to England in 1551, was granted a pension and founded the London Muscovy Company which developed overland routes across Europe to Russia.

Thomas D. Cabot, honorary chairman of Cabot Corporation, was director of Office of Inter-American affairs for the State Department in 1951, president of United Fruit, and set up Radio Swan on Swan Island for the CIA; he went on a special mission to Egypt in 1953.

His brother John was in the foreign service from 1926, served as Consul General for Shanghi; ambassador to Pakistan, Finland and Colombia, Brazil and Poland; he was also the United States delegate to Dumbarton Oaks in 1994, and was secretary to the United Nations organization in San Francisco in 1945 under Alger Hiss.

Paul Cabot was director of J.P. Morgan Company, Ford, Continental Canada, Goodrich, and M.A. Hanna Company.

Lord Harold Caccia was also a director of Cabot Corporation. He served on the Allied Control Commission in Italy 1943-94 as political advisor, and was Ambassador to Austria 1951-54, Ambassador to the United States in 1956-61; and served on the board of Orion Bank, National Westminster Bank and Prudential Assurance.

He became chairman of Standard Telephone & Cable.

An earlier member of the Cabot family, George Cabot (1752-1823) owned 40 privateers and letters of marquee in 1777-78, and became the first Secretary of the Navy.

**Footnote 50: CIA meeting on 8 January 1965.**

High level CIA policy was regularly determined at secret meetings by the international bankers and the Crown at the Pratt House, Centre of Foreign Relations headquarters in New York, as revealed by Vic Marchetti, in ‘Cult of Intelligence’, where he describes a top level meeting at the Pratt House on the 8th of January 1965 at 5 pm.

This meeting was chaired by C. Douglas Dillon, who is chairman of Dillon, Read.

The main speaker was Richard Bissell, director of CIA clandestine operations.

This was the third meeting at this address.

William J. Barnds was secretary; his father was Episcopalian Bishop of the Dallas Division.

Also present were the following members:

* **Frank Altschul**, partner of Lazard Frères, who married into the Lehman Family. Altschul was chairman of National Planning Association; director of Ford Foundation, China Institute in America, and the American Institute of International Educatio. He was also the vice president at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation;
* **Robert Amory**, deputy director of the CIA in 1952-62, and the National Security planning Board 1953-61;
* **Meyer Bernstein**;
* **Colonel Sidney** **Berry,** former military assistant to the United States Secretary of Defence in 1961-64, later deputy chief of personnel operations United States Army;
* **Allen W. Dulles**;
* **George S. Franklin Jr**., lawyer with Davis Polk and Wardwell, assistant to Nelson Rockefeller in 1940, served in the intelligence Department of State 1941-44, and was executive division council on Foreign Relations in 1945-71, national secretary of the Trilateral Commission 1972, a member of the Atlantic Council, Ditchley Foundation, and American Council on United Europe;
* **Thomas L. Hughes**, who was head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Alger Hiss’ former post);
* **Joseph Kraft**, newspaper columnist Washington Post, L.A. Times etc.;
* **Eugene Fubini,** who naturalised as a United States citizen in 1945, who was a technical adviser in the United States Air Force, Army and Navy on radio techniques, was with CBS in 1938-42 and with the Secretary of Defence in 1961, the National Security Agency in 1965, and chairman of Defence Intelligence Agency;
* **Harry Howe Ransom**, a Vanderbilt professor, member of the Rockefeller

Foundation and Institute of Strategic Studies London;

* **Theodore Sorensen**, President Kennedy’s assistant 1957-61, and later attorney with Paul Weiss and Rifkind;
* **David B. Sage,** professor at Bennington, trustee at the Russell Sage foundation and 20th century Fund.
* **Bissell**, the principal speaker, had been educated at Groton, Yale and London School of Economics, was economist with War Shipping Board 1942-45; on the Harriman committee for President 1947-48, ECA 1948-51, Ford Foundation 1952-55, deputy director of the CIA in 1954-64, consultant to Fortune, U.S. Steel, and Asiatic Petroleum.

**Footnote 51: Background information on the American Export Import Bank**

In the 1980’s, the president of Export Import Bank, William H. Draper III, took residence at Palo Alto, California home address of the Hoover Institution and Hewlett-Packard Company, and Stanford University, headquarters of the Reagan-Bechtel complex.

Draper's father, William H. Draper Jr. began his career with National City Bank in

1919, went to Bankers Trust as treasurer, and joined Dillon Read in 1927, later becoming president.

In 1940 he was named Presidential Adviser, on Selective Service.

In 1944, he was in charge of contract termination for the War Department.

From 1945 to 1946, he was dictator of Germany's economy, chief of the economic division of the Four Power Economic Directorate, Allied Military Government.

He formulated the Draper Plan to revive German industry.

In 1947, he was military adviser to the Secretary of State at the Moscow Conference. James V. Forrestal, his partner at Dillon, Read, named him Under Secretary of the Army in 1947.

From 1947 to 1949, Draper directed the occupation of Japan, as MacArthur's superior.

He allowed MacArthur to be portrayed as the absolute ruler of Japan, but Draper issued all the directives.

In 1952 and 1953, Draper was United States representative to NATO with the rank of Ambassador. He then became chairman of Combustion Engineering Systems Worldwide, a $3.15 billion company. He was also director of the George Putnam Fund of Boston which handles Harvard's huge endowment, Freeport Minerals, Chubb Corporation and Chase International Investment.

He later became chairman of Planned Parenthood, consultant to the United Nations Fund for Population Control, and author of the Draper Plan for population control.

**Footnote 52: Members of the Quantum Corporation**

Members of the Quantum Corporation at the time it sold arms to both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict were:

* **Rosser Scott Reeves III** – chairman. Heir to an advertisement fortune; his father sold Eisenhower like soap with a series of brilliant TV ads.

Reeves III married into the Squibb family, was with Lazard Frères from 1962-7, and Military Armaments Corporation in 1972-4.

III’s father was a limited partner of Oppenheimer Company.

* **Mitch Werbell III,** who was a CIA operative who had the rank of General in the United States Army;
* **Edmund Lynch;**
* **Stewart Mott;**
* **Lou Conein**, A Union Corse operative who was known throughout Southeast Asia as Black Luigi;
* **Walter Pforzheimer,** former aide to Allen Dulles. Pforzzheimer kept two apartments at Washington’s most expensive address Watergate - the one apartment was filled with his documentation on intelligence activities. He was found murdered at Watergate; and
* **Paul Rothermeil,** who was liaison between the CIA and FBI, and was sent on a special mission to H.L. Hunt’s headquarters in Dallas to destroy the Hunt Oil Company. After millions of dollars vanished, and the Hunt Oil Company was on the verge of bankruptcy, the Hunts sued him, but were unable to prosecute because of “national security”.

**Footnote 53: Members of the City National bank interlinked with Miami National Bank**

Directors of City National Bank in 1984 included:

Polly de Hirsch Meyer, and Robert M. Marlin, who operated Marlin Capital Corporation and Viking General Corporation.

Among stockholders of American Capital were Samuel Hallock DuPont Jr., and Paul Sternberg. Sternberg was also on the board of City National.

While Marlin controlled City National Bank, it picked up the mortgage on the Miami Cricket Club, which was owned by Alvin Malnik, widely reputed to be Lansky’s heir apparent.

Another director of City National was Sam Cohen, a Lansky associate who controlled Miami National Bank.

Council of European Relations (CER)

Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR).

Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA)

Council of Foreign Relations (CFR)

Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

**Footnote 54: Members present at the bank consolidation meeting of 1910**

Present at the meeting on 22 November 1910 at Jekyll Island to consolidate their financial power were:

* **Senator Nelson Aldrich** (his daughter married John D. Rockefeller Jr.);
* **Shelton**, private secretary of Senator Aldrich;
* **A. Piatt Andrews,** Assistant Secretary of the Treasury;
* **Frank Vanderlip,** president of National City Bank;
* **Henry P. Davison,** J.P. Morgan’s right-hand man;
* **Charles D. Norton**, president of First National Bank of New York;
* **Benjamin Strong** of Liberty National Bank (he later married the daughter of the president of Bankers Trust, became president of Bankers Trust, and chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), and
* **Paul Warburg**, a German immigrant who had joined Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

**Part 3. The influence of the Crown on the world today.**

The Crown of England has grown so powerful that it controls most countries today.

**The Crown has global networks.**

The Crown has developed global networks of centralized power, which includes companies, and various governments in their service who plan, manipulate, and enforce policies that benefit their continued concentration of wealth and power.

**Crown companies**

For this document we have classified the Crown companies into two sections:

Section A: the extractor sector

Section B: the investment sector.

Crown companies work in unison for its own private gains to benefit the power elite, who comprise of about 1% of the population of the world.

We discuss how these companies work in unison to grow and protect their wealth in Section C: Globalization.

The Crown has tied other countries into war agreements for the protection of its wealth through NATO, which is discussed in Section D.

Estimates are that the total world’s wealth is close to $200 trillion, with the United States and Europe holding approximately 63 percent.

To be among the wealthiest half of the world, an adult needs only $4,000 in assets once debts have been subtracted.

An adult requires more than $72,000 to belong to the top 10 percent of global wealth holders, and more than $588,000 to be a member of the top 1 percent.

As of 2010, the top 1 percent of the wealthiest people in the world had hidden away between $21 trillion to $32 trillion in secret tax exempt bank accounts spread all over the world.1 Meanwhile, the poorest half of the global population together possesses less than 2 percent of global wealth.2

**Poverty**

 The World Bank reports that, in 2008, 1.29 billion people were living in extreme poverty, on less than $1.25 a day, and 1.2 billion more were living on less than $2.00 a day.3

**Starvation**

 Starvation.net reports that 35,000 people, mostly young children, die every day from starvation in the world. 4 The numbers of unnecessary deaths have exceeded 300 million people over the past forty years.

**Farmers grow enough food to feed the entire world**

Farmers around the world grow more than enough food to feed the entire world adequately. Global grain production yielded a record 2.3 billion tons in 2007, up 4 percent from the year before—yet, billions of people go hungry every day.

Grain.org describes the core reasons for ongoing hunger in a recent article, “Corporations Are Still Making a Killing from Hunger”: while farmers grow enough food to feed the world, commodity speculators and huge grain traders like Cargill control global food prices and distribution. 5

**The global 1 percent**

Addressing the power of the global 1 percent - identifying who they are and what their goals are - are clearly life and death questions.

To understand on which bases we arrive at a 1 percent super-class, we divide adults into three tiers – the first tier is at the top of the working class society, the second tier forms the middle working class society, and the third tier is the lower level of the working class society worldwide.

**(i) The first tier of adults in the world**

The wealthiest 1 percent of the world’s population represents approximately forty million adults. These forty million people are the richest segment of the first tier populations in the core countries, and intermittently in other regions.

Most of this 1 percent has professional jobs with security and tenure, working for or associated with established institutions. Approximately ten million of these individuals have assets in excess of one million dollars, and approximately 100,000 have financials assets worth over thirty million dollars.

**The super class**

Even deeper inside the 1 percent of wealthy elites is what David Rothkopf calls the super class. David Rothkopf, former managing director of Kissinger Associates and deputy undersecretary of commerce for international trade policies, published his book ‘Super class: the Global Power Elite and the World They Are Making’, in 2008.6

According to Rothkopf, the super class constitutes approximately 0.0001 percent of the world’s population, comprised of 6,000 to 7,000 people - some say 6,660. They are the Davos-attending, Gulfstream/private jet-flying, money-incrusted, mega corporation-interlocked, policy-building elites of the world, and people at the absolute peak of the global power pyramid. They are 94 percent male, predominantly white, and mostly from North America and Europe.

The super class is the people setting the agendas at the Trilateral Commission, Bilderberger Group, G-8, G-20, NATO, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization. They are from the highest levels of finance capital, transnational corporations, the government, the military, the academy, nongovernmental organizations, spiritual leaders, and other shadow elites. Shadow elites include the deep politics of national security organizations in connection with international drug cartels, who extract 8,000 tons of opium from United States war zones annually, then launder $500 billion through transnational banks, half of which are United States-based. 7

Rothkoft’s understanding of the super class is one based on influence and power. Although there are over 1,000 billionaires in the world, not all are necessarily part of the super class in terms of influencing global policies. Yet these 1,000 billionaires have twice as much wealth as the 2.5 billion least wealthy people, and they are fully aware of the vast inequalities in the world.

This first tier constitutes about 30 - 40 percent of the employed in the core developed countries, and some 30 percent in the second tier economies and down to 20 percent in the periphery economies (also referred to as the 3rd world).

In effect, 1 percent of the adult world has about 30% of the world’s jobs.

**(ii) The second tier of adults in the world**

Immediately below the 1 percent in the first tier, are working people with regular employment in major corporations, government, self-owned businesses, and various institutions of the world.

The second tier of global workers represents growing armies of casual labour: the global factory workers, street workers, and day laborers intermittently employed with increasingly less support from government and social welfare organizations.

These workers, mostly concentrated in the megacities, constitute some 30-40 percent of the workers in the core industrialized economies and some 20 percent in the second tier and peripheral economies.

In effect, the middle tier comprises of about 30% of adult workers in the world.

**(iii) The third tier of adults in the world**

The third tier comprises of about 69 percent of adults in the world for whom there are only about 40 percent of the work opportunities available. This leaves about 29 percent of adults destitute worldwide, ranging from 30 percent of adults in the core and secondary economies to fully 50 percent of the people in peripheral countries who have extremely limited income opportunities and struggle to survive on a few dollars a day.

These are the 2.5 billion people who live on less than two dollars a day, die by the tens of thousands every day from malnutrition and easily curable illnesses, and who have probably never even heard a dial tone. 8

**Corporate elites interconnect**

As seen further along in Section A of this discussion, we provide an extractor sector sample, and in Section B we provide an investment sector sample. Corporate elites such as these are interconnected through direct board connections with some seventy major multinational corporations, policy groups, media organizations, and other academic or non-profit institutions.

**(i) Vast networks of resources are concentrated within each company’s board of directors which preserve their elite domination.**

Although the investment sector sample in Section A shows much more powerful financial links than the extractor sample in Section B, both represent vast networks of resources concentrated within each company’s board of directors.

Directors and resources from eight other of the super-connected companies replicate the pattern of multiple board corporate connections, policy groups, media and government, controlling vast global resources. These interlock relationships recur across the top interconnected companies among the transnational corporate class, resulting in a highly concentrated and powerful network of individuals who share a common interest in preserving their elite domination.

Sociological research shows that interlocking directorates have the potential to facilitate political cohesion. A sense of a collective “we” emerges within such power networks, whereby members think and act in unison, not just for themselves and their individual firms, but for a larger sense of purpose - the good of the order, so to speak. 9

**(ii) Transnational corporate boards meet on a regular basis to strengthen their elite domination**

Transnational corporate boards meet on a regular basis to encourage the maximization of profit and the long-term viability of their firm’s business plans.

A select group of people who meet to arrange for payments to government officials, conduct activities that undermine labour organizations, seek to manipulate the price of commodities (e.g. gold), or engage in insider trading in some capacity, are in fact forming conspiratorial alliances.

**(iii) Thirty directors inside two connected companies are the ‘*de facto’* ruling class of the capitalist world**

Our sample in Section A and Section B of thirty directors inside two connected companies, have influence with some of the most powerful policy groups in the world, including the British-American Business Council, United States-Japan Business Council, Business Roundtable, Business Council, and the Kissinger Institute. They influence some ten trillion dollars in monetary resources and control the working lives of many hundreds of thousands of people. All in all, they are power elite unto themselves, operating in a world of power elite networks as the ‘de facto’ ruling class of the capitalist world.

**Public relations and media are propaganda machines to protect the super class**

The 1 percent global elite dominate and control public relations firms and the corporate media.

Global corporate media protect the interests of the 1 percent by serving as a propaganda machine for the super class. The corporate media provide entertainment for the masses to distort the realities of inequality.

