


YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

# Say "NO!" to the New World Order

Gary Allen

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## 67 Highlights | 0 Notes

Yellow highlight | Location: 208

> Former Congressman Cornelius Gallagher checked with the General Accounting Office and found that the bureaucrats had let seventy thousand grants and contracts from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and another ten thousand from the Manpower Administration, for “behavior research.” There have always been ambitious intellectuals who craved control, but until very recently, they have not had the money and the opportunity to grab the levers of power and implement their plans. At the time Orwell authored Nineteen Eighty Four, behavioral science was in its comparative infancy. Perry London writes in his book. Behavioral Control: As

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> London makes it clear that such relatively primitive methods of behavior control as those used by the Nazis and the Soviets are already outdated by the modern technology and behavioral research available to “American” planners. Our boys have developed means to make the people beg for tyranny.

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> Skinner is the virtual prototype of what has been called “the humanitarian with a lash.” Like Big Brother, he believes that man has no free will, and since he has no free will, it is better for “the clever ones” to plan and run his life rather than leave it to the vagaries of the market place. And Dr. Skinner does not hesitate openly to advocate Human Behavior Modification by “mind management.” Even the pursuit of happiness is to be abolished. He states: “It is not difficult to demonstrate a connection between the unlimited right of the individual to pursue happiness and the catastrophes threatened by unchecked breeding.” Hitler said it in a slightly different way — he said it in German. Yet here is Professor B. F. Skinner of Harvard — the most influential living American psychologist — being subsidized with more than a quarter of a million dollars in tax money to promote a society where you will be a docile humanoid and every facet of your life will be planned and controlled by “the clever ones.”

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> Government, you control the world. What would be the ingredients of a New World Order? Among the building blocks that would comprise this monstrous edifice, there would be: •A world tax system, •A world court, •A world army, •A world central bank with a common currency, •A world welfare state, •Compulsory worldwide economic planning, •Abolition of private firearms, •Mandatory population control, and •Control of education.

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> One would assume that, since the Rockefellers are thought of as capitalists, they would have used their fortune to foster the philosophy of individual liberty. But, just the opposite is true. We have been unable to find a single project in the history of the Rockefeller foundations which promotes free enterprise. Indeed, except in the fields of health and science (and some of these grants are highly questionable) almost all of the Rockefeller grants have been used directly or indirectly to promote economic and social collectivism. Reasonable men ask what could motivate the Rockefellers to finance collectivist efforts which seem so totally at odds with their own interests. They forget that John D. Rockefeller was a Machiavellian who boasted that he hated competition. (He was heard to say, “Competition is a sin.”) Whenever he could, Rockefeller used the government to promote his own interests and to hinder his competitors. Monopoly capitalism is impossible unless you have a government with the power to strangle would-be competitors. Would-be monopolists, therefore, want an all-powerful, centralized government, because they can more easily control it at its apex and, through its interventions, secure rigged markets and monopoly privileges they could not obtain by competing in a free-market economy. Would-be monopolists such as the Rockefellers promote socialism, because socialism is the most interventionist, centralized system of government. Socialism is the ultimate monopolistic system. No competition is allowed. After all, what could be more monopolistic than socialism — a system in which the government owns and controls the major means of production (the various industries), while the monopolistic clique behind the scenes owns or controls the Socialist State? The Socialist State serves them as a legal holding company with which they merge their competitors under their control. And all of this is done in the name of “the People,” of course! If it were done openly for “selfish” motives, this power grab would be roundly denounced. But since it is sold as a means of “serving mankind,” the whole scam attains legitimacy in the eyes of the lumpen intelligentsia and altruistic “do-gooders.” The easiest way to control or eliminate competitors is not to best them in the marketplace, but to use the power of government to exclude them from the marketplace. If you wish to control commerce, banking, transportation and natural resources on a national level, you must control the federal government. If you and your clique wish to establish worldwide monopolies, you must control a World Government.

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> There is no contradiction between socialism and monopolism. The former is the road to securing the latter. They are both opposed to free-market competition and individual diversity.

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> The New World Order banksters of finance capitalism are in on the game. Some of them say so openly. James Warburg is not only a member of the CFR, but a scion of the international banking family which was principally responsible for the creation of the Federal Reserve System that controls our money, and which also financed Lenin and Trotsky from its New York and Frankfurt operations. On February 17, 1950, he told a Committee of the U.S. Senate: “We shall have world government whether or not you like it — by conquest or consent.” For the world’s Rockefellers, government

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> George Wallace made famous the slogan that there is not a dime’s worth of difference between the Democrat and Republican parties at the policy-making level. The reason is that the Council on Foreign Relations, as Joseph Kraft put it, “plays a special part in helping to bridge the gap between the two parties, affording unofficially a measure of continuity when the guard changes in Washington.” But the guard never really changes. Every four years, Americans have the privilege of choosing between CFR candidates. In 1952 and 1956, Adlai Stevenson (CFR) challenged Dwight Eisenhower (CFR). In 1960, it was Richard Nixon (CFR) vs. John Kennedy (CFR). In 1964, the conservative wing of the G.O.P. stunned the Establishment by nominating its candidate over Nelson Rockefeller (CFR). At which point the Establishment proceeded to blacken Barry Goldwater as a dangerous radical who would abolish Social Security, drop atom bombs on Hanoi and in general act the part of a reincarnated Adolf Hitler. Goldwater went down in smashing defeat. Having disposed of the challenge to the Establishment in 1964, the CFR was firmly back in the saddle in 1968. That year the CFR’s Richard Nixon was pitted against Hubert Humphrey (CFR). The 1972 “contest” featured Richard Nixon against George McGovern (CFR). In 1980, Ronald Reagan, not a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, proved so popular with the American people that the Establishment was forced to punt. It maneuvered one of its own in as Vice President and then proceeded to surround Reagan with over 100 CFR members. When

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To help achieve this “end run” around national sovereignty, an international version of the Council on Foreign Relations came into being. The Trilateral Commission was organized July 23-24, 1972, at the Tarrytown, New York, estate of David Rockefeller. All eight American representatives to the founding meeting were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. The Commission declares that its purpose is to bring together representatives from North America, Western Europe and Japan to “improve the chances of a smooth and peaceful evolution of the global system.”