Corporate news is managed by the 1 percent to maintain illusions of hope and to divert blame from the powerful for the hard times the impose on the world.10

Four of the thirty directors in our two-firm sample in Section A and B are directly connected with public relations and media, who are as follows:

* Thomas H. O’Brien and Ivan G. Seidenberg are both on the board of Verizon Communications, where Seidenberg serves as chairman. Verizon reported over $110 billion in operating revenues in 2011;11
* David H. Komansky and Linda Gosden Robinson are on the board of WPP Group, which describes itself as the world leader in marketing communications services, grossing over $65 billion in 2011.

WPP is a conglomerate of many of the world’s leading Public Relations and marketing firms, in fields that include advertising, media investment management, consumer insight, branding and identity, health care communications, and direct digital promotion and relationship marketing.12

**Wealth**

It is important to examine the questions of how the 1percent super class creates wealth, how it becomes concentrated, how it is protected, and how concentration of wealth accelerates the exploitation of natural resources which belongs to all living beings and creatures.

**(i) How wealth has been created**

Historically, wealth has been captured and concentrated through conquest by various powerful entities. One need only look at Spain’s appropriation of the wealth of the Aztec and Inca empires in the early sixteenth century for a historical example of this process. The histories of the Roman and British Crown empires are also filled with examples of wealth captured. Once acquired, wealth has been used to establish means of production, such as the early British cotton mills, but it has also led to exploitation, by using workers’ labour power to produce goods whose exchange value is greater than the cost of the labour, a process analyzed by Karl Marx in his book called ‘Capital’. 13

**(ii) The concentration of capital through surplus value**

A human being is able to produce a product that has a certain value. Organized business hires workers who are paid below the value of their labour power. The result is the creation of what Marx called surplus value, over and above the cost of labour. The creation of surplus value allows those who own the means of production to concentrate capital even more.

**(iii) Protection of wealth for the global 1 percent super class**

The billionaires and the global 1 percent are similar to colonial plantation owners.

They know they are a small minority with vast resources and power, yet they must continually worry about the unruly exploited masses rising in rebellion.

As a result of these class insecurities, the super class works hard to protect this structure of concentrated wealth.

Protection of capital is the prime reason that NATO countries now account for 85 percent of the world’s defense spending, with the United States spending more on military than the rest of the world combined.14 Protection of the capital for the super class by NATO is discussed further in Section C - Globalization, subsection: NATO

**(iv) Concentrated capital accelerates the exploitation of natural resources**

Concentrated capital accelerates the exploitation of natural resources by private entrepreneurs—even though these natural resources are actually the common heritage of all living beings and creatures. 15

**Section A: The extractor sector of Crown companies**

The extractor sector of Crown companies are on the ground, extracting material from the global commons, and using low-cost labour to amass wealth.

These companies include oil, gas, and various mineral extraction organizations, whereby the value of the material removed far exceeds the actual cost of removal.

**The Case of Freeport-McMoRan (FCX)**

Freeport-McMoRan (FCX) is the world’s largest extractor of copper and gold. The company controls huge deposits in Papua, Indonesia, and also operates in North and South America, and in Africa.

In 2010, the company sold 3.9 billion pounds of copper, 1.9 million ounces of gold, and 67 million pounds of molybdenum. In 2010, Freeport-McMoRan reported revenues of $18.9 billion and a net income of $4.2 billion.16

**(i) The Grasberg mine**

The Grasberg mine in Papua, Indonesia, employs 23,000 workers at wages below three dollars an hour.

**a) Freeport financed security forces to kill strikers in Indonesia**

In September 2011, workers went on strike for higher wages and better working conditions. Freeport had offered a 22 percent increase in wages, and strikers said it was not enough, demanding an increase to an international standard of seventeen to forty-three dollars an hour. The dispute over pay attracted local tribesmen, who had their own grievances over land rights and pollution; armed with spears and arrows, they joined Freeport workers blocking the mine’s supply roads.17

During the strikers’ attempt to block busloads of replacement workers, security forces financed by Freeport killed or wounded several strikers.

In October 2011, the ‘Jakarta Globe’ reported that Indonesian security forces in West Papua, notably the police, receive extensive direct cash payments from Freeport-McMoRan. Indonesian National Police Chief Timur Pradopo admitted that officers received close to ten million dollars annually from Freeport, payments Pradopo described as “lunch money.” Prominent Indonesian nongovernmental organization Imparsial puts the annual figure at fourteen million dollars.18 These payments recall even larger ones made by Freeport to Indonesian military forces over the years which, once revealed, prompted a US Security and Exchange Commission investigation of Freeport’s liability under the United States’ Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

In addition, the state’s police and army have been criticized many times for human rights violations in the remote mountainous region, where a separatist movement has simmered for decades. Amnesty International has documented numerous cases in which Indonesian police have used unnecessary force against strikers and their supporters. For example, Indonesian security forces attacked a mass gathering in the Papua capital, Jayapura, and striking workers at the Freeport mine in the southern highlands. At least five people were killed and many more injured in the assaults, which shows a continuing pattern of overt violence against peaceful dissent.

**b) Freeport pays government officials royalties to protect its interests**

Freeport has come under fire internationally for payments to authorities for security.

Since 1991, Freeport has paid nearly thirteen billion dollars to the Indonesian government - one of Indonesia’s largest sources of income - at a 1.5 percent royalty rate on extracted gold and copper, and, as a result, the Indonesian military and regional police are in their pockets.

**c) Freedom of speech and meetings are denied**

Another brutal and unjustified attack on October 19, 2011, on thousands of Papuans exercising their rights to assembly and freedom of speech, resulted in the death of at least three Papuan civilians, the beating of many, the detention of hundreds, and the arrest of six, reportedly on treason charges.19

**d) The public of Indonesia believe Freeport is a thief**

Public opinion is strongly against Freeport in Indonesia. On the 8th of August 2011, Karishma Vaswani of the BBC reported that “the United States mining firm Freeport-McMoRan has been accused of everything from polluting the environment to funding repression in its four decades working in the Indonesian province of Papua. . . . Ask any Papuan on the street what they think of Freeport and they will tell you that the firm is a thief, said Nelels Tebay, a Papuan pastor and Coordinator of the Papua Peace Network.” 20

**e) The Unions cannot help the workers achieve their goals**

On the 7th of November 2011, the Jakarta Globe reported that “striking workers employed by Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold’s subsidiary in Papua have dropped their minimum wage increase demands from $7.50 to $4.00 an hour, the All-Indonesia Workers Union (SPSI) said.” 21

Virgo Solosa, an official from the union, told the Jakarta Globe that they considered the demands, up from the (then) minimum wage of $1.50 an hour, to be “the best solution for all.”

**(ii) The Cerro Verde copper mine**

Workers at Freeport’s Cerro Verde copper mine in Peru also went on strike around the same time, highlighting the global dimension of the Freeport confrontation. The Cerro Verde workers demanded pay raises of 11 percent, while the company offered just 3 percent.

**(iii) The United States support governments who pressure strikers to settle despite human rights violations**

The Peruvian strike ended on the 28th of November 2011,22 and three weeks later, on the 14th of December 2011, Freeport-McMoRan announced a settlement at the Indonesian mine, extending the union’s contract by two years.

Workers at the Indonesia operation are to see base wages, which currently start at as little as $2.00 an hour, rise 24 percent in the first year of the pact and 13 percent in the second year. The accord also includes improvements in benefits and a one-time signing bonus equivalent to three months of wages. 23

In both Freeport strikes, the governments pressured strikers to settle. Not only were domestic military and police force evident, but also higher levels of international involvement.

Throughout the Freeport-McMoRan strike, the Obama administration ignored the egregious violation of human rights, and instead, advanced United States - Indonesian military ties. United States Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, who arrived in Indonesia in the immediate wake of the Jayapura attack, offered no criticism of the assault and reaffirmed United States support for Indonesia’s territorial integrity. Panetta also reportedly commended Indonesia’s handling of a weeks-long strike at Freeport-McMoRan. 24 The fact that the United States Secretary of Defense mentioned a domestic strike in Indonesia shows that the highest levels of power are in play on issues affecting the international corporate 1 percent and their profits.

United States President Barack Obama visited Indonesia in November 2011 to strengthen relations with Jakarta as part of Washington’s escalating efforts to combat Chinese influence in the Asia - Pacific region. Obama had just announced that the United States and Australia would begin a rotating deployment of 2,500 United States Marines to a base in Darwin, a move ostensibly to modernize the United States posture in the region, and to allow participation in “joint training” with Australian military counterparts. Some speculate that the United States has a hidden agenda in deploying marines to Australia. The Thai newspaper ‘The Nation’ has suggested that one of the reasons why United States Marines might be stationed in Darwin, could be that they would provide remote security assurance to United States -owned Freeport-McMoRan’s gold and copper mine in West Papua, less than a two-hour flight away. 25

**(iv) International support for the strikers against Freeport**

Freeport strikers won support from the US Occupy movement. Occupy Phoenix, and East Timor Action Network activists marched to Freeport headquarters in Phoenix on the 28th of October 2011, to demonstrate against the Indonesian police killings at Freeport-McMoRan’s Grasberg mine. 26

**(v) The Freeport executives and board carry the highest power in the world**

The interconnectness of the president and chairman of Freeport with the highest levels of power in the White House and the Pentagon, as indicated by the specific attention given to them by the United States secretary of defense, and as suggested by the United States president’s awareness of their circumstances, leaves no doubt that Freeport-Mac Moran executives and board are firmly positioned at the highest levels of the transnational corporate class.

Freeport-McMoRan exemplifies how the extractor sector acquires wealth from the common heritage of natural materials which rightfully belongs to us all, by appropriating the surplus value of working people’s labour in the theft of our commons. This process is protected by governments in various countries where

Freeport maintains mining operations, with the ultimate protector being the military empire of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Freeport-McMoRan is connected to one of the most elite transnational capitalist groups in the world: over 7 percent of Freeport’s stock is held by BlackRock, Inc., a major investment management firm based in New York City.

**a) The income of the chairman and president of the Freeport-McMoRan board is within the 1% of the highest paid people in the world.**

**Income of the Freeport Chairman**

**James R. Moffett**, chairman of the board of Freeport-McMoRan (FCX) owns over four million shares with a value of close to $42.00 each. According to the FCX annual meeting report released in June 2011, Moffett’s annual compensation from FCX in 2010 was $30.57 million.

**Income of the Freeport President**

**Richard C. Adkerson**, president of the board of FCX, owns over 5.3 million shares. His total compensation in was also $30.57 million in 2010.

**b) Freeport-McMoRan’s Board of Directors**

The board of directors of Freeport-McMoRan represents a portion of the global 1 percent who not only control the largest gold and copper mining company in the world, but who are also interconnected by board membership with over two dozen major multinational corporations, banks, foundations, military, and policy groups.

* **James R. Moffett** - Corporate and policy affiliations: co-chairman, president, and CEO of Mac Moran Exploration Co.; PT Freeport Indonesia; Madison Minerals Inc.; [Horatio Alger Association](http://littlesis.org/org/44720/Horatio_Alger_Association) of Distinguished Americans**;** Agrico, Inc.; Petro-Lewis Funds, Inc.; [Bright Real Estate Services, LLC](http://www.corporationwiki.com/Texas/Houston/bright-real-estate-services-l-l-c/38789561.aspx); PLC-ALPC, Inc.; FM Services Co.
* **Richard C. Adkerson** - Corporate and policy affiliations: Arthur Anderson Company; chairman of International Council on Mining and Metals; executive board of the International Copper Association, Business Council, Business Roundtable, Advisory Board of the Kissinger Institute, Madison Minerals Inc.
* **Robert Allison Jr.** - Corporate affiliations: Anadarko Petroleum (2010 revenue: $11 billion); Amoco Projection Company.
* **Robert A. Day** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of W. M. Keck Foundation (2010 assets: more than $1 billion); attorney in Costa Mesa, California.
* **Gerald J. Ford** - Corporate affiliations: Hilltop Holdings Inc, First Acceptance Corporation, Pacific Capital Bancorp (Annual Sales $13 billion), Golden State Bancorp, FSB (federal savings bank that merged with Citigroup in 2002) Rio Hondo Land & Cattle Company (annual sales $1.6 million), Diamond Ford, Dallas (sales: $200 million), Scientific Games Corp., SWS Group (annual sales: $422 million); American Residential Cmnts LLC.
* **H. Devon Graham Jr**. - Corporate affiliations: R. E. Smith Interests (an asset management company; income: $670,000).
* **Charles C. Krulak** - Corporate and governmental affiliations: president of Birmingham-South College; commandant of the Marine Corp, 1995–1999; MBNA Corp.; Union Pacific Corporation (annual sales: $17 billion); Phelps Dodge (acquired by FCX in 2007).
* **Bobby Lee Lackey** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of McManus Wyatt-Hidalgo Produce Marketing Co.
* **Jon C. Madonna** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of KPMG, (professional services auditors; annual sales: $22.7 billion); AT&T (2011 revenue: $122 billion); Tidewater Inc. (2011 revenue: $1.4 billion).
* **Dustan E. McCoy** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of Brunswick Corp. (revenue: $4.6 billion); Louisiana-Pacific Corp. (2011 revenue: $1.7 billion).
* **B. M. Rankin Jr.** - Corporate affiliations: board vice chairman of FCX; cofounder of Mac Moran Oil and Gas in 1969.
* **Stephen Siegele** - Corporate affiliations: founder/CEO of Advanced Delivery and Chemical Systems Inc.; Advanced Technology Solutions; Flourine on Call Ltd.

This twelve-member board is a tight network of individuals who are interlocked with - and influence the policies of - other major companies controlling approximately $200 billion in annual revenues.

**Section B: The investment sector of the Crown**

The investment sector of the Crown carries companies whose primary activity is the amassing and reinvesting of capital.

This sector includes global central banks, major investment money management firms, and other companies whose primary efforts are the concentration and expansion of money, such as insurance companies.

**The Case of BlackRock, Inc.**

Internationally, many firms operate primarily as investment organizations, managing capital and investing in other companies. Often these firms do not actually make anything except money, and are keen to prevent interference with return on capital by taxation, regulations, and governmental interventions anywhere in the world.

BlackRock, based in Manhattan, is the largest assets management firm in the world, with over 10,000 employees and investment teams in twenty-seven countries. Their client base includes corporate, public, union, and industry pension plans; charities; governments; insurance companies; third-party mutual funds; endowments; banks; foundations; corporations; official institutions; sovereign wealth funds; financial professionals; and individuals worldwide.

**a) BlackRock Assets**

BlackRock acquired Barclay Global Investors in December of 2009.

As of March 2012, BlackRock manages assets worth $3.68 trillion in equity, fixed income, cash management, alternative investment, real estate, and advisory strategies. 27

**(i) BlackRock holdings**

In addition to Freeport-McMoRan, BlackRock has major holdings in:

* Chevron (49 million shares, 2.5 percent),
* Goldman Sachs Group (13 million shares, 2.7 percent),
* Exxon Mobil (121 million shares, 2.5 percent),
* Bank of America (251 million shares, 2.4 percent),
* Monsanto Company (12 million shares, 2.4 percent),
* Microsoft Corp. (185 million shares, 2.2 percent), and many more. 28

**(ii) BlackRock investments**

BlackRock manages investments of both public and private funds, including:

* California Public Employees Retirement System,
* California State Teachers Retirement System,
* Freddie Mac,
* Boy Scouts of America,
* Boeing, Sears,
* Verizon,
* Raytheon,
* PG&E,
* NY City Retirement Systems,
* LA County Employees Retirement Association,
* GE,
* Cisco and numerous others.

**b) BlackRock stockholder agreements**

BlackRock has stockholder agreements with Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation; and Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiaries.

**c) BlackRock board of directors**

Two to four members of the board are from BlackRock management; one director is designated by Merrill Lynch; two directors, each in a different class, are designated by PNC Bank; two directors, each in a different class, are designated by Barclays; and the remaining directors are independent.

According to BlackRock’s April 2011 annual report to stockholders, the board of directors consists of eighteen members.

The board is classified into three equal groups—Class I, Class II, and Class III—with terms of office of the members of one class expiring each year in rotation.

Members of one class are generally elected at each annual meeting and serve for full three-year terms, or until successors are elected and qualified.

Each class consists of approximately one-third of the total number of directors constituting the entire board of directors.

**Class I Directors (terms expire in 2012):**

* **William S. Demchak** - Corporate affiliations: senior vice chairman of PNC (assets: $271 billion);
* **J. P. Morgan Chase & Co**. (2011 assets: $2.2 trillion).
* **Kenneth B. Dunn, PhD -** Corporate and institutional affiliations: professor of financial economics at the David A. Tepper School of Business at Carnegie Mellon University; former managing director of Morgan Stanley Investment (assets: $807 billion).
* **Laurence D. Fink** -Corporate and institutional affiliations: chairman/CEO of BlackRock; trustee of New York University; trustee of Boys Club of NY.
* **Robert S. Kapito** - Corporate and institutional affiliations: president of BlackRock; trustee of Wharton School University of Pennsylvania.
* **Thomas H. O’Brien** - Corporate affiliations: former CEO of PNC; Verizon Communications, Inc. (2011 revenue: $110 billion).
* **Ivan G. Seidenberg** - Corporate and policy affiliations: board chairman of Verizon Communications; former CEO of Bell Atlantic; Honeywell International Inc. (2010 revenue: $33.3 billion); Pfizer Inc. (2011 revenue: $64 billion); chairman of the Business Roundtable; National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; President’s Council of the New York Academy of Sciences. 29

**Class II Directors (terms expire in 2013):**

* **Abdlatif Yousef Al-Hamad** - Corporate and institutional affiliations: board chairman of Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (assets: $2.7 trillion); former Minister of Finance and Minister of Planning of Kuwait, Kuwait Investment Authority. Multilateral Development Banks, International Advisory Boards of Morgan Stanley, Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., American International Group, Inc. and the National Bank of Kuwait.
* **Mathis Cabiallavetta** - Corporate affiliations: Swiss Reinsurance Company (2010 revenue: $28 billion); CEO of Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc. (2011 revenue: $11.5 billion); Union Bank of Switzerland-UBS A.G. (2012 assets: $620 billion); Philip Morris International Inc. (2010 revenue: $27 billion).
* **Dennis D. Dammerman** - Corporate affiliations: General Electric Company (2012 revenue: $147 billion); Capmark Financial Group Inc. (formally GMAC); American International Group (AIG) (2010 revenue: $77 billion); Glenworth Financial (2010 assets: $100 billion); Swiss Reinsurance Company (2012 assets: $620 billion); Discover Financial Services (2011 revenue: $3.4 billion).
* **Robert E. Diamond Jr.** - Corporate and policy affiliations: CEO of Barclays (2011 revenue: $32 billion); International Advisory Board of the British-American Business Council.
* **David H. Komansky** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of Merrill Lynch (division of Bank of America 2009) (2011 assets management: $2.3 trillion); Burt’s Bees, Inc. (owned by Clorox); WPP Group plc (2011 revenue: $15 billion).
* **James E. Rohr** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of PNC (2011 revenue: $14 billion).
* **James Grosfeld** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of Pulte Homes, Inc. (2010 revenue: $4.5 billion); Lexington Realty Trust (2011 assets: $1.2 billion).
* **Sir Deryck Maughan** - Corporate and policy affiliations: Kohlberg Kravis Roberts (2011 assets: $8.6 billion); former CEO of Salomon Brothers from 1992 to 1997 a Chairman of the US-Japan Business Council; GlaxoSmithKline plc (2011 revenue: $41 billion); Thomson Reuters Corporation (2011 revenue: $13.8 billion).
* **Thomas K. Montag** - Corporate affiliations: president of Global Banking & Markets for Bank of America (2011 revenue: $94 billion); Merrill Lynch (division of Bank of America, 2009; 2011 assets management: $2.3 trillion); Goldman Sachs (2011 revenue: $28.8 billion).

**Class III Directors (terms expire in 2014):**

* **Murry S. Gerber** - Corporate affiliations: executive chairman of EQT (2010 revenue: $1.3 billion); Halliburton Company.
* **Linda Gosden Robinson** - Corporate affiliations: former CEO of Robinson Lerer & Montgomery; Young & Rubicam Inc.; WPP Group plc. (2011 revenue: $15 billion); Revlon, Inc. (2011 revenue: $1.3 billion).
* **John S. Varley** - Corporate affiliations: CEO of Barclays (2011 revenue: $32 billion); AstraZeneca PLC (2011 revenue: $33.5 billion).

**d) BlackRock power networks**

BlackRock is one of the most concentrated power networks among the global 1 percent. The eighteen members of the board of directors are connected to a significant part of the world’s core financial assets. Their decisions can change empires, destroy currencies, and impoverish millions.

Some of the top financial giants of the capitalist world are connected by interlocking boards of directors at BlackRock, including:

* Bank of America,
* Merrill Lynch,
* Goldman Sachs,
* PNC Bank,
* Barclays,
* Swiss Reinsurance Company,
* American International Group (AIG),
* UBS A.G.,
* Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development,
* J. P. Morgan Chase & Co., and
* Morgan Stanley.

**Section C: Globalization**

Globalization is the consolidation of all the countries, their economies and security structures, into one formation. The ideal of creating a One World Order has been put into action by the British Crown, to establish a New World Order in which they rule the globe in its entirety.

**(i) The agenda of today’s global super class**

Sociologists William Robinson and Jerry Harris accurately predicted the agenda of today’s global super class in 2000, which includes the following:

* The continued consolidation of capital around the world without interference from governments or egalitarian social movements.30
* The further pauperization of the poorest half of the world’s population, and an unrelenting downward spiral of wages for everyone in the second tier, and even some within the first tier. 31
* A world facing economic crisis, where the neoliberal solution is to spend less on human needs and more on security.32
* A world of financial institutions which run amok, where the answer to bankruptcy is to print more money through quantitative easing with trillions of new inflation-producing dollars.
* A world of permanent war, whereby spending for destruction requires even more spending to rebuild, a cycle that profits the transnational corporations (TCC) and its global networks of economic power.
* A world of drone killings, extra-judicial assassinations, as well as death and destruction at home and abroad.

**(ii) Leading personnel dominate structures of certain countries**

Foremost among the early works on the idea of an interconnected 1 percent within global capitalism was Leslie Sklair’s 2001 book ‘*The Transnational Capitalist Class’*.[[ii]](http://www.projectcensored.org/top-stories/articles/the-global-1-exposing-the-transnational-ruling-class/#_edn2) Sklair believed that globalization was moving transnational corporations (TNC) into broader international roles, whereby corporations’ states of origin became less important than international agreements developed through the World Trade Organization and other international institutions. Emerging from these multinational corporations was a transnational capitalist class, whose loyalties and interests, while still rooted in their corporations, was increasingly international in scope. He explained that the transnational capitalist class can be analytically divided into four main fractions, as follows:

(i) Owners and controllers of TNCs and their local [affiliates](http://www.projectcensored.org/top-stories/articles/the-global-1-exposing-the-transnational-ruling-class/);

(ii) Globalizing bureaucrats and politicians;

(iii) Globalizing professionals;

(iv) Consumerist elites (merchants and media).

The transnational corporate class and each of its fractions are not always entirely united on every issue. Nevertheless, together, leading personnel in these groups constitute a global power elite, dominant class or inner circle in the sense that these terms have been used to characterize the dominant class structures of specific countries.33

**(iii) A small group of companies control the global economy**

In 2011, a University of Zurich study at the Swiss Federal Institute, Stefania Vitali, James B. Glattfelder and Stefano Battiston completed the research for the reports on global economy. The study reports that a small group of companies - mainly banks - wields huge power over the global economy. 34

Using data from Orbis 2007, a database listing thirty-seven million companies and investors, the Swiss researchers applied mathematical models - usually used to model natural systems - to the world economy.

The study is the first to look at all 43,060 transnational corporations and the web of ownership between them. The research created a “map” of 1,318 companies at the heart of the global economy.

The study found that 147 companies formed a “super entity” within this map, controlling some 40 percent of its wealth. The top twenty-five of the 147 super-connected companies includes:

1. Barclays PLC\*

2. Capital Group Companies Inc.

3. FMR Corporation

4. AXA

5. State Street Corporation

6. J. P. Morgan Chase & Co.\*

7. Legal & General Group PLC

8. Vanguard Group Inc.

9. UBS AG

10. Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.\*

11. Wellington Management Co. LLP

12. Deutsche Bank AG

13. Franklin Resources Inc.

14. Credit Suisse Group\*

15. Walton Enterprises LLC

16. Bank of New York Mellon Corp

17. Natixis

18. Goldman Sachs Group Inc.\*

19. T Rowe Price Group Inc.

20. Legg Mason Inc.

21. Morgan Stanley\*

22. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc.

23. Northern Trust Corporation

24. Société Générale

25. Bank of America Corporation\*

To note that the companies listed with a \* have direct connections to BlackRock Directors that Vitali et al. identify as an international “super entity.”

BlackRock’s board has direct links to seven of the twenty-five most interconnected corporations in the world.

BlackRock’s eighteen board members control and influence tens of trillions of dollars of wealth in the world and represent a core of the super-connected financial sector corporations.

**Other Key Figures and Corporate Connections within the Highest Levels of the Global Economic “Super Entity”**

Below is a sample cross section of key figures and corporate assets among the global economic “super entity” identified by Vitali et al.

* Capital Group Companies - Privately held, based in Los Angeles, manages $1 trillion in assets.
* FMR - One of the world’s largest mutual fund firms, managing $1.5 trillion in assets and serving more than twenty million individual and institutional clients; Edward C. (Ned) Johnson III, Chairman and CEO.
* AXA - Manages $1.5 trillion in assets, serving 101 million clients; Henri de Castries, CEO AXA, and Director, Nestlé (Switzerland).
* State Street Corporation - Operates from Boston with asset management at $1.9 trillion; directors include Joseph L. Hooley, CEO of State Street Corporation; Kennett F. Burnes, retired chairman and CEO of Cabot Corporation (2011 revenue: $3.1 billion).
* JP Morgan/Chase (2011 assets: $2.3 trillion) - Board of directors: [James A. Bell](http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/board-of-directors.htm#bell), retired executive VP of The Boeing Company; [Stephen B. Burke](http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/board-of-directors.htm#burke), CEO of NBC Universal, and executive VP of Comcast Corporation; David M. Cote, CEO of Honeywell International, Inc.; [Timothy P. Flynn](http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/board-of-directors.htm#gray), retired chairman of KPMG International; and [Lee R. Raymond](http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/board-of-directors.htm#raymond), retired CEO of Exxon Mobil Corporation.
* Vanguard (2011 assets under management: $1.6 trillion) - Directors: Emerson U. Fullwood, VP of Xerox Corporation; JoAnn Heffernan Heisen, VP of Johnson & Johnson, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; Mark Loughridge, CFO of IBM, Global Financing; Alfred M. Rankin Jr., CEO of NACCO Industries, Inc., National Association of Manufacturers, Goodrich Corp, and chairman of Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.
* UBS AG (2012 assets: $620 billion) - Directors include: Michel Demaré, board member of Syngenta and the IMD Foundation (Lausanne); David Sidwell, former CFO of Morgan Stanley.
* Merrill Lynch (Bank of America) (2011 assets management: $2.3 trillion) - Directors include: Brian T. Moynihan, CEO of Bank of America; Rosemary T. Berkery, general counsel for Bank of America/Merrill Lynch (formerly Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc), member of New York Stock Exchange’s Legal Advisory Committee, director at Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association; Mark A. Ellman, managing director of Credit Suisse, First Boston; Dick J. Barrett, cofounder of Ellman Stoddard Capital Partners, MetLife, Citi Group, UBS, Carlyle Group, ImpreMedia, Verizon Communications, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Org, Fluor Corp, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs Group.

The directors of these super-connected companies represent a small portion of the global 1 percent. Most people with assets in excess of $588,000 are not major players in international finance. At best, they hire asset management firms to produce a return on their capital. Often their net worth is tied up in non-financial assets such a real estate and businesses.

**Section D: NATO.**

The United States/NATO military-industrial-media-political empire operates in service to the transnational corporate class for the protection of international capital in the world.

The importance of NATO is clearly visible when we note that the combined military spending of NATO members constitutes over 70% of [the world's defense spending](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_military_expenditures).35

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO36 started as an intergovernmental [military alliance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_alliance) between different countries of [collective defence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_defence), whereby its member states agreed to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party. It has since taken on a life of itself, from being not much more than a political association, to an integrated military structure which was built up under the direction of two U.S. supreme commanders. The first NATO Secretary General, Lord Ismay, stated in 1949 that the organization's goal was "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down." 37

Since the Cold War associated with Communism ended, the war on terrorism has taken on a new direction.

In its bid to protect big business concerns, NATO has fingered all opposition to Capitalists as terrorists. Action taken by the United States under the umbrella of NATO includes action which has not been discussed, nor approved, by associated NATO countries.

The collapse of the Soviet Union has also seen the United States Security Council become a political battering ram, used for the purpose of “legitimizing” the neo-imperial adventures, and the reassertion of Western dominance over former colonial territories in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

Turkey has been the only country which involved consultation among NATO members according to Article 4 of the UN Security Council Resolution of 1973, once in 2003 over the Second Iraq War, and once in 2012 over the Syrian civil war after the downing of an unarmed Turkish F-4 reconnaissance jet.

The September 2001 attacks signalled the only occasion in NATO's history that Article 5 of the North Atlantic treaty has been invoked as an attack on all NATO members. 38

After the attack, troops were deployed to Afghanistan under the NATO-led ISAF, and the organization continues to operate in a range of roles, including sending trainers to Iraq, assisting in counter-piracy operations, and most recently in 2011 enforcing a no-fly zone over Libya in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973.

 On 20 March 2011, NATO states agreed on enforcing an arms embargo against Libya with Operation Unified Protector using ships from NATO Standing Maritime Group 1 and Standing Mine Countermeasures Group 1, 39a and additional ships and submarines from NATO members.40 They would "monitor, report and, if needed, interdict vessels suspected of carrying illegal arms or mercenaries".39b

 By the end of the mission in October 2011, after the death of Colonel Gaddafi, NATO planes had flown about 9,500 strike sorties against pro-Gaddafi targets. 41

**A. NATO claims wars are ‘humanitarian endeavors’.**

In an article dated 10 June 2011 by Major General (ret’d) Lewis MacKenzie42 entitled ‘War as a “Humanitarian Endeavour”: 43 NATO’s Libya ‘hope’ strategy is bombing', which we offer in Footnote 1, he pointed to the irregularities which NATO displayed in their war on Libya as follows:

1. NATO extended the war for a set time period. Mackenzie noted that “surely a first in the history of war when one side “extends the contract” for a set period”.
2. Before the Serbian war, and contributing to its start, NATO produced an accord for a peace plan which was impossible for the Serbian government to accept, and presented NATO an excuse to bomb Serbia.
3. It was a myth that the 78-day bombing campaign persuaded Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic to withdraw his forces from Kosovo. Milosevic withdrew his forces after diplomacy, led by a Russian envoy, ensured Milosevic that they would remove the stipulations to which he could not agree, from the accord.
4. NATO began bombing Serbia without a Security Council resolution, citing a “humanitarian emergency” – a decision still widely challenged by many international legal scholars.
5. NATO said it would take only a few days of bombing to persuade Mr. Milosevic to withdraw his forces from Kosovo, but the bombing went on for years.
6. NATO’s aircraft had turned to bombing fixed infrastructure: bridges, roads, factories, refineries and TV stations during which civilians were killed. The writer quotes that ‘In one town I visited during the campaign, a medical clinic and a 10-storey apartment building had been demolished, with no “legitimate” targets anywhere to be seen”.
7. Diplomacy, not bombing, played the key role in bringing a punitive bombing campaign based on hope to an end.
8. NATO could have used diplomacy to stop the war in Libya by refusing to continue supporting the rebel leaders. After NATO leaders stopped demanding Col. Gadhafi’s removal as a prerequisite for stopping the bombing, the rebel leaders in Libya whom they were supporting, agreed to a ceasefire should Col. Gadhafi’s be removed. The writer posed the question: ‘So where do the rebels get off refusing to accede to a request from the very organization that authorized the bombing in the first place? They should be told in no uncertain terms that, if they’re not prepared to negotiate with Col. Gadhafi’s representatives, NATO’s support in the air and at sea will cease.’