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Aaron Latham, writing in New York magazine for December 13, 1976, says the Trilateral Commission “began as a jingle in David Rockefeller’s bank of ideas. Then David Rockefeller went to a meeting of the Bilderberg Group [the movers and shakers from Western Europe and America who meet secretly once a year under armed guard] —an organization set up by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, later a suspect in the Lockheed payoffs scandal. . . . The Chase Manhattan Bank chairman trotted out his [Trilateral] idea once more for old times’ sake. The Bilderberg members loved it. Soon thereafter, the Trilateral Commission was conceived. ...”

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The Trilateral Commission is much smaller and more selective than the CFR. It doesn’t have any “token conservatives” — only New World Order wheel horses. Virtually the entire American and European hierarchy of the Bilderbergers and the Trilaterals belongs to the Council on Foreign Relations. Twenty-eight percent of the 97 U.S. Trilateralists are multi-national corporate executives or international bankers.

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The plan now is to bring about world government on a regional basis, piece by piece, starting with the industrially advanced nations and working backward. In July, 1977, Atlantic Monthly published an article by Jeremiah Novak entitled “The Trilateral Connection.” The purpose was to attempt to control damage after the CFR and Trilaterals had finally begun to receive unfavorable notice in the conservative press. Mr. Novak acknowledged:

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This revealing broadcast, aired over PBS on “Bill Moyers’ Journal,” reinforced Walter Cronkite’s comment that the “Rockefellers are the epitome of the nation’s permanent

Establishment: governments change, economies fluctuate, foreign alliances shift — the Rockefellers prevail." Moyers, who accompanied David Rockefeller on a trip to eight foreign cities in seven days, gushed that Rockefeller "represents something measured beyond money. He represents power. . . . Rockefeller's own personal fortune is enormous, but his base is the Chase Manhattan Bank with assets over $65 billion [now $85 billion]. Rockefeller owns more of its stock than anyone else. And the bank in turn controls large blocks of stock in dozens of companies here and abroad. Yet the source of this power is something more. Rockefeller sits at the hub of a vast network of financiers, industrialists and politicians whose reach encircles the globe." In another telling comment, Moyers said, "Some people think that banks today are larger and more important than countries because they operate across geographical and political boundaries, and that they've become a new force in the world." Indeed, "Private citizen David Rockefeller is accorded privileges of a head of state." He even crosses national boundaries without going through customs or showing his passport. But David has not yet been successful in bringing about a world government. And that is why the Establishment must retain its grip on the U.S. Government whether it is Republican George Bush sitting in the Oval Office or a Democrat skyrocketed to fame like Jimmy Carter was in 1976. Immensely

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The man termed "the architect of the United Nations Charter" by Time magazine in its issue for May 18, 1953, was Russian-born Leo Pasvolsky (CFR), Chief of the Division of Special Research in the State Department. Born of Communist parents, Pasvolsky was raised a radical and infiltrated into our government in 1934. He rapidly rose to the key position from which he worked to effect the transfer of U.S. sovereignty to the United Nations. Working side by side with Pasvolsky in formulating the UN Charter was Alger Hiss, who was at the same time a member of the Communists' Harold Ware cell in Washington, a Soviet espionage agent, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Hiss played key roles at Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks, where agreements were worked out with the Soviets on the content of the UN Charter. According to lengthy testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, it was Alger Hiss who sat at F.D.R.'s side as his top specialist on international organization. In 1950, the State Department issued an official report entitled Postwar Foreign Policy Preparation, 1939-1945, which named the men who did the planning and shaped the policies that led to the creation of the new World Organization. That list and similar official records revealed these men to have been (in addition to Alger Hiss), Harry Dexter White, Virginius Frank Coe, Dean Acheson, Noel Field, Laurence Duggan, Henry Julian Wadleigh, John Carter Vincent, David Weintraub, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan, Solomon Adler, Abraham George Silverman, William Ullman and William Taylor. The State Department could hardly have anticipated what a disastrous confession this would prove to be. For since then, with

the single exception of Dean Acheson (CFR), who had himself been hired by Joseph Stalin to serve as Soviet Russia's legal counsel in the United States, every one of those seventeen men has been identified in sworn testimony as a Communist agent. It is hardly startling that such men were willing to make every concession to the Soviets at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and at the official founding of the United Nations in San Francisco. The UN Charter was thus a product of both major arms of the International Communist Conspiracy. Our delegation to the San Francisco Conference in April of 1945 was headed by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., a member of the CFR and a former partner in the international banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. Serving as Secretary-General of the conference was Alger Hiss, both a member of the CFR and a Communist.

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This formal disarmament proposal was later published in a nineteen-page report entitled Freedom From War: The United States Program For General And Complete Disarmament In A Peaceful World. Also known as "State Department Publication 7277," it called for transferring control of U.S. nuclear weapons to the United Nations, restricting the American military to the role of an internal police force, and establishing an all-powerful UN Army — sort of like what we saw in the TV movie, "Amerika." This disarmament plan further provides: "The parties to the Treaty would progressively strengthen the United Nations Peace Force . . . until it had sufficient armed forces and armaments so that no state could challenge it." Remember, this is the U.S. proposal! The Disarmament Agency's Dr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield (CFR) has written: Short of a major catastrophe, the difficulties in obtaining widespread public approval and explicit Senate ratification of a genuine world government are obvious.... Without disarmament, such a system [of world government] is probably unobtainable.... If it [world government] came about as a series of unnerving trips to or over the brink, it could come about at any time.

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The New World Order promoters have no intention of destroying that which they intend to own and control. If there truly were a military threat from an independent Russia, the crowd at the CFR would be leading the parade for American independence and arms superiority, they would not be promoting disarmament.