## (i) NATO’s Illegal and Criminal Invasion of Kosovo

## With reference to number 5 above, we refer to an article by Nebojsa Malic in Global Research dated 26 March 2005 which details the irregularities of the Kosovo invasion. The full article is presented in Footnote 2 - In-depth report: The “Allied Force” attack was not a “Merciful Angel” operation.

Malic points out the following with regard to the attack code-named “Allied Force” by NATO in the early hours on the 24th of March 1999, on what was then the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

**1.** **NATO’s attack was a war of aggression.**

The unprovoked attack onYugoslavia wasillegal, immoral, and unjust; not “unsuccessful” or “mishandled,” but just plain *wrong*.

**a) Illegal**

There is absolutely no question that the NATO attack in March 1999 was [illegal](http://www.barder.com/brian/Kosovo.htm) .

* Article 2, section 4 of the United Nations Charter clearly says:

“All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”

London claimed the war was “justified” as a means of preventing a “humanitarian catastrophe,” but offered no legal grounds for such a claim. Paris tried to create a tenuous link with UNSC resolutions 1199 and 1203, which Belgrade was supposedly violating. However, NATO had deliberately bypassed the United Nations, rendering this argument moot.

* Article 53 (Chapter VIII) of the United Nations Charter clearly says that:

“The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.”

* Article 103 (Chapter XVI) asserts its primacy over any other regional agreement.

NATO’s actions would have been illegal under the United Nations Charter even if the Alliance had an obligation to act in Kosovo.

NATO’s own charter – the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 – was violated by the act of war in March 1999:

* “Article 1

“The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. […]

* “Article 7

“This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.”

The attack violated other laws and treaties as well:

* The Helsinki Final Act of 1975 (violating the territorial integrity of a signatory state) and the 1980 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (using coercion to compel a state to sign a treaty – i.e., the Rambouillet ultimatum).

Yugoslavia had not attacked any NATO members, nor indeed threatened the security of any other country in the region; it was itself under an attack by a terrorist, irredentist organization. What NATO did on March 24, 1999 was an act of aggression, a crime against peace.

**b) Illegitimate**

Aware that the bombing action it was involved in was illegal, NATO leaders tried to create justifications for it after the fact. They quickly seized upon a mass exodus of Albanians from Kosovo, describing it as “ethnic cleansing” and even “[genocide](http://www.glypx.com/balkanwitness/genocide.htm) .” But as recent testimonies of Macedonian medical workers who took care of Albanian refugees suggest, the Western press was engaging in crude deceit, staging images of suffering refugees and peddling the most outrageous tall tales as unvarnished truth.

Stories abounded of mass murder, orchestrated expulsions, mass rapes, seizure of identity papers, even crematoria and mine shafts filled with dead bodies. Little or no evidence was offered – and none found afterwards. The stories were part of a Big Lie, aimed to justify the intervention, concocted by professional propagandists, and delivered by the KLA-coached refugees. The KLA ran every camp in Macedonia and Albania, and there are credible allegations they organized the exodus in many instances. Albanians who did not play along were killed.

Eventually, the “genocide” and other atrocity stories were debunked as propaganda after they had served their purpose, conjuring a justification for the war at the time. They had allowed NATO and its apologists to claim the war – though “perhaps” illegal – was a moral and legitimate affair. But there should be no doubt, it was neither.

**c) Unjust**

Many Kosovo Albanians returned to Yugoslavia after the intervention from NATO, only to proceed to cleanse it systematically of everyone else. Jews, Serbs, Roma, Turks, Ashkali, Gorani, no community was safe from KLA terror, not even the Albanians themselves. Those suspected of “collaborating” were brutally murdered, often with entire families

According to the Catholic doctrine of “just war”, a war of aggression cannot be just. The use of arms must not produce evils and disorders graver than the evil to be eliminated.

The evil conjured by NATO’s and KLA’s propaganda machine was indeed grave, but it was *not real*. In contrast, what took place after the war – i.e., under the NATO/KLA occupation – is amply documented. At the beginning of NATO’s aggression, there were fewer dead, fewer refugees, less destruction, and more order than at any time since the beginning of the occupation. NATO has replaced a *fabricated*evil with a very real evil of its own.

**2. The liberated Kosovo is a desolate hellhole.**

Six years to the day since NATO aircraft began their onslaught, Kosovo is a chauvinistic, desolate hellhole. Serbian lives, property, culture, and heritage been systematically destroyed, often right before the eyes of NATO “peacekeepers.” Through it all, Imperial officials, Albanian lobbyists, and various presstitutes have been working overtime to paint a canvas that would somehow cover up the true horror of occupation.

Their “liberated” Kosovo represents everything that is wrong about the world we live in. It stands as a monument to the power of lies, the successful murder of law, and the triumph of might over justice. Such a monument *must* be torn down, or else the entire world may end up looking like Kosovo sometime down the line. If that’s what the people in “liberal Western democracies” are willing to see happen, then their civilization is well and truly gone

**B. NATO is used to protect the wealth of the global 1 percent super class**

Fears of inequality-rebellions and other forms of unrest motivate NATO’s global agenda in the war on terror. 44

NATO is a tool which was created for the transnational corporate class to maintain wealth concentration and power in the world.

Dennis Loo described the relationship between those who dominate and monopolize society, and those who protect this dominating sector, when he wrote

In *‘*Globalization and the Demolition of Society’ the following:

“The bottom line, the fundamental division of our society, is between, on the one hand, those whose interests rest on the dominance and the drive for monopolizing the society and planet’s resources and, on the other hand, those whose interests lie in the husbanding of those resources for the good of the whole rather than the part.”45

**(i) NATO has become the police force for the transnational corporate class.**

NATO has set itself the goal to operate anywhere in the world by 2020.

 The Chicago 2012 NATO Summit Declaration reads:

“As Alliance leaders, we are determined to ensure that NATO retains and develops the capabilities necessary to perform its essential core tasks collective defense, crisis management and cooperative security—and thereby to play an essential role promoting security in the world. We must meet this responsibility while dealing with an acute financial crisis and responding to evolving geo-strategic challenges. NATO allows us to achieve greater security than any one Ally could attain acting alone.

We confirm the continued importance of a strong transatlantic link and Alliance solidarity as well as the significance of sharing responsibilities, roles, and risks to meet the challenges North-American and European Allies face together . . . we have confidently set ourselves the goal of NATO Forces 2020: modern, tightly connected forces equipped, trained, exercised and commanded so that they can operate together and with partners in any environment.46

**(ii) The shift from the social welfare state to the social control (police) state**

As the transnational corporate class more fully emerged in the 1980’s, coinciding with the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), NATO began broader operations. NATO first ventured into the Balkans, where it remains, and then moved into Afghanistan. NATO started a training mission in Iraq in 2005, has recently conducted operations in Libya, and, as of July 2012, is considering military action in Syria.

It has become clear that the super class uses NATO for its global security. This is part of an expanding strategy of United States military domination around the world, whereby the US/NATO military-industrial-media empire operates in service to the transnational corporate class for the protection of international capital anywhere in the world.47

Sociologists William Robinson and Jerry Harris anticipated this situation in 2000, when they described “a shift from the social welfare state to the social control (police) state replete with the dramatic expansion of public and private security forces, the mass incarceration of the excluded populations (disproportionately minorities), new forms of social apartheid . . . and anti-immigrant legislation.”48

The shift from the social welfare state to the social control (police) state continues as President Obama proceeds with the police state agendas of his executive predecessors, George W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George H. W. Bush; and the long-range global dominance agenda of the super class is clearly visible as US/NATO military forces are used to discourage resisting states and maintain internal police repression, in service of the capitalist system’s orderly maintenance.

**(iii) NATO is a law unto itself.**

Andrew Kollin described the nature of NATO in his book ‘State Power and Democracy’ as follows:

“There is an Orwellian dimension to the Administration’s (Bush and later Obama) perspective, it chose to disregard the law, instead creating decrees to legitimate illegal actions, giving itself permission to act without any semblances of power sharing as required by the Constitution or international law.” 49

NATO creates resolutions which offer it the power to act in whichever way it chooses to make war against whoever it chooses. It has forced other countries into accepting these resolutions through pressure, lies and threats. The United Nations steps outside the NATO mandate and breaks international law.

**1. The will of the international community is ignored when NATO manipulates the UN Security Council**

The United Nations Security Council decisions are portrayed as “the will of the international community,” and Security Council action in support of a national agenda confers moral authority upon that agenda. For this reason it is crucial to understand the tactics by which United Nations Security Council independence is frequently usurped, and the methods of coercion, intimidation and bribery used to extort approval from reluctant members of the Security Council, or from those members adamantly opposed to a particular course of action.

**2. Resolutions are formulated to enforce human atrocities**

**a) Resolution 678**

The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 678, which authorized the use of “all necessary means” to end the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait twenty-two years ago, and “approved” the launch of the first United Nations supported Persian Gulf War. Former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who had witnessed the devastating consequences of that war’s saturation bombing of Baghdad, stated that: “The United Nations, which was created “to prevent the scourge of war,” has become an instrument of war.”

Since 1991, the United Nations Security Council has often been referred to as “an arm of the Pentagon,” or “an annex of the United States State Department.”

**(b) Resolution 678 violates the Hague Convention**

**Article 22 with regard to “all necessary means”.**

Article 22 of the Hague convention specifically declares the use of “all necessary means” illegal.

**Articles with regards to the prohibiting of genocide.**

Resolution 678 violates the Hague convention’s articles 25 and 27, and violates Articles 1, 2a, 2b and article IIIc of the Convention Prohibiting Genocide.

The United Nations investigator Marti Ahtisaari disclosed that coalition bombing had caused “near-apocalyptic damage, destroying the economic infrastructure necessary to support human life in Iraq,” and warning “the Iraqi people may soon face a further imminent catastrophe, which could include epidemic and famine, if massive life-supporting needs are not met.” The July 15 report of the United Nations Humanitarian Mission to Iraq, submitted by Sadruddin Aga Khan, states that: “The aftermath of the Persian Gulf war of January and February 1991 presented a compelling spectacle of suffering and devastation to the international community. The tragic consequences of conflict, the untold loss of life and destruction, were compounded by massive displacements of ill-prepared populations, by ecological disasters of unprecedented magnitude, by the collapse of the structures that sustain life in today’s human societies…..It is evident that for large numbers of the people of Iraq, every passing month brings closer the brink of calamity. As usual, it is the poor, the children, the widowed and the elderly, the most vulnerable amongst the population, who are the first to suffer.”

**c) Countries who have called for resolutions to be based on peaceful solutions have been lied to.**

On the 25th of September 1990, the Colombian Foreign Minister referred to the deceit by the Security Council to pressure countries into accepting resolutions which justified military confrontation against humans, when he stated the following:

“We wish, above all to appeal for peace and reflection…concerned as we are that any military confrontation would be a tragedy which we would regret for the rest of our lives.”

The following day the Colombian Ambassador stated: “We hoped that a draft resolution along these lines could be submitted to the Council with our co-sponsorship in the next few days. The very next day we submitted a draft resolution, along with Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen, developing the remarks made by our Foreign Minister the day before. But the truth is that the very next day, too, all kinds of pressure began to be exercised to induce us to forget about our text…What is more, we were given to understand that our draft did not have the approval of the Secretary-General. That did not prove to be the case…Last week, in order to arrive at the final text of what is now Resolution 674, intensive consultations took place that left us hurt and frustrated and wondering about the way the Security Council operates. My delegation is not making any judgement about these procedures. We ask everyone here to do so, from the depths of his soul, keeping in mind the future of the United Nations and of the world, which is all that really matters.”

**d) Resolutions are formulated and passed, one after the other in haste by the Security Council, to justify the military action which enrich the super class**

Several months prior to the vote, on the 25th of September 1990, Mr. Abu Hassan, Foreign Minister of Malaysia stated before the Security Council:

“We cannot but feel perturbed over the headlong rush, moving from one resolution to another in a period of seven weeks. The question may be asked whether enough time is given for each resolution to take effect. Are we moving at this speed to make sanctions effective, or are we readying ourselves early for a situation where we will conclude that sanctions are not effective and that other measures must therefore be taken? Malaysia will not accept the latter course being applied. We do not accept that war is inevitable….Malaysia believes our sense of uneasiness is shared by many outside the Council and that the Council should take stock of where it is going. Malaysia, as a principle, is averse to the involvement of the armed forces of major powers in any region…As a non-aligned member and coming from a region which has been a casualty of the battles and wars fought by armies of major powers, we fear the consequences of a long term presence of military forces of major powers.”

**e) Countries who oppose Resolutions are penalised.**

In 1990, only two countries in the United Nations Security Council opposed the passage of Resolution 678, and when Yemen cast one of these votes, the United States Ambassador brazenly threatened him: “That will be the most expensive vote you ever cast,” and the United States immediately cut off 70 million dollars in aid to Yemen.

Despite consistent determined opposition to military action expressed by Colombia and Malaysia during the months prior to the 16th of January 1991, the United States Secretary of State James Baker was determined to force these two non-permanent members of the Security Council to support the war, regardless of their convictions. Baker made a whirlwind tour to accomplish this, and told the Columbian President that his Ambassador was “going crazy with these peace initiatives, and must be stopped.” This was accompanied by the usual threat of cut-off of aid. Baker pursued the Malaysian Foreign Minister to his hotel in Tokyo, and succeeded in forcing him to reverse his position, and vote in favour of military action against Iraq. Again similar tactics were used, again successfully.

**f) Countries who have called for peaceful resolutions have been ignored.**

During the weeks proceeding the 16th of January 1991, the President of Algeria had travelled throughout the Middle East speaking to leaders in Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Iraq and Iran. He also spoke twice with the advisor for King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Highly placed diplomatic sources accredited to the United Nations confirmed that the agreements the Algerian President obtained from the leaders of each country would have led to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in compliance with the United Nations requirements. The final meeting was to be held with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. At the last moment the King refused to meet with the Algerian President, and denied him a visa to enter Saudi Arabia, claiming that he “needed more time.” According to a highly placed diplomatic source, “Washington did not want this meeting.”

**g) The United States violated the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/C.1/45/L.38)**

On the 17th of January 1991, President Bush stated his goal as the liberation of Kuwait, not the conquest of Iraq, additionally claiming that “we are determined to knock out Saddam Hussein’s nuclear bomb potential. We will also destroy his chemical weapons facilities.” With this, the United States placed itself in violation of a United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/C.1/45/L.38) “prohibiting attacks on nuclear facilities.” Attempts to enforce the resolution were met by threats from the United States and Egyptian authorities, advising that such efforts be dropped.

**h) Lies used to justify wars have undermined the credibility of NATO**

The failure of the administration of George W. Bush to obtain United Nations Security Council support for the “Shock and Awe” bombing attack on Iraq in 2003, seriously undermined both the credibility and the morale of the operation, and weakened Bush’s popularity to the point where he became the object of ridicule, his “mission accomplished” posturing mocked, and it was in part the conspicuous and disastrous result of that war, and the exposure of the lies used to justify the war, that became a major factor in the successful presidential campaign of Barack Obama.

**i) The United Nations draft resolutions which violate the NATO mandate**

**(i) Punitive measures against Syria**

On the 4th of October 2011, the United Nations Security Council draft resolution S/2011/612, which sought Security Council approval for punitive measures against Syria, was defeated by the vetoes cast by Russia and China.