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The original plan of the New World Order cabal for the disarmament of the United States, and the transfer of our weaponry to the United Nations, called for its

completion in 1972. But American Conservatives gave the plan such exposure in the early Sixties that the timetable had to be altered. Conservatives ordered and distributed to their alarmed friends so many copies of State Department Publication 7277 that the Department let it go out of print. An article in the Communist World Marxist Review emphasized the need for patience, advising the comrades: “Communists do not adhere to the ‘all or nothing’ principle. Anything that brings disarmament nearer is a step forward....” It was back to Fabian “patient gradualism.” And so, disarmament talks have been going on with the Soviets for 25 years. During that time we have negotiated with them the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (with no inspection, of course), the Outer Space Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Seabed Treaty. All of these were steps toward SALT — Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. And SALT is another step toward complete disarmament and world government. The objective laid down by the State Department back in 1961 has not changed. In 1968, a Disarmament Agency publication called Arms Control and National Security explained what has been happening: Since

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A United Nations with the power to tax and a powerful standing military force at its disposal would be a powerful tool of America’s enemies, the socialists and Communists who now control the General Assembly. The World Federalist Association is just one among dozens of New World Order Merger Maniac organizations promoting the essential specifications and elements of a world super-state — goals shared by the entire fraternity of would-be world planners and architects of the New World Order. There have been UN Peacekeeping Forces in the past, of course; one recalls how the UN “peacekeeping” troops helped Communist Patrice Lumumba take over the Congo and brutally slaughter innocent men, women and children in hospitals in the province of Katanga back in the early 1960s. The World Federalists want a standing UN Peacekeeping Force — a thin euphemism for a permanent world army having global military authority. America, after being stripped of its capacity to defend herself, would be at the mercy of whatever clique happened to be in control of the World Federation and its well-trained, heavily-armed international army of mercenaries and draftees. And the ruling class of such a world government would, undoubtedly, be a Communist junta or socialist clique since most nations in the world today are either socialist or Communist. This is the “idealistic” goal to which American independence and standard of living are to be sacrificed in the name of the global good! Of course, these resolutions will not pass Congress in the near future, but using the Fabian approach of patient gradualism, the Merger Maniacs will bring them up again and again and, eventually, they could pass — like the so-called Genocide Treaty finally passed in February, 1986, after years of rejection.

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Another strategy has been the manipulation of U.S. foreign policy for internationalist ends. It has been said that America's foreign policy is the most foreign policy in the world. This is because the policies are generally not in America's national self-interest, but promote the "greater good" of "world order," convergence, interdependence or some other catch-phrase used by the cadre in the State Department and their associates in the Council on Foreign Relations.

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The CFR has been the key institution in working for One World Government through its control of American foreign policy since at least World War II. The goal was stated quite clearly over a quarter-century ago. Study No. 7, entitled "Basic Aims of U.S. Foreign Policy," published by the Council on Foreign Relations on November 25, 1959, contained an unabashed call for world government:

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The CFR planners have been even more specific in some of their writings. For example, CFR member Harlan Cleveland (who, when working in the U.S. State Department during the Kennedy-Johnson years, tried to bring Alger Hiss back into government) has offered an extensive list of ways to work toward a New World Order. Writing in his Agenda for the Planetary Bargain (published as one document among many in a report titled United Nations, and released in 1976 by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations), Cleveland called for the following: 1.Create a World Food Bank. 2.Provide for international control of all sources and supplies. 3.Internationalize commodity markets. 4.Establish international control over the wealth of the oceans and deep seabeds. 5.Provide for international control of the "weather at human command." 6. Rewrite the rules of trade and investment.

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7.Create a world currency. 8.Create a world police to "keep the peace when it is threatened and restore the peace when it is broken." 9.Provide special programs to teach the benefits of the New World Order to each of six "categories of American institutions," namely: business, corporations, labor unions, non-profit enterprises, communications media, educational systems and government agencies. Cleveland is former Ambassador to NATO, former Assistant Secretary of State, a Rhodes Scholar, a longtime member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and director of the Aspen Institute on Humanistic Studies, Program in International Affairs, a leftist think-tank

located in Princeton, New Jersey. He makes clear what he is aiming for in that government report.

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In more recent years, a special program was launched by the CFR called the “1980s Project” to study the best paths to gaining success at the third try at world order. Assembled for the “1980s Project” were Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, Theodore Hesburgh, Paul Volcker, Miriam Camp, Richard Ullman and other CFR-TC dignitaries. They released a 25-volume series of books enumerating plans for the 1980s. Later, Harold Brown, Defense Secretary in Carter’s Cabinet, addressed a Trilateral Commission conclave in Washington, D.C., pointing out that new leadership and new plans were required “for transition to the world of the year 2000.” As a result, Robert O. Anderson of Atlantic Richfield Oil, Aspen Institute, CFR, etc., took the lead in forming a “Committee on the Year 2000,” which is designed to provide that new leadership and new plans. Assisting him will be Russell Train, Walter Cronkite, Marian Heiskell of the New York Times, Elliot Richardson, Cyrus Vance, and others of the CFR. New

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To reiterate, there are three broad roads toward the New World Order. One path is the one we have been describing, that of incrementally increasing the power of the United Nations and its allied institutions until they become, de facto, a world government. And certainly the United Nations has played an increasing role in the world since World War II, even though it may have lost its potential for becoming, itself, a World State. The second road to New World Order involves “regionalism” and “piecemeal functionalism,” in which the planet is divided into many regional governments or federal unions to be more conveniently administered by global bureaucrats. The Trilateral Commission is an attempt at this route for achieving a world government. The idea is to weld various nations together into larger regions, and later on, to merge the regions together into one planetary World Government. Another variation of the piecemeal functionalism route to the New World Order is “economic summitry.” Economic summits are actually international political meetings, held annually since 1976, among world planners to agree on the best way to control the world economy. This is an integral part-and-parcel of the “piecemeal functionalism” strategy. The growing world debt crisis is the usual justification for economic summits, as well as conferences to reform the international monetary mess by pushing for a world currency. The idea is to make the nations and peoples of the world as “interdependent” as is possible so that they are mutually vulnerable to whatever monetary or financial crisis is slated to hit. Then, the leaders proclaim new international institutions or world government as the only viable solution which all nations must accept in order to solve problems which all of them have a

vested interest in solving because of their interdependence. This path to World Order relies on increasing the grasp, reach and power of UN subsidiaries and other one-world entities, such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and G-5 countries.

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In summary, then, there are three roads to the New World Order. The first is by directly strengthening the UN. The second is by indirectly using the UN subsidiaries. The third route is Trilateral regionalism. The most important point to remember is that Establishment elitists have designed all three roads to lead us to the same destination — world government which they control.

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The megabankers of Europe, Great Britain, and the United States are a world power in finance and politics. They are involved in creating booming prosperity and financial bust. They send armies marching, set governmental policies, and manipulate large portions of government budgets. Although it can be argued that they may be the primary movers and shakers in the world, they are not the only power base. The movement towards centralized control of world politics and finance — the New World Order — has at least three arms. These arms sometimes cooperate and sometimes compete with one another. The three arms are: the megabankers, the Fabian socialists, and the Soviets. There are numerous examples of individuals or institutions which have a foot in more than one camp; some even manage to have a foot in all three. All three groups work through various organizations and fronts. The megabankers of the United States are organized into the group known as the Council on Foreign Relations and its spawn, the Trilateral Commission. Both of these groups are, to a large degree, the instrumentalities of David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan-Exxon nexus. The British Empire is represented by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, an organization which spawned the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations. Continental big money is organized around the so-called Bilderberger group, which tends to be dominated by Rothschild interests, just as the CFR/Trilaterals are dominated by Rockefeller interests.

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The Fabian Society operated under the thesis that if you first put your adherents in the key professorial positions of the most prestigious colleges, these professors would turn out students who would then infiltrate into other teaching positions, the clergy, the government bureaucracy, and the mass media. Slowly, over a period of time, they could

persuade the public to vote for democratic socialism under some other label. The Fabian movement was dynamically successful in England and eventually turned the Sceptered Isle into a socialist country through the Fabian-inspired Labour Party. While the megabankers relied on their control of central banks to be their lever for guiding the economy, the Fabians established Keynesian economics to use government for the same purposes. John Maynard Keynes, an English Fabian Socialist, was one of those key individuals who had a foot in both camps. While his theories of deficit spending to stimulate the economy first captured the academy in Great Britain and the United States, he was also financed and supported by the megabankers.

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For decades, Fabian Socialist liberalism had a virtual hammerlock on American intellectuals. Only in the past two decades has there been a conservative/individualist renaissance which, although still in its infancy, has had a major impact on intellectual thinking in this country. Although the academy and the mass media are still overwhelmingly liberal, at least now there are some strong pro-free-enterprise individualist counterparts. The failure of Keynesian economics, which has led to inflation and endless deficits, has given rise to a large segment of economists who now extol the virtues of the Free Market.

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The Socialist Internationale Closely tied to the Fabians is Willy Brandt's Socialist Internationale, the ostensibly non-Communist, Democratic Marxists of Europe. A British analyst wrote: "There is danger to the world because of the French elections. Our concern

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The third world force is Soviet Communism. It relies on a combination of military power, terroristic revolution, and subversion to expand its influence. Ironically, Soviet power was financed and nurtured by its alleged mortal enemy. Finance Capitalism, which organized it, nurtured it, and sustained it through the past sixty years. Communism, however, has probably become the Frankenstein Monster which now has an independent basis from its creator. It is a third force which, over the long haul, may wind up destroying its creator. Much of this book will deal with the history behind the establishment and proliferation of Communism by both Finance Capitalism and the Fabian Socialist movement. Finance capital supported Communism because a dynamic Russia, with a Free Market and its tremendous natural resources, could have been a world competitor. It also supported Communism as part of balance-of-power strategies

which provided a rationale for building mega-government in the non-Communist world. These strategies eventually served as both the rationale and the lever for the establishment of the New World Order.

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The Reagan Revolution was the product of revolts by the anti-Communists, New Right, Moral Majority, and libertarians against fifty years of increased centralization through big-D and small-d democratic liberalism. The Establishment let the public have Ronald Reagan and then surrounded him with advisors who let Ronnie keep everyone enthused with magnificent speeches while little was actually accomplished. Federal spending continued to mushroom, deficits exploded, and Communism expanded. But all the while, the rhetoric led the public to believe that just the opposite was happening. Anyone who pointed out that the Emperor was naked as a jaybird was denounced as a paranoid or a fanatic, out of touch with the realities of the pragmatic political world. The immense charisma and charm of Ronald Reagan kept all but the most hard-core hypnotized through both administrations. Apathy reigned in the conservative movement. All is well, God is in Heaven, and Ronnie is in the White House.

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Yet, in 1968, Nixon's first major appointment was to place Henry Kissinger in the key post of Adviser for National Security Affairs. But, as presidential adviser, and later as Secretary of State for the outgoing President, Henry Kissinger had: •Been the primary architect of the "opening" to Communist China, while working secretly behind the scenes to oust the Republic of China from the United Nations, which Free China had helped found. •Emerged as spokesman for appeasement of and "rapprochement" with the Soviet Union, and promoted policies which guaranteed the Soviet Union a strategic military superiority over the U.S. •Arranged for supplying the latest American technology and know-how to the Soviet bloc, while waiving $11 billion owed the United States by the Soviet government. •Provided the USSR with American wheat on incredibly favorable credit terms, while bread prices skyrocketed at home. •Designed the Vietnam "peace" accords with the North Vietnamese Communists (for which he shared a Nobel