**(ii) No-fly zone used to attack Libya civilians to support its opposition**

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa were outraged that Resolution 1973, authorizing a no-fly zone in Libya for the exclusive purpose of protecting civilians, morphed into promiscuous attacks on Libya by NATO, and blatant NATO support of the Libyan opposition, in gross violations of NATO’s mandate.

Former Chairman of the Arab League, Amre Moussa, had called an emergency meeting of the Arab League, and stated: “What is happening in Libya differs from the aim of imposing a no-fly zone, and what we want is the protection of civilians, and not the bombardment of more civilians.”

**(iii) The extrajudicial murder of the Libyan president and regime change violated international law**

Resolution 1973 culminated, in violation of its mandate, in “regime change” and the extrajudicial murder of Omar Khadafy, the Libyan president, resulting, ultimately in innumerable violations of international law that could be traced to the blessing given by the United Nations to Security Council Resolution 1973.

**3. NATO is a law unto itself.**

**(i) The international community is alarmed at the interpretation of the Security Council resolutions as models for future actions which perpetrate atrocities against human beings**

In explanation of the veto cast by Russia on the 4th of October 2011, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation stated:

“The situation in Syria cannot be considered in the Council separately from the Libyan experience. The international community is alarmed by statements that compliance with the Security Council resolution on Libya in the NATO interpretation is a model for the future action of NATO in implementing the responsibility to protect….The demand for a quick cease-fire turned into a full-fledged civil war, the humanitarian, social, economic and military consequences of which transcend Libyan borders. The situation in connection with the no-fly zone has morphed into the bombing of oil refineries, television stations and other civilian sites. The arms embargo has morphed into a naval blockade in Western Libya; including a blockade of humanitarian goods….With respect to Syria …the continuation of this tragedy cannot be blamed only on the harsh actions of the authorities. Recent events convincingly show that the radical opposition no longer hides its extremist bent and is relying on terrorist tactics, hoping for foreign sponsors and acting outside of the law. Armed groups supported by smuggling and other illegal activities are providing supplies, taking over land, and killing and perpetrating atrocities against people who comply with the law-enforcement authorities.”

**(ii) The international community is forced to support the United States NATO campaigns**

The Russian-Chinese veto which defeated draft resolution 612 sparked off the beginning of the stealthy and not so stealthy United States/NATO campaign to force the Security Council to support its agenda to subjugate and impose regime change in Syria . Relentless pressure on Russia and China to reverse their position ensued.

Soon thereafter, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and 17 other states co-sponsored a resolution which was submitted to the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee, condemning the Syrian authorities for human rights violations. This resolution at no point referred to gross human rights violations committed by the Syrian opposition in what was swiftly becoming a civil war. It was far easier and more expeditious to get a resolution condemning the Syrian authorities adopted by the General Assembly, where many smaller, weaker countries would be more accessible to various forms of influence, than would be the case in the Security Council. Once adopted, the General Assembly Third Committee Resolution could be used to pressure, and if necessary bludgeon or blackmail members of the Security Council perceived as recalcitrant by the United States/NATO powers. The Resolution entitled “Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic” (A/66/462/Add.3) was adopted on December 19th by a vote of 133 in favour, 54 opposed or abstaining. The extreme pressure on Russia and China continued throughout December, when Russia held the Presidency of the Security Council.

**(iii) The Security Council are influenced by unexpected briefings which do not reveal all the facts to support the acceptance of Resolutions**

Eleven days before the vote for the Resolution entitled “Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic” was to be taken by the international community, an arrangement was made for the Security Council to be briefed on Syria by the Commissioner of Human Rights. It was reported to have been a fortuitous coincidence that the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights, Mrs. Navi Pillay was in New York on the 8th of December 2011, when the French Ambassador, Gerard Araud urged that she “drop by” and brief the Security Council on Syria.

To note that there have been serious questions rose about Mrs. Pillay exceeding the mandate of her office, and allowing her office to be politicized. There have also been doubts about her impartiality. There were questions raised about whether her coincidental presence in New York warranted her visit to the Security Council, and whether she was welcomed unanimously by all Council members. Suddenly a large number of reporters swarmed toward the Security Council after a “Procedural Vote” was announced. The fact that the “procedural vote” did not occur, gives the impression that the call for the procedural vote by the French Ambassador was a threat to embarrass Russia and China, and force an audience for Mrs. Pillay at the Security Council.

To provide balance, the Chinese Ambassador urged that the issue of Palestine also be considered, and the briefing focuses to be on urgent problems and serious human rights violations in the Middle East, not exclusively Syria. There was such massive opposition by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany to inclusion of Palestine in Mrs. Pillay’s briefing that, although these Permanent Representatives insisted that they had not opposed the inclusion of Palestine at the briefing, they proceeded to state, incensed, that the inclusion of Palestine was a “red herring,” and an attempt to distract attention from the problems in Syria.

The Russian Ambassador, President of the Security Council, when asked whether he had encountered opposition to the inclusion of Palestine in the briefing replied: “What opposed means may turn into something of a linguistic discussion…I saw every trick in the book being thrown at me, short of trying to strangle the President of the Security Council.”

The Russian Ambassador made a statement to the press regarding the absurdity of this imbroglio at the Security Council: “in some science fiction there was this little poem. It is difficult to translate poems from Russian into English, but it went something like this: This morning a rocket was launched. It is flying sixteen times the speed of light, so it will reach its destination at 6PM…yesterday.”

**(iv) The source of information from which the Council President and the** **United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights relay facts to the international community is questionable.**

Following the closed briefing Mrs. Pillay, in her position as the United States High Commissioner of Human Rights, delivered to the Security Council, she spoke briefly to the press, alleging that as of December 12th, there were 5,000 people dead in Syria, including 300 children, thousands of people in detention, torture had occurred, and she had recommended that the Syrian authorities be referred to the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity. At no point did Mrs. Pillay identify the source of her information. Then the French, British, Portuguese and American representatives spoke to the press, reiterating that it was “unconscionable that the Security Council did not take action” and “unbearable that the Council is forced to remain silent” in view of Mrs. Pillay’s horrifying disclosures.”

Mrs. Pillay left without advising the writer of this article the source of her information.

The British Permanent Representative, Mark Lyall Grant revealed to the writer that the source of Mrs. Pillay’s information on horrific details in Syria was 233 defecting members of the military. Leaving aside the various possible motivations defecting members of the military might have for distorting information, Mrs. Pillay’s failure to provide any information about possible violent acts committed by the opposition, and her exclusive focus upon violence committed by the government raises extremely serious questions about her objectivity, and the propriety and legality of her giving the imprimatur of her office to one side in what is essentially a civil war. Mrs. Pillay maintained that she had no access to Syria. She was therefore unable to interview a credible cross-section of witnesses to provide an accurate report of violence by the Syrian government.

The Council President reminded the press that on August 3rd there were reports that the Syrian navy fired at the opposition. However, Russian witnesses residing in Syria repudiated these reports. No subsequent mention was made of this discrepancy, nor did Mrs. Pillay at any time investigate the reports by the Russian witnesses disputing allegations against the Syrian navy.

**(v) The full extent of human atrocities suffered during NATO intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries are hidden from the public**

On the 18th of December 2011, the New York Times reported horrific civilian deaths as a result of NATO strikes on Libya. On the 19th of December 2011, the United nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon initially denied these reports. That afternoon, at a stake-out the Council President stated that NATO’s claim of zero civilian casualties was cruel and cynical. NATO was evidently reluctant or incapable of effectively investigating the results of the 7,700 bombs or missiles it dropped on Libya.

The New York Times referred to the damages caused by the airstrike of NATO on Libya as follows:

“An on-the-ground examination by The New York Times of airstrike sites across Libya – including interviews with survivors, doctors and witnesses, and the collection of munitions remnants, medical reports, death certificates and photographs – found credible accounts of dozens of civilians killed by NATO in many distinct attacks. The victims, including at least 29 women or children often had been asleep in homes when the ordnance hit….By NATO’s telling during the war, and in statements since sorties ended on October 31, the alliance-led operation was nearly flawless – a model air war that used high technology, meticulous planning and restraint to protect civilians from Colonel Qaddafi’s troops, which was the alliance’s mandate. ‘We have carried out this operation very carefully, without confirmed civilian casualties, the Secretary-General of NATO, Anders Fogh Rasmussen said in November.’ The Security Council President stated that the United Nations should help in investigating civilian casualties if NATO cannot do this on its own.”

While the Security Council President had stated on the 9th of December 2011 that pressures on him by the United States, United Kingdom, France and Germany within the Security Council had ‘stopped short of strangling him,’ on the 16th of December 2011 a media advisory was sent to the United Nations press corps by Fehmi Khairullah of the “Syria First Coalition,” a United States based organization, (the source of whose funding is unclear)…..announcing Syrian Day of Rage, stating: “Syrian Regime is killing his own people with support of the Russian Federation to the Criminal Syrian Regime.” The media advisory announced demonstrations “to protest the Russian Support of the Criminal Syrian Regime,” held Friday, the 16th of December 2011 from 3PM till 5PM at the Russian Mission to the United Nations, 136 East 67 Street, New York 10065, demonstrators to include “outraged Syrians Gathering to Condemn the Continuous Russian Support to the Syrian Criminal Regime.”

Pressure on the President of the United Nations Security Council within the Security Council itself, which, in his words ‘stopped just short of strangulation,’ was augmented by demonstrations by ‘Syria First Coalition’ outside the Russian Mission to the United Nations, including a letter addressed to the Russian Ambassador, accusing: “Your veto in the United Nations not only supports the murderous regime, but also blocks any humanitarian aid to the desperate people of Syria, who are freezing cold, starving, scared and out of medical supplies.” The letter’s statistic of 5,078 Syrians killed does not mention that this includes the 1,000 Syrian government official killed by the opposition, a figure admitted even by Mrs. Navi Pillay, the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights.

By the 22nd of December 2012, at the Security Council stake-out, the Council President was forced to defend his inclusion on the December Security Council agenda of discussion the human rights violations of the Palestinian people, and the crucial matter of Libyan civilians killed by NATO strikes. The United States/NATO group had demanded that only the matter of Syria be included on the Security Council agenda.

United States Ambassador Susan Rice, outraged that the Security Council had focused on the deaths of 70 Libyan civilians as a result of the United States/NATO bombing of Libya, declared: “Welcome to the bombast. I was recently in Libya, and the Libyan people expressed overwhelming gratitude for NATO’s help.” It appears that Ambassador Rice neglected to meet Mustafa Naji al Morabit, among many other victims of NATO airstrikes. According to the New York Times, “On August 4th a bomb roared down in the early morning quiet and slammed into their concrete home causing its front to buckle. Mr. Morabit’s wife Eptisam Ali al-Barbar died of a crushed skull. Two of their sons, Mohammed, 6, and Moataz, 3 were killed too. Three toes on the left foot of Fatima Umar Mansour, Mr. Morabit’s mother, were severed, her lower left leg was snapped.”

“On August 8th, four days after destroying the Morabit home, NATO hit buildings occupied by civilians again, this time in Majer, according to survivors, doctors and independent investigators. The strikes were NATO’s bloodiest known accidents in the war. The attack began with a series of 500-pound laser-guided bombs, called GBU-12s, ordnance remnants suggest. The first house, owned by Ali Hamid Gafez, 61 was crowded with Mr. Gafez’s relatives, who had been dislocated by the war, he and his neighbours said. The bomb destroyed the second floor and much of the first. Five women and seven children were killed; several more people were wounded, including Mr. Gafez’s wife whose lower left leg had to be amputated, the doctor who performed the procedure said. Several minutes after the first strikes, as neighbours rushed to dig for victims, another bomb struck. The blast killed 18 civilians, both families said…The initial findings on the Majer strikes, part of the United Nations investigation into actions by all sides in Libya that harmed civilians, have raised questions about the legality of the attack under international humanitarian law, according to an official familiar with the investigation.”

On the 23rd of December 2011, the Security Council President held a press conference at which he described Ambassador Rice’s ‘unusually explosive rhetoric,’ and fury at the Russian Ambassador’s discussion of Libyan civilians slaughtered by NATO airstrikes. He stated that it was necessary to address Ambassador Rice’s outburst which “drowned in expletives.” He quoted Ambassador Rice’s accusations from the day before on the 22nd of December of “bombast, bogus claims, a cheap stunt, duplicitous, redundant and superfluous” all expletives used by Ambassador Rice in referring to the Russian Ambassador’s discussion of Libyan civilian victims of NATO bombardment. The Russian Ambassador then remarked: “You cannot beat a Stanford education, can you?”

**(vi) The Security Council does not call for the investigations of its civilian victims**

The Russian Ambassador stated that within the Security Council there had been no call for investigation into the Libyan civilian victims of NATO bombardment, and the issue had been entirely ignored. He also reminded the press that President Obama had stated he wanted dialogue with the United Nations and the Security Council. He added, in that case he suggests that the “Stanford Dictionary of Expletives be replaced by something more Victorian.”

**(vii) NATO alters and deletes draft resolutions made by countries other than the United States**

On the 23rd of December 2012, the Russian Federation had submitted its third draft resolution on Syria, and stated at 11am that morning that “we will not drop references to violence caused by the extreme opposition and will not call for sanctions or an arms embargo, since in Libya the arms embargo blocked weapons to the government, but the opposition illegally received massive arms supplies from many sources”.

The fate of the third draft resolution submitted by Russia was still undetermined at the time of this writing, the changes and deletions required by the United States/NATO countries transform this resolution into something unrecognizable, precisely the opposite to its original intent. Its current form includes:

* “Emphasizing the need to resolve the current crisis in Syria peacefully, and stressing that nothing in this resolution compels states to take measures or actions exceeding the scope of this resolution including the use of force or threat of force” (United Kingdom)

Deleted from the original Russian draft resolution have been the words: “Ruling out any military intervention from outside.”

* “Demands the Syrian government to meet its responsibility to protect its population, to immediately put an end to attacks against those exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and to fully comply with its obligations under applicable international law.”

Deleted from the original Russian draft resolution have been the words: “Demands that the armed opposition groups of Syrian opposition stop violence, human rights violations and terror attacks against civilians, state institutions, army and law enforcement personnel and members of their families.”

Also deleted from the original Russian draft resolution:

* “Urges the Syrian opposition leaders to dissociate themselves from extremists, to accept the League of Arab States initiative and to engage without preconditions in substantial and in-depth dialogue with the Syrian authorities on ways of reforming the Syrian authorities”;
* “Decides that nothing in this resolution shall be interpreted as an authorization of any sort of military interference in Syria by anyone.”

The United States have required the action to be included to the third resolution:

* A travel ban/asset freeze on 19 named Syrian officials;
* An Asset freeze on government of Syria, including Central Bank Syria and Syrian Commercial bank;
* A ban on governmental trade transactions with Syria, except for strategic commodities affecting the Syrian people;
* A ban of flights to/from Syria; and
* An Arms embargo (US/UK).

**(viii) There is a breakdown of working relationships between the Security Council members**

In response to a question about the breakdown of working relationships between the Permanent Five Security Council members in an atmosphere of acrimony at the Security Council, the Russian Ambassador also brought attention to the following points which will harm the ability of the Security Council to work:

* He is worried that the Security Council is not moving in a good direction;
* There are members who are inflexible, who demand that ‘things must be done in their own way and no other way,’ no other views are entertained;
* There are members who must have what they demand immediately;
* The Security Council action to end violence in Syria should under no circumstances be an ‘auxiliary of regime-change policy,’ as Security Council Resolution 1973 on Libya had proved to be;
* Regime change engineered and forced from outside the country is “inevitably destructive, causing bloodshed, and the Security Council and the United Nations should have nothing to do with that.