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"Peace" Prize), agreements which guaranteed the Communists victory in Vietnam in the first war ever lost by this country. (We didn't win in Korea, but we didn't lose either; that one was a draw.) •Handled the intermittent Middle East war so ably that, according to his friend, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Kissinger had represented both the

Soviets and the United States in the negotiations there. •Alienated such long-time American allies as Turkey and Greece, thus weakening NATO and allowing the Soviet Union to dominate the entire Mediterranean. •Urged a policy of “reconciliation” with Communist Cuba, a Soviet satellite successfully planted in the Western Hemisphere which subsequently sent “volunteers” to stage a Communist coup in Angola and in Nicaraguan. •Attempted, despite massive Congressional and public opposition, to surrender American sovereignty over the Panama Canal, and endorsed the claims of a Moscow-lining Panamanian dictator to the vital waterway. •Supported a boycott of anti-Communist Rhodesia as “a threat to world peace,” with the result that the U.S. became dependent on the Soviet Union for chrome ore. He was the man who said “power is the ultimate aphrodisiac,” and who was quoted in New York Times magazine as joking, “The illegal we do immediately. The unconstitutional takes a little longer.”

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reading an earlier Kissinger book? Is it reasonable to believe that Nixon, a super partisan, would give the position of what amounted to “assistant President in charge of foreign policy” to a Harvard Professor who never claimed to be a Republican? Are we to believe that Nixon was so enraptured by the genius of this man who can hardly speak English that he gave him one of the most important appointments in his administration? Well, hardly. Nothing about the Kissinger rollercoaster career makes an iota of sense — not his surprising selection by Nixon as security adviser, not his deliberate acquisition of more power than any similar White House official had ever enjoyed before, not his appointment as Secretary of State, not his survival of the Watergate sweep which eliminated all other Nixon advisers, not his preeminent position in the Ford Administration — unless we ask who placed Henry Kissinger on his Yellow Brick Road in the first place. Henry was not provided with magic glass slippers by the Witch of the East. He had something better. Once you strip away all of the puffery, press-agentry and Madison Avenue hokum which have been erected around the persona of Henry Kissinger, one unmistakable fact emerges: Henry Kissinger is now and, for all of his political life has been, an agent of the mightiest combine of power, finance and influence in American politics: the House of Rockefeller.

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As America’s Bicentennial year began. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could (and undoubtedly did) take pride in the fact that, almost single-handedly, he had sewn together a new foreign policy for America. Secret deal by secret deal, détente had become a reality. Clearly, under the cover of détente, erected by Henry Kissinger, the Soviet military made tremendous gains at the time the U.S. defense capabilities were being scaled back, or at least not expanding to meet the Communist threat. Kissinger’s

policies made all of this possible. Kissinger, one of David Rockefeller's chief foreign-policy planners at Chase Manhattan, epitomizes the New World Order mentality. But this, believe it or not, was not to be the nadir of U.S. foreign policy. For the Carter-Brzezinski Administration was yet to come.

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Yellow highlight | Location: 1,279

In foreign policy, at least, there was no Jimmy Carter Administration any more than there was a Nixon-Ford Administration. It was a Brzezinski administration. In place of Henry Kissinger, there was Zbig, the man who co-founded the Trilateral Commission along with David Rockefeller and who coached the aspiring presidential candidate on foreign policy matters and who subsequently became National Security Advisor under President Carter, the same role as had been played by Kissinger in the previous administration.

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Yellow highlight | Location: 1,298

Carter soared into the limelight so quickly because he had more than a little help from his friends in the Eastern "Liberal" Establishment — especially top mandarin, David Rockefeller. Even as Governor of Georgia, Carter was already planning ahead and began cultivating closer ties to the Rockefeller Establishment. The most important of these ties to Rockefeller was Carter's charter membership in the Trilateral Commission.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,321

Carter was soon promoted by Establishment publications for the nation's Top Spot. Time magazine featured articles which sounded like political ads for Jimmy Carter and carried pictures of the Prince of Peanuts which made him resemble John E Kennedy, the martyred myth of "Liberal" Democrats who longed for a return of Camelot.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,324

The Georgia Democrat outlined what his foreign policy goals would be as President when he addressed the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations in early April of 1976. His overall aim, announced Carter, was to fashion a "just and peaceful world order." Evidently having learned his Trilateral lessons well from Brzezinski, Carter explained how this goal could be attained, in the following excerpts from his address to the Chicago CFR:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,377

We should also note the remarkable role played by President Carter, Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller in the tragic drama over the fall of the Shah of Iran and the subsequent rise to power of the Ayatollah Khomeini and the hostage-taking by anti-American terrorists.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,417

The President has appointed literally scores of other CFR members to important positions in his Administration. Remembering that George Bush is a former director of the CFR, some are wondering if Ronald Reagan is presiding over a Bush Administration! Of course, there have been many changes since these first appointments were made. Haig is out at State, only to be replaced by Shultz. Baker and Regan switch jobs, and finally Regan is replaced by Howard Baker. Carlucci has moved from State to the National Security Council. But despite all the changes, the CFR/TC is still in control! In some areas of foreign policy, things are better under Ronald Reagan. The rescue of American students on the tiny island of Grenada halted Soviet and Cuban plans to use that island as another base for Communist revolution. Among the captured documents were secret papers showing that Maurice Bishop was a hard-core Marxist in bed with the USSR. There was a secret weapons treaty between Grenada and Moscow as well. Desperate as they have been for an American victory, it gave Americans a renewed sense of pride and patriotism. Of course, there was very little risk in our Grenada operation.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,438