**4. United States funding and involvement in destabilizing independent governments**

United States funding and involvement in destabilizing independent governments throughout the world follows a similar pattern throughout its long history, from the destabilization and overthrow of the democratically elected government of Mossadegh in Iran in 1953, to the destabilization and overthrow of a long succession of democratically elected presidents: Arbenz in Guatemala, Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic, Goulart in Brazil, Sukarno in Indonesia, and Allende in Chile (where Kissinger famously declared: ‘We cannot permit Chile to go communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people’). In all cases these democratically elected governments independent of United States corporate control, were replaced by military dictatorships which institutionalized torture, and placed their nations’ economies under control of United States based multi-national corporations, impoverishing their own citizens.

**a) The overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran with CIA funding for Muslim Brotherhood**

The overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran is described in detail by Robert Dreyfus in “Devil’s Game: How the United States Helped Unleash Fundamentalist Islam”50:

“Mossadegh pushed through the nationalization of Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC). It was a catastrophic blow to England …APOC was the pride and joy of Britain’s imperial assets. Mossadegh instantly became a hated man in London. The story of the coup, run jointly by the CIA and M16 has been told many times. Almost never reported, however, is the fact that the two intelligence agencies worked closely with Iran’s clergy, the ulema, to weaken and ultimately overthrow Mossadegh.

A critical role was played by street mobs, bought and paid for by the Central Intelligence Agency and mobilized by rabble rousers tied to the ulema, who demanded the ouster of Prime Minister Mossadegh and the return of the Shah.

Ayatollah Kashani, the Chief representative of the Moslem Brotherhood in Iran, was a central figure in the campaign.”

b) **The overthrow of Colonel Qaddafi in Libya with United States funding for Muslim Brotherhood**

On the 17th of March 17 2010, Resolution 1973 on Libya was adopted by the United Nations Security Council, and NATO bombardment of Libya immediately followed. The very next day, March 18th, anti-government demonstrations began in Syria. On the 18th of April 2010, the front page of The Washington Post reported:

“U.S. Provides Secret Backing to Syrian Opposition. Leaked Cables Reveal Funding. “The State Department has secretly financed Syrian political opposition groups and related projects, including a satellite TV channel that beams anti-government programming into the country…Barada TV is closely affiliated with the Movement for Justice and Development, a London-based network of Syrian exiles. Classified US diplomatic cables show that the State Department has funnelled as much as $6 million to the group to operate the satellite channel and finance other activities inside Syria…The leaders of Movement for Justice and Development are former members of the Muslim Brotherhood…. Several US diplomatic cables from the embassy in Damascus reveal that the Syrian exiles received money from a State Department program called the ‘Middle East Partnership Initiative.’ According to the cables, the State Department funnelled money to the exile group via the Democracy Council, a Los Angeles based non-profit. According to its website, the council sponsors projects in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America to promote the ‘fundamental elements of stable societies.’ The council’s founder and president, James Prince is a former Congressional staff member and investment adviser for Price Waterhouse Cooper…Edgar Vasquez, a State Department spokesman said the Middle East Partnership Initiative has allocated 7.5 million for Syrian programs since 2005. A cable from the embassy in Damascus, however, pegged a much higher total – about $12 million between 2005 and 2010.”

5. **NATO Expansion: Threat to World Peace**

**a) NATO allies train and arm rebels.**

The current pattern emerging in the Middle East portends ominous developments within a trajectory that is becoming evident. United Nations Security Council authorization of “all necessary measures” in Resolution 1973 against the Libyan government gave license for impermissible imperial aggression and bloodshed: The New York Times reported on August 21, 2011:

“Coordination between NATO and the rebels, and among the loosely organized rebel groups themselves had become more sophisticated and lethal in recent weeks, even though NATO’s mandate had been merely to protect civilians, not to take sides in the conflict…at the same time, Britain, France and other nations deployed special forces on the ground inside Libya to help train and arm the rebels.”

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is undertaking a dangerous and provocative global expansion that threatens the peace of the world, a distinguished Canadian geopolitical analyst Mahdi Darius Nazemroaya writes in a new book, from which we take the following facts:

* By the time NATO started its war on Libya in March, 2011, it was conducting operations in the Atlantic, Arctic and Indian oceans, the Mediterranean and Red seas, and the Gulf of Aden, as well as in countries on four continents that included Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, and the former Yugoslavia.

As part of these adventures, the US and its NATO allies have lowered “a new iron curtain” from the Baltic to the Aegean to castrate and contain the European core of Russia and its allies in Eastern Europe. Sergey Markov, co-chair of the National Strategic Council of Russia, described the 2008 war between Georgia and South Ossetia as being, in effect, “a US attack on Russia.”

NATO expansion is not just limited to Europe, but is in pursuit of a worldwide capability to expand Washington’s empire under a global confederacy,” writes distinguished Canadian sociologist Nazemroaya in ‘The Globalization of NATO’(Clarity Press). He offers the following warnings with regards to this expansion:

* The expansion will eventually lead to East Asia and the borders of the Chinese where the United States has been waging a shadow war to box China in and checkmate it.
* The US and NATO have literally authorized themselves to go to war anywhere in the world.
* The 2010 Strategic Concept of NATO, which was drafted by a committee chaired by Madeleine Albright and vice-chaired by former Royal Dutch Shell CEO Jeroen van der Veer, also asserts the legitimacy of whatever actions NATO members take to secure energy sources as the US and NATO look towards securing all the world’s energy hubs.
* NATO’s nuclear strike posture has become more aggressive.
* NATO has violated Articles 1 and 2 of the Non-Proliferation Treaty because the Pentagon has a NATO nuclear weapons sharing program.

Through its continued construction of nuclear weapons the US is the cause for the development of Russian and Chinese nuclear weapons because Moscow strongly believes its nukes “are what have stood in the way of US attempts to pummel Russia.

Russia has copied the adoption of the US/ NATO pre-emptive nuclear attack doctrine.

He goes on to say, “Washington has made it categorically clear that it could attack Iran and North Korea with nukes.” Nazemroaya notes the Obama administration says it will not honor NPT’s provisions barring a nuclear attack on certain non-nuclear states, “meaning Iran and North Korea.” Obama says those two countries aren’t complying with the NPT.

“This was a fallacious claim,” Nazemroaya continues, as in the case of the Iranians, the IAEA “has repeatedly reported that it has not found any evidence that Tehran has a nuclear weapons program and is in breach of NPT.” And North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003.

**6. NATO is an international military-political formation**.

In addition to detailing expansion plans in Europe, Asia and Africa ad seriatim, NATO has announced that it is now an international military-political formation.

In Lisbon, Obama and his fellow heads of state agreed that:

“We, the political leaders of NATO, are determined to continue renewal of our Alliance so that it is fit for purpose in addressing the 21st Century security challenges. We are firmly committed to preserve its effectiveness as the globe’s most successful political-military Alliance.”

The world’s only military bloc does not protect Europe from chimerical missile and nuclear threats or from concerns better addressed by its respective members’ judiciary, internal security forces and environmental, immigration, energy, public health and weather ministries and departments. It rather employs the European continent as a base of operations for military deployments and campaigns most everywhere else.

**Footnote 1:** **War as a “Humanitarian Endeavour”: NATO’s Libya ‘hope’ strategy is bombing**

“We are now in the 84th day of the bombing campaign that the United Nations Security Council authorized to enforce a no-fly zone over Libya in a bid to protect civilians from Moammar Gadhafi’s forces. In a bizarre development, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has said it will extend the campaign for 90 days, surely a first in the history of war when one side “extends the contract” for a set period. This presumably occurred because NATO’s strategy is still based on the flimsy hope that Colonel Gadhafi will see the error of his ways and capitulate before his surroundings and his supporters are bombed back to the Stone Age.

NATO’s obsession with its strategy of hope was tried once before in 1999, with the bombing of Serbia and the breakaway province of Kosovo. A myth that the 78-day bombing campaign persuaded Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic to withdraw his forces from Kosovo continues to grow despite overwhelming facts to the contrary.

Before that war – and contributing to its start – the international community gathered in Rambouillet, France, and, on March 18, 1999, produced an accord that spelled out a peace plan to deal with the armed insurrection by the Kosovo Liberation Army (designated at the time by the CIA as a terrorist organization).

Unfortunately – but intentionally – the accord contained two poison pills that Mr. Milosevic could never accept, making war or at least the allied bombing of a sovereign state inevitable. The first pill demanded that NATO have freedom of movement throughout the entire land, sea and airspace of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In other words, NATO would have the right to park its tanks around Mr. Milosevic’s downtown office in Belgrade. The other pill required that a referendum be held within three years to determine the will of those citizens living in Kosovo regarding independence. The fact that Kosovo’s population was overwhelmingly Albanian Muslim guaranteed that the outcome of any such referendum would be a vote for independence and the loss of the Serbian nation’s historic heart.

Mr. Milosevic refused to sign the accord, and NATO began bombing Serbia on March 24, 1999, without a Security Council resolution, citing a “humanitarian emergency” – a decision still widely challenged by many international legal scholars. NATO said it would take only a few days of bombing to persuade Mr. Milosevic to withdraw his forces from Kosovo.

As the weeks dragged on, NATO’s strategy of hope appeared to be in serious trouble. Its aircraft, incapable of destroying to any significant degree the Serbian military’s personnel and equipment, had turned to bombing fixed infrastructure: bridges, roads, factories, refineries, TV stations. As in all wars conducted from thousands of feet above the target, mistakes were made and civilians were killed. In one town I visited during the campaign, a medical clinic and a 10-storey apartment building had been demolished, with no “legitimate” targets anywhere to be seen.

With no indication that Mr. Milosevic was going to give in, diplomacy was given a long overdue chance. Led by Russian envoy Vitaly Churkin, Mr. Milosevic was told that, if he withdrew from Kosovo, the two poison pills would be removed from the Rambouillet accord. Within days, Mr. Milosevic agreed.

Myth buster: Diplomacy, not bombing, played the key role in bringing a punitive bombing campaign based on hope to an end.

The same solution should be pursued in the case of Libya. The main obstacle is the rebel leadership. The UN envoy to Libya has requested that the rebels call for a ceasefire, but they have steadfastly refused to do so until Col. Gadhafi is gone. NATO leaders are no longer demanding Col. Gadhafi’s removal as a prerequisite for stopping the bombing. So where do the rebels get off refusing to accede to a request from the very organization that authorized the bombing in the first place? They should be told in no uncertain terms that, if they’re not prepared to negotiate with Col. Gadhafi’s representatives, NATO’s support in the air and at sea will cease.

**Footnote 2: In-depth report: The “Allied Force” attack was not a “Merciful Angel” operation.**

In the early hours of March 24, 1999, NATO began the bombing of what was then the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For some reason, many in the targeted nation thought the name of the operation was “Merciful Angel.” In fact, the attack was code-named “Allied Force” – a cold, uninspired and perfectly descriptive moniker. For, however much NATO spokesmen and the cheerleading press spun, lied, and fabricated to show otherwise (unfortunately, with altogether too much success), there was nothing noble in NATO’s aims. It attacked Yugoslavia for the same reason then-Emperor Bill Clinton enjoyed a quickie in the Oval Office: because it could.

Most of the criticism of the 1999 war has focused on its conduct (targeting practices, effects, “collateral damage”) and consequences. But though the conduct of the war by NATO was atrocious and the consequences have been dire and criminal, none of that changes the fact that by its very nature and from the very beginning, NATO’s attack was a war of aggression: illegal, immoral, and unjust; not “unsuccessful” or “mishandled,” but just plain *wrong*.

**Illegal**

There is absolutely no question that the NATO attack in March 1999 was illegal. Article 2, section 4 of the UN Charter clearly says:

*“All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”*

Some NATO members tried to offer justification. London claimed the war was “justified” as a means of preventing a “humanitarian catastrophe,” but offered no legal grounds for such a claim. Paris tried to create a tenuous link with UNSC resolutions 1199 and 1203, which Belgrade was supposedly violating. However, NATO had deliberately bypassed the UN, rendering this argument moot.

Article 53 (Chapter VIII) of the UN Charter clearly says that:

*“The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But****no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council****.”*(Emphasis added)

Furthermore, Article 103 (Chapter XVI) asserts its primacy over any other regional agreement, so NATO’s actions would have been illegal under the UN Charter even if the Alliance had an obligation to act in Kosovo. Even NATO’s own charter – the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 – was violated by the act of war in March 1999:

*“Article 1*

*“The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and****to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations****. […]*

*“Article 7*

*“This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the****primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security****.”*(Emphasis added)

The attack violated other laws and treaties as well: the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 (violating the territorial integrity of a signatory state) and the 1980 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (using coercion to compel a state to sign a treaty – i.e., the Rambouillet ultimatum).

Yugoslavia had not attacked any NATO members, nor indeed threatened the security of any other country in the region; it was itself under an attack by a terrorist, irredentist organization. What NATO did on March 24, 1999 was an act of aggression, a crime against peace.

**Illegitimate**

Perfectly aware that the bombing was illegal, NATO leaders tried to create justifications for it after the fact. They quickly seized upon a mass exodus of Albanians from Kosovo, describing it as “ethnic cleansing” and even “genocide.” But as recent testimonies of Macedonian medical workers who took care of Albanian refugees suggest, the Western press was engaging in crude deceit, staging images of suffering refugees and peddling the most outrageous tall tales as unvarnished truth.

Stories abounded of mass murder, orchestrated expulsions, mass rapes, seizure of identity papers, even crematoria and mine shafts filled with dead bodies. Little or no evidence was offered – and not surprisingly, none found afterwards. The stories were part of a Big Lie, aimed to justify the intervention, concocted by professional propagandists, and delivered by the KLA-coached refugees. The KLA ran every camp in Macedonia and Albania, and there are credible allegations they organized the exodus in many instances. Albanians who did not play along were killed.

Eventually, the “genocide” and other atrocity stories were debunked as propaganda. But they had served their purpose, conjuring a justification for the war at the time. They had allowed NATO and its apologists to claim the war – though “perhaps” illegal – was a moral and legitimate affair. But there should be no doubt, it was neither.

**Unjust**

Even if one can somehow gloss over the illegal, illegitimate nature of the war and the lies it was based on, would the war still not be justified, if only because it led to the return of refugees? Well, *which* refugees? Certainly, many Kosovo Albanians – and quite a few from Albania, it appears – came back, only to proceed to cleanse it systematically of everyone else. Jews, Serbs, Roma, Turks, Ashkali, Gorani, no community was safe from KLA terror, not even the Albanians themselves. Those suspected of “collaborating” were brutally murdered, often with entire families.

According to the Catholic doctrine of “just war,” a war of aggression cannot be just. Even if one somehow fudges the issue, “the use of arms must not produce evils and disorders graver than the evil to be eliminated.”

The evil conjured by NATO’s and KLA’s propaganda machine was indeed grave. But it was *not real*. In contrast, what took place after the war – i.e., under the NATO/KLA occupation – is amply documented. At the beginning of NATO’s aggression, there were fewer dead, fewer refugees, less destruction, and more order than at any time since the beginning of the occupation. NATO has replaced a *fabricated*evil with a very real evil of its own.

**Monument to Evil**

What began six years ago may have been Albright’s War on Clinton’s watch, but both Albright and Clinton have been gone from office for what amounts to a political eternity. For four years now, the occupation of Kosovo has continued with the blessing – implicit or otherwise – of Emperor Bush II, who launched his own illegal war in Iraq. Kosovo is not a partisan, but an *imperial* issue; that is why there has been virtually no debate on it since the first missiles were fired.

Six years to the day since NATO aircraft began their onslaught, Kosovo is a chauvinistic, desolate hellhole. Serbian lives, property, culture, and heritage been systematically destroyed, often right before the eyes of NATO “peacekeepers.” Through it all, Imperial officials, Albanian lobbyists, and various presstitutes have been working overtime to paint a canvas that would somehow cover up the true horror of occupation.

Their “liberated” Kosovo represents everything that is wrong about the world we live in. It stands as a monument to the power of lies, the successful murder of law, and the triumph of might over justice. Such a monument *must* be torn down, or else the entire world may end up looking like Kosovo sometime down the line. If that’s what the people in “liberal Western democracies” are willing to see happen, then their civilization is well and truly gone.