Secretary of State George Shultz is offering the usual diplomatic double-talk, saying that the Reagan Administration's policy is to "proceed with a sense of realism" and to "undertake a genuinely Constructive dialogue and try to work out concrete solutions" for widening trade with the USSR. In an article entitled "New Realities And New Ways of Thinking" in the Spring 1985 issue of Foreign Affairs, theoretical journal of the secretive Council on Foreign Relations, former CFR director Shultz states that US policy will be to continue negotiating and improving relations with the USSR despite "inevitable outrages" by the Soviets. He claims to see Mikhail Gorbachev as a "fresh opportunity" to "explore more constructive possibilities" through a "less confrontational approach." This is the same George P. Shultz who signed the trade accords which gave to the Soviet Union the giant Kama River truck factory, built by American firms in a deal financed by Chase Manhattan Bank. That one produced the trucks and engines that the Reds used in their invasion of Afghanistan! Indeed, on Shultz's watch, Soviet-occupied Afghanistan still has status as a Most Favored Nation

trading partner of the U.S. while the puppet Reds slaughter the freedom fighters there. While President Reagan has correctly

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,483

Could Ronald Reagan have been so naive as not to have any idea how power games are played by the Rockefellers and the Eastern Establishment? If so, did someone lay it all out for him? How else can you explain Reagan's sudden selection of William Casey, an aging Wall Street attorney and comparative political neophyte, to be his new campaign manager? Casey, after all, was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. As head of the Exim Bank, he had been a major force in all those profitable technology "sales" to the Soviets. He was, well, reliable. But it apparently took William Casey and his friends a while to get things under control. A few weeks later, during the Florida Republican primary, candidate Reagan was asked if he would allow any members of the Trilateral Commission into his Cabinet if elected. He gave the following reply to that question in a campaign briefing on March 17, 1980:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,496

The one decision of significance left to be made was who would be his running mate. Conservatives were demanding a Vice Presidential candidate who shared their philosophy, well aware that age might make Mr. Reagan a one-term President. "Liberals" calling themselves "moderates" wanted one of their own to "balance the ticket" and save face for their primary losses. There were several potential Vice Presidential candidates acceptable to most Conservatives and grass-roots Republicans. Only two of the prominently mentioned candidates for the Number Two spot were absolute anathema to Conservatives: Senator Howard Baker and George Bush. Both were perceived as divisive "Liberals" and (more importantly) both were "former" CFR members and longtime associates in the Rockefeller wing of the GOP.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,881

It was already evident that Lenin had been sent to Russia by the German General Staff in order that he might seize power from the Kerensky regime and take Russia out of the war against Germany, as he did. Edgar Sisson, who arrived in Russia at the time Thompson left and remained for over three months, reported that Lenin was actually a German agent, but it is not necessary to accept this in full in order to know that the Germans wanted him in Russia, and saw to it that he got there. Thompson returned from Russia to the United States via London, "where in company with Thomas Lamont of the J. P. Morgan firm, he visited Prime Minister Lloyd George." Sutton reprints passages from once secret papers of the British War Cabinet regarding this visit:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,893

> Thompson, no doubt strengthened by the company of Lamont, made such an impression on Lloyd George that the latter persuaded the Cabinet to (in Sutton's words) "go along with Thompson and the Bolsheviks." In consequence Bruce Lockhart, a protégé of Lord Milner's, was sent to Russia "to work informally with the Soviets."

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,895

> The Unholy Alliance The American International Corporation was organized by Morgan interests "with major participation by Stillman's National City Bank and the Rockefeller interests." Together with Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Guaranty Trust, A.I.C. rescued the Bolsheviks from terminal disaster fifteen years before the Roosevelt Administration extended formal recognition to the Soviet Union. Sutton points out that the Bolsheviks could not have survived without trade, and that Wall Street had the muscle in America "to obtain the export licenses needed to ship goods to Russia." H. G. Wells writes in Russia In The Shadows (George H. Doran Company, 1921) how on a visit to Russia in 1920, he ran into Frank A. Vanderlip (a director of American International Corporation and a key Founding Father of the Federal Reserve System) at the Moscow Guest House. Wells is a bit supercilious about the American capitalist:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,907

> In a subsequent conversation, Lenin himself let Wells know what Vanderlip had been selling. "What do you think of this new Republican Imperialism that comes to us from America?" the Bolshevik leader asked the British Socialist. Wells writes: Lenin proceeded to explain the projects with which one American at least was seeking to dazzle the imagination of Moscow. There was to be economic assistance for Russia and recognition of the Bolshevik Government. . . . But some industrial power had to come in and help Russia, I said. She cannot reconstruct now without such help. . . . Curious, how little some things change in sixty-six years! Capitalists (some capitalists) still think that with their shrewd know-how they can exploit the Communists. In an attempt to resolve something here, let's first quote Sutton one more time. His own wrap-up section is titled, "The Explanation for the Unholy Alliance." I should like to quote it in full, but will only hit the high spots:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,932

>

We have been unable to find out if Standard Oil was even theoretically expropriated by the Communists. Sutton writes: “Only the Danish telegraph concessions, the Japanese fishing, coal and oil concessions and the Standard Oil lease remained after 1935.” Wherever Standard Oil would go. Chase National Bank was sure to follow. (The Rockefeller’s Chase Bank was later merged with the Warburg’s Manhattan Bank to form the present Chase Manhattan Bank.) In order to rescue the Bolsheviks, who were supposedly an archenemy, the Chase National Bank was instrumental in establishing the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in 1922. President of the Chamber was Reeve Schley, a vice president of Chase National Bank. According to Professor Sutton: In 1925, negotiations between Chase and Prombank extended beyond the finance of raw materials and mapped out a complete program for financing Soviet raw material exports to the U.S. and imports of U.S. cotton and machinery. Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company were leaders in the Soviet credit business. The Rockefeller’s Chase National Bank also was involved in selling Bolshevik bonds in the United States in 1928. Patriotic organizations denounced the Chase as an “international fence.” Chase was called “a disgrace to America. . . . They will go to any lengths for a few dollars profits.” Congressman Louis McFadden, chairman of the House Banking Committee, maintained in a speech to his fellow Congressmen:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,969

So, we see that W. A. Harriman was cooperating with the Communists even before they were officially recognized by the United States as the legal government of Russia. In the book The Roosevelt Myth by John Flynn, our “negotiating” ambassador was referred to as follows: “Harriman told various persons that Stalin was not at all a revolutionary communist but just a Russian nationalist.” Always an advocate of the Soviets, Harriman had also been a member of the first Lend-Lease mission to Moscow in 1942, stating at that time that U.S. policy was “to give and give, with no expectation of return, with no thought of a quid pro quo.” That policy was responsible for sending some $11 billion in American goods and technology to the Soviet police state. Harriman’s spirit of giving (giving other peoples’ money and lives, that is) to the Reds was carried over in full force at the Yalta Conference in 1945, at which he played a key role in the betrayal of all central Europe to Soviet imperialism. You will recall that World War II was started over the independence and territorial integrity of Poland. Forty million people died and Poland was handed over to the Soviets! What a friend. Thanks, Averell!

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,989

In the 1972 public television program, “David Rockefeller’s World,” Bill Moyers relates the story of a Rockefeller cocktail party in Moscow where Soviet officials lined up in the

street outside half an hour early in order to meet and greet Rockefeller — even though a few days earlier, their propaganda media had been denouncing the Rockefellers for financial imperialism in the Third World. David's Chase Manhattan Bank now operates from Number One Karl Marx Square, the most prestigious address in beautiful downtown Moscow. The Soviets know they have a friend at Chase Manhattan! Joseph Finder, in his fascinating book Red Carpet, describes the elation of one Rockefeller loyalist when Chase officially arrived in Moscow: "This

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,007

How do the Soviets regard David? Georgi Arbatov of the Soviet Institute on the U.S.A. stated: "He's a member of the royal family. Some of our leaders think David Rockefeller can walk on water." The word used to describe the Soviet's attitude toward Rockefeller is "adoration." Finder quotes George Gilder, the author of Wealth and Poverty, as observing: "Ironically, nobody knows how to revere, blandish and exalt a Rockefeller half so well as the Marxists."

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,053

Writing in Human Events for September 27, 1980, Washington-based journalist Thomas G. Gulick commented at length on the disturbing relationship between certain high-technology firms and the politics of détente. Mr. Gulick had interviewed officers of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a group which promotes aid and trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites. Looking over its membership list, Gulick observed:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,061

Among ACEWA's founders and officers are Keynesian economist John Kenneth Galbraith; George Kennan, the former US Ambassador to the Soviet Union and key member of the CFR; Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo, which sells soft drinks to the USSR and markets its vodka; the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, the member of the CFR who is president of Notre Dame; and, Robert D. Schmidt, executive vice president of Control Data and activist for détente and trade with the Russians. A self-appointed "ambassador" for Red trade, Schmidt has made more than forty trips to Russia, and travels there four or five times a year according to Carl Marcy, who is another officer of ACEWA. Marcy, former chief of staff for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an assiduous advocate of détente, is of course also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,185

> Pro-disarmament propaganda began in earnest at the very dawn of the nuclear age, when Leftist scientists and academics, standing at the wailing wall of disarmament, began to bemoan their fear that America's superior nuclear capacity would somehow frighten a worried Soviet Union into launching a major war. Their "solution" to this peril began with the Pugwash Conferences — and might conclude with the forced surrender of a disarmed U.S. In 1955, the Parliamentary Association for World Government issued a call for a series of "Conferences on Science and World Affairs between Russian and American scientists and intellectuals." The first of these was held in 1957 at the home of Russophile Cyrus Eaton in Pugwash, Nova Scotia. Eaton, who began his career as secretary to John D. Rockefeller and was for years a business partner of the Rockefellers in promoting Red trade, earned the Lenin Peace Prize for fronting the deal and financing the first five Conferences. Since then, more than twenty have been held, most of them outside the United States. All have been financed by the tax-exempt Rockefeller-CFR foundations. On September 23, 1960, three years after the first Pugwash Conference, the Soviets presented a plan for "total and complete disarmament" to the United Nations. It called for a systematic reduction in arms by major powers of the world. The so-called "Soviet plan" immediately became the beneficiary of extremely influential American support, when a group of powerful proponents of disarmament within the CFR endorsed it. This was no mere happenstance. A secret CFR disarmament program, entitled "Study No. 7," was made public a few months later. Prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Study No. 7" argued that the United States "must: (1) search for an international order ... in which many policies are jointly undertaken by . . . states with differing political, economic and social systems, and including states labeling themselves as 'socialist.' " [That is, Communist.] In order to build such a "new international order," the CFR said, we must "maintain and gradually increase the authority of the UN," and "conduct serious negotiations to achieve international agreement on limitation, reduction and control of armaments." And here is the amazing part: This CFR position paper had preceded the Soviet proposal of September 23, 1960, by nearly a year. Pugwashed or not, the two schemes were almost identical! This Pugwash-CFR conspiracy is one of the most brilliant achievements in psychological warfare since the Trojan Horse. While Americans were being told of the horrors of nuclear war and the supposed advantages of limiting our defenses, the Russians were arming to the teeth.

Note:

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Yellow highlight | Location: 2,223

> Notice that the document said, "Since 1959...." The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was not established until September 1961. But it was in 1959 that the CFR "Study No. 7" was prepared and its contents transmitted to the Soviets.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,246

> Supporting McNamara's efforts at unilateral disarmament were CFR members John J. McCloy and William C. Foster. McCloy, who preceded David Rockefeller as chairman of the board of both the CFR and the family's bank, Chase Manhattan, was picked by President John F. Kennedy to be chairman of the General Advisory Committee for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Foster was appointed director of the Agency. In 1969, Foster was replaced as director by Gerard C. Smith, another CFR members. Smith's successor in 1973 was Fred Ikle, who (this will probably not surprise you) is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. The Disarmament Agency was later headed by Paul Warnke, a member of both the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,604

> Is it any wonder that the Soviets want to deprive us of the vast mineral wealth of southern Africa? The American public must be made aware that South Africa is our only real source for these crucial minerals and strategic metals. This is one of the major reasons behind the drive to isolate the U.S. from South Africa. Noted historian and expert on South Africa, Otto Scott, author of The Other End of the Lifeboat, puts it this way: I'm

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,613

> The protests against South Africa and the disinvestment movement is an integral part of the goal of disarming the United States even more than it already has been disarmed. The idea is that we will become dependent on the Soviet Union for crucial minerals or will become so militarily enfeebled by lack of access to those minerals that we can no longer provide any real resistance to our merger with the U.S.S.R. into the New World Order.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,640

> The primary objectives of the New World Order which affect the family are: (1) eliminate the traditional family unit as we know it and (2) change the value of the traditional family. As would-be dictators, the architects of the New World Order want the complete and unyielding loyalty of their victims for themselves and cannot tolerate loyalty to God, country or family. These self-appointed rulers realize that their One World Utopia will not exist as long as the limitations of these three strongholds remain.