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**Part 4. General interpretation of the influence the Crown has had on South Africa by Ivor Benson**

Recognition of the Crown may take various forms to South Africans, but it can be recognized by their common description of its influence on South Africa.

We quote an expert from the Journal of Historical Review by the South African journalist and political analyst, Ivor Benson. He wrote for the Daily Express and Daily Telegraph in London, and later was chief assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail. From 1964 to 1966 he served as Information Adviser to Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Mr. Benson has lectured on four continents. To note, the author based his knowledge upon the facts he had at hand in 1987. Please note that the content of this article is only a part of the bigger picture, which has become clearer since 1987 and 2012. The analysis of Ivor Benson reads as follows:

Paper Presented to the Seventh International Revisionist Conference.

The main argument which I seek to establish in this paper falls into three parts and can be summarized as follows:

*The history of South Africa, since shortly before the beginning of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899, epitomizes the history of the world over the same period.*

*The world revolutionary movement which was to precipitate a century of conflict had its first clearly visible debut in South Africa, and*

*The Anglo-Boer War marked the beginning of the end of the British political emporium and the beginning of an entirely new kind of emporium, that of international finance-capitalism.*

 *We must, therefore, expect to find in the history of South Africa all the distinguishing features of conflict in most other parts of the world in our time, including propaganda as a major weapon of aggression, and the infliction of barbarities on civilian populations. The fact of the unity and coherence of the history of the world in our century is freely admitted today. Three American historians, F. P. Chambers, C. P. Harris, and C. G. Bayley, have this to say:*

*Two world wars and their intervening wars, revolutions and crises are now generally recognized to be episodes in a single age of conflict which began in 1914 and has not yet run its course. It is an age that has brought to the world more change and tragedy than any other equal span in recorded history. Yet, whatever may be its ultimate meaning and consequence, we can already think of it -- and write of it -- as a historic whole.*

*The "ultimate meaning" of our age of conflict which these professional historians sought in vain is more easily read out of happenings in South Africa since the 1890s than out of happenings possibly anywhere else.
It is only to be expected, therefore, that we should find in South Africa powerful endorsement of the Orwellian dictum that forms the foundation stone of all Revisionist historical analysis: "Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past.*

*Here is a sample of suppressed history which offers to throw a radically different light on the Boer War, the pivot of all Southern African history:

On December 18, 1898 -- that is, shortly before the outbreak of the Boer War -- one Lieutenant-General Sir William Butler wrote as follows from Cape Town to the Secretary for the Colonies: "All the political questions in South Africa and nearly all the information sent from Cape Town are being worked by what I have already described as a colossal syndicate for the spread of false information.*

*No one was in a better position to know the truth, for General Butler was then Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in South Africa and Acting High Commissioner during the absence in England of Sir Alfred Milner (later Lord Milner), one of the principal architects and instigators of the war that was soon to follow.

Immediately after Milner's return to Cape Town, General Butler resigned and returned to England; and successive historians have found it expedient to exclude from their writings any reference to his dispatches.
General Butler, who had paid personal visits to the Boer Republic of the Transvaal, had seen for himself that the alleged "grievances" of the so-called "uitlanders," most of them British, who had flocked to the newly discovered goldfields, were a fraudulent invention.

It is significant that there is no more than an occasional passing reference to General Butler in the official histories of that period-and to this day few students of history in South Africa would even recognize his name if they read it or heard it.

Here is another sample of the long-suppressed history of that period, a paragraph from a book written by one of the most respected writers of his day, J.A. Hobson, who had visited the Transvaal Republic before the outbreak of the Boer War:*

*We are fighting in order to place a small international oligarchy of mine-owners and speculators in power in Pretoria. Englishmen will do well to recognize that the economic and political destinies of South Africa are, and seem likely to remain, in the hands of men, most of whom are foreigners by origin, whose trade is finance and whose trade interests are not British.*

*It says much for Hobson's powers of perception that in another book, The Psychology of Jingoism, he was able to present an analysis of propaganda and disinformation which bears comparison with George Orwell's masterly study of this subject in his Nineteen Eighty Four.

Another writer of that time who seems to have escaped the attention of historians was L. March Phillips, an officer in Rimington's Scouts, who had worked in the Transvaal for several years before the war. This is what he wrote:*

*As for the uitlanders and their grievances, I would not ride a yard or fire a shot to right all the grievances that were ever invented. Most of the uitlanders (that is, miners and working men on the Rand) had no grievances. I know what I am talking about for I have lived and worked among them. I have seen English newspapers passed from one to another and laughter raised by the Times telegrams about those precious grievances ... We used to read the London papers to find out what our grievances were, and very frequently they would be due to causes of which we had never heard. I never met one miner or working man who would have walked a mile to pick a vote off the road and I have known and talked with scores of hundred.*

*These were not the views of men habitually critical of the British Empire. General Butler had served the Empire loyally and with distinction in India, Egypt, Canada, West Africa and elsewhere. And Hobson was one of the many great Englishmen of his time who, like Edmund Burke before him, could happily identify themselves with the Empire's role in history.

What Butler, Hobson and other critics of the Milner policy saw in South Africa was something new and unprecedented: fraudulent misrepresentation on a colossal scale used by British leaders against their own people and their own parliament as a means of drawing them into a planned war.

Dishonorable conduct was being used for the first time as an instrument of imperial policy.

A revised history of South Africa which is now beginning to emerge exposes the enormity and impudence of the falsehood then used-and which is again being used in a renewed onslaught against the people of South Africa.

The biggest breakthrough for honest historical reporting came in 1979 with the publication of Thomas Pakenham's well-documented and richly illustrated book The Boer War, in which we read as follows about the causes of the war:*

*First there is a thin golden thread running through the narrative, a thread woven by the 'gold bugs,' the Rand millionaires who controlled the richest gold mines in the world. It has been hitherto assumed by historians that none of the 'gold bugs' was directly concerned in making the war. But directly concerned they were ... I have found evidence of an informal alliance between Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner, and the firm of Wernher-Beit, the dominant Rand mining house. It was this alliance, I believe, that gave Milner the strength to precipitate the war.*

*Pakenham lays bare the real motives at work in precipitating the Boer War but does not fit the facts into a coherent interpretation of the history of South Africa that will absorb and explain some of its glaring paradoxes:

How was it possible for methods to be used in precipitating the war which shocked many old and trusted servants of the British Empire?*

*How was it possible in 1907, so soon after a long and bitter war, for General Louis Botha, then prime minister of the Transvaal colony, now British, to be so much in love with the Empire that he could make a present of the famous Cullinan diamond to King Edward VII?*

*How was it possible for General Smuts, first prime minister of the Union of South Africa, to bring both the English South Africans and the Afrikaners into World War I on the side of the British?*

*Even more paradoxically, how was it possible for an English oriented South African Labour Party to help overthrow the pro Empire Smuts government in 1924 and virtually reverse the verdict of the Boer War by putting an Afrikaner nationalist party in power?*

 *These are questions we shall need to be able to answer if we are to understand the history of South Africa and the present rapidly mounting undeclared war against that country.

The situation in which the people of South Africa find themselves today is in many ways similar to the situation in which the Transvaalers found themselves in the years preceding the Boer War.

Then it was the alleged denial of political rights to the English speaking "uitlanders" which served as ammunition for massive hate propaganda and pressure, and as casus belli. Today it is the grievances of the Blacks which are called on to supply the propaganda ammunition and justify internal revolutionary activity, most of it masterminded and financed from abroad.

In the 1890's, as also today, demands for so-called reforms were of a kind clearly aimed not at reform but at the complete displacement of the country's existing rulers.

One big difference is that in the 1890's the Transvaal's enemy was Britain, whereas today South Africa finds itself apparently in confrontation with the whole world; and another difference is that Afrikaners and English-speakers today find themselves equally endangered.
The maximum deployment of all the forces of parliamentary politics since the end of World War II having failed to dislodge Afrikaner nationalism from its position of power, what we now see is, in effect, a renewal and resumption of the Boer War.

Before we go on to seek a broad explanation of all this, it might be well to examine briefly the allegation that it is the unredressed grievances of the Blacks which lie at the root of all the present troubles and which call for intervention from abroad.

Substantially, the reasons given for the present world condemnation of South Africa are just as spurious as those given by Milner and his associates for hostility towards the Kruger government in the Transvaal.

It is true that there is much discontent among South Africa's Blacks, as there is discontent everywhere else in the world where Blacks find themselves in a human environment which is not of their own making. There is bitter discontent among Blacks in the United States, in Britain, and elsewhere in the West, exploding from time to time into violence and destruction. Black discontent is something for which no remedy can be found even inside the British Labour Party, one of South Africa's most vehement critics, as Black members continue to defy their leaders and demand "apartheid" in the form of separate branches of their own.

There is Black discontent in South Africa it is true, but evidently even more of it across that country's borders-for how else has illegal Black immigration become one of South Africa's major problems?

It is also necessary at this point to expand a little on the subject of the "golden thread" which Pakenham found running through the story of the Boer War and its causes - that "international oligarchy of mine-owners and speculators" of which Hobson writes.

The funding which enabled Cecil Rhodes to consolidate his grip on the diamond mining industry was supplied by the British branch of the Rothschilds, but most of the Transvaal's financiers came from the continent.
The mining groups listed by Hobson include Wernher, Beit and Company, with 29 mines and three financial companies; but even this great group he found to be only the leading member of "a larger effective combination" which included, for all practical purposes, Consolidated Goldfields, S. Neumann and Co., G. Farrar, and Abe Bailey. Goldfields (virtually Beit, Rudd, and Rhodes) owned 19 mines. Hobson traces some of the lines of financial control to Rothschild and the German Dresdner Bank in which Wernher and Beit had substantial holdings.

In a chapter headed "For Whom Are We Fighting?," Hobson declares that even at the risk of seeming to appeal to "the ignominious passion of Judenhetze," he found it a duty "not to be shirked" to point out that "recent developments of Transvaal gold mining have thrown the economy of the country into the hands of a small group of international financiers, chiefly German in origin and Jewish in race."
In this scenario, as Hobson shows, Cecil Rhodes, the arch-imperialist and empire-builder and main instigator of the Boer War, figures as no more than a small planetary wheel in a vast international financial machine which he, no doubt, believed he had harnessed to his grandiose imperial purposes.

For General Butler, also, the duty of identifying what he called "the train-layers setting the political gunpowder" was not to be shirked. In a dispatch to the War Office in June 1899 he wrote: "If the Jews were out of the question, it would be easy enough to come to an agreement, but they are apparently intent upon plunging the country into civil strife ... indications are too evident here to allow one to doubt the existence of strong undercurrents, the movers of which are bent upon war at all costs for their own selfish ends."

For the people of Britain, the Boer War was a traumatic experience. A war that was expected to last only a few weeks dragged on for nearly three years and could only be brought to an end by an application of draconian measures which produced reactions of revulsion at home. The cost of the war also came as a shock: 350 million pounds-a great deal of money in those days-and 20,000 soldiers' lives. The trauma had something to do with the moral aspects of the struggle; it is one thing to fight against a dangerous enemy who threatens a nation's existence, quite another to suffer a succession of reverses with appalling losses of life in what is plainly a European fratricidal struggle for reasons which become increasingly dubious with the passage of time.

Paradoxically, too, a struggle which was to be labeled "the last gentlemen's war," in which there were continual displays of chivalry on both sides on the field of battle, was characterized also by reversions to barbarism, involving non-combatants.

Kitchener's scorched-earth policy, the only means by which Britain could be extricated from an intolerable situation, reduced the whole of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to a wilderness of devastated farms and uncultivated fields, and resulted in the death of more women and children in his concentration camps, mostly from typhoid, than there were men killed on both sides in the actual fighting.*

*As was only to be expected, the intoxication of patriotism-Hobson called it "jingoism"-with which the war was launched and promoted, was followed in Britain at the war's end by the moral equivalent of an acute hangover.
In the post-war general election, the Unionists-the "victorious" party-were defeated and a Liberal Party government under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proceeded to treat the conquered Boers with the utmost kindness and consideration. The two Boer republics became British colonies but with wide powers of self-rule; and the stage was set for the introduction of a party political process-"war by other means"-which has continued to this day.*

*The rest of the South African story is about the reasons why the new policy of conciliation was doomed to fail.

Or, to put it differently, the political history of South Africa for more than 50 years after the Boer War can be said to have revolved around two mutually antagonistic perceptions of the British Empire or British connection.

The British Empire had acquired a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde split personality, by some encountered as a model of respectability and virtue and by others as a monster of iniquity.
The Empire ideal, as verbalized with great power and eloquence by John Ruskin and Rudyard Kipling, had something in common with the socialist ideal by which it was due to be replaced later as an intellectual frame of reference and motivating system of ideas; for socialism, too, was destined to acquire a double character, loved by some and abominated by others.*

 *How is all this to be explained?

At a time in the history of the peoples of the West when a vacuum had been created in the minds of men by a new "enlightenment" which devalued the old religious orthodoxy, a secular Empire ideal dike socialism, a programme for world improvement) was found to serve quite well as a substitute for the abandoned religion; for it supplied a sense of purpose and direction and a coherent and self-explanatory intellectual frame of reference. That was the sunnier side of the "ideal," symbolized by Dr. Jekyll.

The dark side of the ideal was to be found in what some men were prepared to do in its name and for its furtherance.
The shock which ended General Butler's career in South Africa was experienced by him as the betrayal of an ideal which had hitherto served him unfailingly as a lodestar; the methods used by Rhodes and Milner and their circle were, from his point of view, decidedly not "British," and policies designed to precipitate a war with the Transvaal Republic were, for him, clearly not in the British interest.

It had been possible for several generations of Englishmen, products of the best schools and universities, to reconcile the conduct of imperial affairs with the preservation of standards of personal conduct which drew the clearest distinction between the "cad" and the "gentleman"-a state of affairs nowhere better illustrated than in Edmund Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings.

What Butler saw in Cape Town was the employment of dishonorable means for the attainment of the most dubious ends.

The appeal of the Empire ideal, or "English idea" as it came to be called, was by no means confined to the British; it had its votaries on the other side of the Atlantic, as Dr. Carroll Quigley has shown in his "history of the world in our century," Tragedy and Hope.
Boer leaders, like General Louis Botha and General Smuts, when the fighting was over and a generous policy of conciliation was being applied by the victors, were not immune to the charms of an ideal which offered glowing possibilities for the future of mankind; moreover, it had much to show for itself wherever the Union Jack had been planted. Botha and Smuts were wholly won over; and Smuts figured from 1914 onwards more as an Imperial statesman than a South African party political leader.

That partly explains why Botha, on behalf of the Transvaal colony, was able to make a gift of the Cullinan diamond to King Edward VII and why, in 1914, he was able to crush a rebellion of Boer "bitter-enders" and bring South Africa into World War I on the side of Britain.

A split in South African politics came shortly after the formation of the first government of the Union of South Africa in 1910 with the resignation from Botha's cabinet of another former Boer leader, General J.B.M. Hertzog. Hertzog launched the National Party and a pattern of party political strife was initiated that was to continue to this day.

Now let us examine more closely that negative perception of the British connection, or "English idea" as it came to be called in the United States, which formed the basis of Hertzog's political thinking, and that of a succession of other National Party leaders, including Dr. Daniel Malan, Mr. J.G. Strijdom and Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd.

It is significant that hatred of the ethnic "English" was never an important component of Hertzog's negative attitude towards the British connection, nor the main reason for a resurgence of Afrikaner nationalism. Hertzog's Christian names "James" and "Barry" provide some evidence of his parents' response to English influence in the Cape Colony, Barry being the name of the much loved English doctor who had attended at his birth.

The perceived enemy of the Afrikaner, from the very beginning, was not "die Engelse" but "die geldmag," or "money power," symbolized in Afrikaner folklore as "Hoggenheimer," the stereotype of the mining financier. It was also fear and hatred of financiers-Pakenham's "gold bugs"-which motivated the armed rebellion in 1914, triggered by Botha's decision to join Britain in declaring war on Germany.

On the positive side, what motivated Hertzog was the ideal of the unity of the two language groups in a shared patriotism under the slogan "South Africa First," a policy which took care not to disturb the cultural integrity and unity of either group-something like the patriotism that has prevailed in Switzerland and Belgium. This he called his "two stream policy." His attitude towards the "English" in South Africa was, therefore, always frank and honorable.

That helps to explain how it was possible in 1924 for an English-oriented South African Labour Party to join forces with Hertzog's National Party against a Smuts government which had so recently helped Britain to win the war against Germany.

The trouble began with the mine-workers on the Witwatersrand, whose accumulated grievances at the hands of the great mine-owners finally exploded in the Rand Rebellion of 1922. General Smuts, who had become prime minister after the death of General Botha in 1919, used troops, artillery, and even bombing by aircraft to crush this rebellion. Smuts had come down firmly on the side of the mine-owners, and the mine-workers were left worse off than ever.

Workers all over the country were infuriated and rallied to the support of the two opposition parties in parliament-the Afrikaners to the National Party and the English-speakers to the Labour Party. The two opposition parties then formed an alliance, and in the elections of 1924 the Smuts government was defeated.

But did this amount to an actual reversal of the verdict of the Boer War? Not quite. Constitutionally, South Africa remained a component of the British Empire, or Commonwealth of Nations, as it came to be called, under a governor-general appointed by the monarch; and South Africans were still British citizens carrying British passports.

What many would have found it hard to understand was the fact that this radical change in the course of South African history had been accomplished with the whole-hearted assistance of the English-speaking supporters of the Labour Party, a few of the older ones actual "uitlanders" of the former Republic for whose supposed "liberation" from Afrikaner domination the Boer War had been fought. Those English-speakers who helped the National Party to get into power also included many who only a few years before had been fighting for Britain on the battlefields of France and elsewhere.

The result of all this was a most unusual political phenomenon: a nationalist Afrikaner South Africa tacitly accepted by a substantial English-speaking population, while still held on a slender constitutional lead by the ruling powers in Britain.
The nationalist government proceeded at once to give effect to Hertzog's policy, replacing as quickly as possible some of the symbols of a subordinate association with Britain, including the flag, and drastically Afrikanerising the civil service, army and police-with little or no opposition from the Labour Party's "English" representatives in Hertzog's cabinet.

If we can get our central historical thesis right, we can expect the facts to continue to fall into place.

Policies aimed at making South Africa increasingly independent and self-directed always enjoyed the silent support of the English-speakers, who felt equally threatened by policies promoted in the name of opposition to Afrikaner nationalism.
In particular, there has been almost unanimous support down the years for policies designed to keep political power in White Afrikaner hands. In other words, unity of understanding and of purpose in race matters has been strong enough to prevail over all the inconvenience and irritation suffered by the English under an exclusively Afrikaner administration.
It is for this reason that those who continued to promote internal revolutionary activity against Afrikaner nationalism were able to draw very little assistance and support from the broad stream of the English-speakers; hence, too, only the Blacks were available in any number as revolutionary fodder.

The story of opposition politics in South Africa is told with surprising candor by Dr. Gideon Shimoni in his well-documented book Jews and Zionism: The South African Experience 1910-1967.13

Shimoni writes of the period following World War II: "Jewish names kept appearing in every facet of the struggle; among reformist liberals; in the radical Communist opposition; in the courts, whether as defendants or as counsel for the defense; in the list of banning and amongst those who fled the country to evade arrest. Their prominence was particularly marked in the course of the Treason Trial, which occupied an important place in the news media throughout the second half of the 1960s. This trial began in December 1966 when 156 persons were arrested on charges of treason in the form of a conspiracy to overthrow the state by violence and replace it with a state based on Communism. Twenty-three of those arrested were Whites, more than half of them Jews."

After naming some of the Jews involved, Dr. Shimoni goes on: "To top it all, at one stage in the trial the defense counsel was led by Israel Maisels, while the prosecutor was none other than Oswald Pirow. The juxtaposition was striking: Maisels, the prominent Jewish communal leader, defending those accused of seeking to overthrow White supremacy."

Dr. Shimoni remarks that when the secret headquarters of the Communist underground was captured intact by the police at Rivonia, near Johannesburg, in 1964, five Whites were arrested, all of them Jews, and he names them: Arthur Goldreich, Lionel Bernstein, Hilliard Festenstein, Denis Goldberg, and Bob Hepple. The expensively equipped Communist command post was situated in a luxury house in extensive grounds, owned by another Jew, Vivian Ezra.

There is no need for an analysis of the relationship of the English language mining press and the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement, for a statement by Abram Fischer, leader of the South African Communist Party underground, says it all: "A section of our press is doing a magnificent job." It was revealed at Fischer's trial in 1965 that these words, referring to this English-language press, formed part of a progress report which Fischer had prepared for his comrades.

So, now we know what it was that made the two perceptions of the Empire, or British connection, so different.

Botha and Smuts saw it in its original idealized form, as the philosopher John Ruskin may have seen it; Hertzog, Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd saw it as it actually was-an Empire that was undergoing a mysterious change of identity, an Empire that had come under the influence of forces and motives very different from those which had attended its creation, an Empire which had begun to embrace a radically different system of ethical values.

The story of Hertzog's career until his displacement by Smuts on the outbreak of World War II can be summarized as follows:

Hertzog took a lead at the conferences of Commonwealth prime ministers in London in securing radical constitutional changes, culminating in the Statute of Westminster in 1932 which, if it did not free the dominions entirely, gave them the right to decide whether to stay in the Commonwealth or get out.
Feeling that his main objective had been attained, Hertzog agreed to join Smuts in a "government of national unity" as a response to the challenge of the economic depression then prevailing. Most of the nationalists supported Hertzog in an electoral alliance with Smuts's South African Party, but many broke away when the two parties fused to form the United Party. These dissidents under the leadership of Dr. Malan then took over the "National Party" label.

Hertzog opposed South Africa's entry into World War II but was narrowly defeated when the issue was put to the vote in Parliament. Hertzog resigned and Smuts took over. However, in the first general election after the war's end, Dr. Malan and his National Party, revitalized by its role as wartime opposition, was swept back into power-again with slogans about "die geldmag," or money power.

From the vantage point of 1986, we can now see that the history of South Africa in this century has a meaning very different from that which was previously read into it. It never was a struggle between "Boer and Brit." For where now is that Empire which Ruskin, Rhodes, Milner and Smuts dreamed of as the foundation of a new world order? It has passed away, to be replaced by the grotesque caricature of a "New Commonwealth."

And what happened to that little country in Central Africa which was to have been an everlasting memorial to Cecil John Rhodes, one of the founders and architects of the Empire? The statue of Rhodes in imperishable bronze was cast down from its granite plinth in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, and the whole country purged of all associations with the Empire-builders.

But it is not only in Rhodesia that this change of attitude has occurred; all establishment or consensus thinking-that is, thinking among those who rule in the world-has been purged of any associations with the British Empire as a ground plan for the future of mankind.

We can now see more clearly than was possible in 1898 that the alliance between Milner and the so-called "gold bugs" of the Witwatersrand, most of them of foreign origin, was the beginning of the end of British power in the world, and the beginning of a struggle which Professor P. Bauer has so aptly described as "an undeclared one-sided civil war in the West”.*

*Concerning this struggle, Solzhenitsyn has written as follows:*

*"We have to recognize that the concentration of World Evil and the tremendous force of hatred is there, and it's flowing from there throughout the world. And we have to stand up against it, and not hasten to give to it, give to it, give to it, everything that it wants to swallow."*

 *All the signs of what was happening in South Africa since before the beginning of the century can, therefore, be understood only in the context of what was happening, and continues to happen, all over the world. In the words of the three historians earlier quoted, our "age of conflict" must be considered as an "historic whole," presupposing the existence of "some ultimate meaning." Or, to put it differently again, the immediate and obvious causes of the major changes which constitute South African history find their full meaning only as part of the "ultimate meaning" of our age of conflict.

What precisely was the cause of the mysterious change of identity which preceded the British Empire's dissolution and its replacement with a socialist ideal and a new and unprecedented world imperium of high finance? The change which was to produce a worldwide chain-reaction of other change, starting with the British Empire, can be said to have begun in the realm of high finance shortly before the turn of the century.

Before then, high finance-not to be confused with private ownership capitalism-existed in great national concentrations, each one largely geared to a national set of interests. There was a British finance-capitalism, then the most powerful in the world, a German finance-capitalism, an American finance-capitalism, and so on.

There had always existed also an international high finance operated by great banking families or dynasties, the most famous of these being the Rothschilds. These all formed part of the national concentrations of financial power but were able to operate with varying degrees of success across national frontiers.

The great change came, unannounced and unreported, when these international banking families were able, by joining hands, to bring all the national concentrations of financial power into coalescence, increasingly under their power.

High finance became fully internationalized. A new world imperium was established. A new kind of Caesar came to power in the world.
The clearest documentary evidence in support of this interpretation of history will be found in Professor Carroll Quigley's monumental history of our century, Tragedy and Hope.

Some historical changes are unrecognizable when happening, yet noticeable after they have happened. The fact that powerful international banking families had long been established in Britain and even formed part of the nobility would have made it even more difficult at the time to penetrate the mystery.

It is now obvious that the assistance which financiers like Rothschild, Beit and Wernher so willingly gave to Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner had long-range purposes very different from the purposes of these two enthusiastic British race-patriots. What these financiers were, in fact, doing was to initiate a shift of the centre of gravity of world power away from the different nations of the West towards a new imperialism.

Rhodes and Milner, we may be sure, confidently believed that they were harnessing these financiers to the chariot of their political ambitions, but events have shown that these financiers, organized increasingly on a global basis, had political ambitions of their own.
And it was because the real power had begun to flow from this new centre that British public affairs began to exhibit signs of a different morale in which little value, if any, is attached to airy realities like those of personal honour and truthfulness. In other words, there was a moral transformation involved in a change which began to permit pure finance to prevail over national politics.

No one exemplified this moral transformation better than Cecil Rhodes himself with his well-known axiom, "every man has his price"-a corrupting influence which he did not hesitate to exercise within his own community for the attainment of ends he believed to be good.

This interpretation is strongly endorsed by everything that has happened in South Africa since the National Party was restored to power in 1948.

More obviously than ever after the fall of Rhodesia, English-speakers in South Africa have felt very deeply the need to depend on Afrikaner solidarity for their preservation against a similar disaster. Hence nothing could have been less British or English than the massively financed campaign of subversion and urban guerrilla warfare which has been so conspicuous a feature of the post-World War II years in South Africa.

So, it is now the question of South Africa's fitness to survive which must engage our attention. Are the Afrikaners as solidly united today as in 1948 and thereafter under Dr. Malan, Mr. Strijdom and Dr. Verwoerd?

There can be only one answer to that question: No! At a time when solidarity is most needed, Afrikanerdom is sharply divided. The government has moved to the left and is being opposed with great vehemence by a revived nationalism led by Dr. Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and Mr. J.A. Marias’s Herstigte Nasionale Party.

What happened to bring about this major disturbance of Afrikaner solidarity can be explained quite simply. After 1938 there came rapidly into existence Afrikaner moneyed elite whose declared purpose it was to secure for the Afrikaners a larger stake in the nation's economy. This new moneyed elite with its own investment houses, banks, building societies, etc., prospered enormously by exploiting a highly inflated nationalist sentiment; so much so that by 1965 these wealthy Afrikaners felt strong enough to break into the magic circle of mining high-finance. In fact, an opening had been made for them-a trap into which they fell most readily in spite of warnings by Dr. Verwoerd and others. An important part of Afrikanerdom entered into an alliance with the traditional enemy, "die geldmag" or money power, and could no longer fight it because inseparably joined to it with veins and arteries of shared interest-including, of course, a shared attachment to the principle of credit financing by which they were doomed sooner or later to be yoked.
The existence of this partnership in high finance will help to explain why South Africa's present strategy has been based almost exclusively on principles of appeasement and accommodation.

What then are the prospects for South Africa?

The South Africans are in much the same situation as the Trojans at the siege of Troy; the Trojans could not have defeated the Greeks in battle-but they could have won if they had not allowed themselves to be tricked into defeat. Like the Greeks who surrounded Troy, those now waging an undeclared war against South Africa, maintaining as it were a state of siege, are falling increasingly into disorder and disarray. The new world order which they are trying to build can now be seen as a Tower of Babel which is bound to collapse about their ears sooner or later. They are having to pay an enormous price for being out of register with reality.

Thus, whether South Africa survives or not may depend on two questions which the future will answer:*

*Will the South Africans be able to resist the temptation of a "settlement" of the kind that beat the Rhodesians?*

*Will enough of the history of this century be known to enough people in the West to collapse that "Tower of Babel" while the South Africans are still holding out?*

 *Meanwhile, is there nothing South Africa's rulers could do to hasten the collapse of that "Tower of Babel"? Is there no alternative to a strategy of endless conciliation, negotiation, and accommodation? Many of South Africa's friends, especially in the United States of America, have answered "Yes!" to such questions but their suggestions have been ignored-just as the suggestions of Rhodesia's friends around the world were ignored.

The Republic of South Africa, armed with full knowledge of the forces and motives involved in the present struggle, and the skill with which to make the best use of that knowledge, could be a far more formidable opponent than the little Boer Republic at the turn of the century.

One of the major factors in South Africa's present position of strength is the vulnerability of all the political regimes in the West, which have joined hands with the Soviet Union in the present undeclared war aimed at grabbing political control of an area of immense strategically importance and one of the world's greatest repositories of mineral wealth. Their vulnerability exists mainly in the realm of public opinion-as demonstrated in 1965 when the peoples of the West responded instantly and spontaneously to Rhodesia's declaration of independence by setting up innumerable "Friends of Rhodesia" organizations; this public response caused great embarrassment to those Western governments which had joined the Soviet Union and Red China in promoting revolutionary change in Central Africa, and would have expanded enormously had it not been discouraged by an Ian Smith government bent on achieving what it was pleased to call a "settlement."

There can be no doubt that a resolute stand by South Africa, supported with skilful deployment of the country's considerable resources, could deliver a staggering blow at that conspiratorial "network" so accurately described by Professor Carroll Quigley in his book Tragedy and Hope.

Millions of concerned people in the countries of the West are just waiting for some nation to raise the counterrevolutionary standard with a cry that will ring around the world: So far and no further!

South Africa with its vast resources in strategic and other minerals, its manufacturing potential, its ability to feed its own people, and a military power, both conventional and nuclear, without equal in Africa, is one of the few developed countries capable of severing links of dependence on the rest of the world and of adopting a bold and heroic attitude-for the benefit of the whole of the West.

South Africans should be further strengthened in a resolution to resist by the knowledge that a willingness to negotiate will win them no remission of the penalties of defeat-as the Rhodesians earlier learned to their sorrow.*

*This, then, is the message I bring from South Africa: The peoples of the West have allowed themselves to be drawn into yet another of this century's fratricidal struggles. That is the meaning of what those history professors call "this century of conflict."*

**Further Reference:** In addition to works cited in this paper, detailed chronological sequences of political affairs in South Africa since the Anglo-Boer War will be found in A History of Southern Africa by Eric A. Walker (Longmans Green), and 500 Years: A History of South Africa, edited by Professor C. F. J. Muller (Academia, Pretoria).

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| Bibliographic information |
| Author: | Ivor Benson |
| Title: | The siege of South Africa |
| Source: | The Journal for Historical Review ([http://www.ihr.org](http://www.ihr.org/index.html)) |
| Date: | Spring 1987 |
| Issue: | Volume 7 number 1 |
| Location: | Page 5 |
| ISSN: | 0195-6752 |
| Attribution: | "Reprinted from The Journal of Historical Review, PO Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, USA.  |

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