A child's basic concepts of Judeo-Christian ethics, morality and patriotism are formed primarily by his parents. Because proponents of the New World Order seek to be the major authority in everyone's lives, parental authority must be removed by whatever means are necessary. According to the noted Harvard educator, Dr. M. T. Pierce:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,475

into flushing the whole scam. The expansion of the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund is part of a scheme for bailing out the huge international banks that have overextended themselves by making high-risk loans to Communist and Third World governments. Conceived in 1944 by Communist agent Harry Dexter White and Fabian Socialist John Maynard Keynes, the IMF acts as the FDIC of the world and funnels bailout funds to debtor governments which, all together, now owe Western banks and Western governments over $1 trillion. The Big Banks have simply arranged for the U.S. taxpayers to "socialize their risks" by picking up the tab for bad loans. To facilitate this shift of the "Old Maid" from the private banks to the public treasury, the U.S. is asked again and again to increase its aid of the IMF. Free Market economist Murray Rothbard notes that this "is really only a facade through which the Federal Reserve can flood the world with counterfeit dollars. The Keynesians are delighted by this step toward the achievement of their dream of a world central bank. Ideally, such a bank would print a world money unit which would be used by all nations. Since there would be no balance of payments problems or other checks associated with the abuse of an international currency, the world bank could print money forever — that is, there would be no check on world inflation."

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,520

scheme will go BAM! The banking establishment depends on the Federal Reserve to play a key role in the planned bailout by providing the necessary liquidity to the international redistributive agencies, such as the IMF. David Rockefeller and his pals need someone they can depend on to oversee the arrangement. That is why Paul Volcker, a nominal Democrat and former vice president for David's Chase Manhattan Bank, was reappointed by President Reagan for a second term as Federal Reserve Chairman. Volcker, who is very chummy with BIS president Fritz Leutwiler and other European bankers, received solid support from Europe's central bankers for his reappointment.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,544

Richard N. Cooper is a professor of international economics at Harvard University. He served as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs during the Carter

Administration, a regime well-known for its disastrous monetary and foreign policies. In 1972-1974, he held the position of Provost at Yale. Author of The Economics of Interdependence and other works. Cooper favors both collectivism and internationalism. This is not surprising. He is an active member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission, both organs of the Rockefeller-dominated Eastern “Liberal” Establishment.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,561

And there have been many other serious world-money schemes — the Stamp Plan, the Bernstein Plan, the White Plan (which proposed to enumerate the world fiat in “unitas”), the Keynes Plan (“bancor”) and others. All these proposals envision a world fiat currency that would be issued by a world central bank, a sort of Federal Reserve for the planet. In almost all, the nucleus for this bank is seen as the International Monetary Fund.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,573

The Council’s own records show that during the last half of 1941 and in the early months of 1942, the CFR was already formulating plans for remaking the world. These recommendations were forwarded to F.D.R. and the State Department, where the CFR’s agents were already assuming top positions of authority. Treasury advisor and CFR operative Jacob Viner wrote a memo proposing what would later turn out to be the IMF and World Bank. The note stated, “It might be wise to set up two financial institutions: one an international exchange stabilization board and one an international bank to handle short-term transactions not directly concerned with stabilization.”

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,587

John Maynard Keynes was the darling of the British Fabian Society, the gang of socialist conspirators who had taken over and wrecked Great Britain. An aggressive homosexual, Keynes also promulgated a queer brand of economics which, among other things, strongly encouraged unrestrained government spending and deliberate budget deficits as a cure for inflation-caused recessions. Politicians and bureaucrats were delighted. Harry White was a bird of an even more crimson hue. While all the standard histories of the IMF fail to mention it, Harry Dexter White was at once a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a dedicated Soviet agent. Having taught economics at Harvard University, White had moved into various positions of importance in the U.S. Treasury Department where he carefully laid out plans for a new world monetary order. Others working in the Treasury Department with White who were later identified under oath as Communists were Harold Glasser, Irving Kaplan and Victor Perlo.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,641

> As America's increasing levels of inflation in the 1950s and 1960s reduced the purchasing power and value of the dollar, European governments (led by France) began more and more to exercise their option of redeeming their piles of dollars for gold at $35 an ounce. From the early Fifties, gold flowed steadily out of the U.S. and into the coffers of foreign governments and central banks. But foreign dollar claims were many times the gold reserves held at Fort Knox in the U.S. It would be impossible to redeem all the Eurodollars that might be presented. America was running out of gold. Despite intense arm-twisting by the U.S. to keep European governments from redeeming the dollars that had been accumulating in their central banks, the Bretton Woods scheme began unraveling in the late 1960s. Finally, on August 15, 1971, at the same time he imposed a wage-price freeze in a vain attempt to hide the effects of currency inflation. President Nixon brought the Bretton Woods gold-exchange standard to an end by slamming shut America's gold window. For the first time in its history, the U.S. dollar was totally irredeemable, even by foreign governments. This was a de facto declaration by the U.S. Treasury of bankruptcy. In effect, our government did to the rest of the world in 1971 what it had done to its own citizens in 1934.

Note: