

The School of Power for Unholy Grail

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Unholy Grail

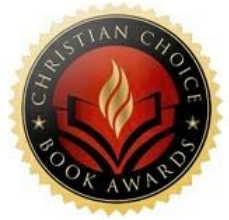


Table of Contents

This is a series of extended lessons of the School of Power from Unholy Grail, Book #2

Introduction.....	2
Economics.....	6
Banking.....	12
Money and Power.....	17
Politics and Power.....	35
Power in Contemporary Society.....	48
Conclusion.....	63
Quotes on Power.....	66

Introduction

*It is not necessary to understand things in order to argue about them.
~ Pierre de Beaumarchais*

“Let me start with a question,” said Dr. Quigley. “Was there ever a leader who came to power who did not want to be a leader?” The boys considered this, but no one answered.

“There have been a few reluctant leaders in history because they had to lead or were asked to do so, but in general your silence is correct; no one comes to power unless they want it. Nothing of significance ever happens by accident. One of the most amazing things about human life is that much of it is a self-fulfilling prophecy. In general, you will become whatever you desire to become, and each person tends to reach whatever goals he or she sets for him or herself. No one can truly motivate anyone else. The best that a teacher or a coach can do is to encourage their team to motivate themselves. Conversely, the strongest limits to your own success are not the ones placed on you by others, but those that you place on yourself. You will never exceed your own goals.

“Some of you are here just to learn about power but have little or no ambition to exercise it yourself, and that is fine – society needs people at all levels. However, others in this class may have strong personal desires for power, and it is primarily to the latter group that this class is dedicated. Power and leadership involves many things, and we will not take time to discuss the mechanics – how to win elections, how to build coalitions, how to set tax policy to get as much money out of people as possible, and so on. Those things you can learn later. Here we will consider more basic things such as how power worked in history as well as in today’s world, and the personal characteristics that are necessary if you want to seek it. We shall first consider the character and personality of those who have come to power in the past, because understanding the past will enable us to make sense of what is happening in the present, and to better control the future.”

“If we look at ancient civilizations, the first major ones we come to are Sumer, Akkad, and Babylon, and one of the greatest rulers of Babylon was Nebuchadnezzar. He was a fighter – tough, mean, ruthless, determined, disciplined, and egotistical. He believed that he could rule the world of his day, and for the most part he did. His egotism then led him to build a statue of himself and demand that everyone worship him, setting a precedent for other rulers later in history who would demand the same thing. But then his whole world came crashing down when he went insane for a while, and he became like an animal in the woods. Egotism is paradoxical and interesting; you will never come to power unless you are at least somewhat egotistical, but that same characteristic has led many rulers off the cliff to their own destruction, and it is hard to strike the right balance. Hitler’s Third Reich was supposed to last for a thousand years in a counterfeit of the Biblical millennium, but it was crushed in five years primarily because of Hitler’s own egotism. There are many in history like him.”

Henri thought of his own fighting skills and abilities. Guillem had helped him to become a good swordsman and he did not shrink from a fight, but he had never been one to seek conflict. It was clear to him that there would be much more controversy in his future, and he needed to prepare himself for it.

“Determination and the willingness to fight when necessary are requirements for leaders but being a ruthless fighter and having a big ego is not enough to bring someone to power, especially in today’s world. If that is all you have, you might wind up being just a grunt in the army. A true leader also needs mental skills – the ability to respond to challenges and to out-plan and out-think his opponents. He also needs communication skills – the ability to speak with power and to effectively communicate his desires to others. He must be smart as well as tough.

“Mental and communications skills along with determination and toughness may carry you far, but still will probably be insufficient to get you all the way to the top. At least one other quality is necessary: namely, your pedigree, wealth, and family influence – your ‘right to rule’ in the perception of other people, as well as the riches and authority of your family and friends. It is the combination of these four groups of characteristics – your determination, your mental abilities, your pedigree, and your connections that form your charisma which will in turn convince others to follow you.

“We have considered these qualities in the abstract, and now let us look at some real examples from history and put some meat on these bones. In the past power was more straightforward – the strongest, cleverest, most determined, and the best-connected man won and subdued his enemies. A good example of this kind of conflict is the War of the Roses in England in the 1400s between the forces of York, the white rose, and Lancaster, the red rose. Gaining power in those days was simpler but more deadly; nobles battled each other to the death – the winners seized power, and the losers were beheaded or fled into exile. The conflict continued until the people grew very tired of war and a leader arose who had sufficient stature to compel everyone’s respect. Henry the Seventh and his son finally united England and crushed his opposition, so the War of the Roses came to an end. Thus, we see the importance of those personal attributes in the leaders who ultimately prevailed, and if you want to prevail, you will need to possess and cultivate the same characteristics.” Dr. Quigley paused and adjusted his glasses.

“However, there is one more factor in gaining and holding power, which is dangerous and can sometimes backfire, but is nevertheless very effective when employed skillfully, namely the use of trickery, deception, lies, subterfuge, and propaganda. In today’s world these are employed in very subtle and powerful ways but let us start with an example from a simpler time, that of Charles Martel and his father Pepin.”

Henri’s ears immediately perked up because Charles Martel was one of his historic heroes – a man of chivalry and great personal courage.

“Charles lived in France in the early 700s during the last days of the Merovingian kings. His father, Pepin the Fat, was the major domo, or – to use a modern term – the

prime minister of the king, and thus responsible for all of the administrative affairs of the kingdom. Because the major domo had a tremendous degree of responsibility on his shoulders, he resented the fact that the king got all of the glory and power, while he was left to do the king's dirty work. Pepin was a greedy, power-hungry, and calculating man who – seeing that the Merovingian kings were vulnerable – was determined to seize power for himself. Dagobert II, the Merovingian heir to the throne, had been exiled to Ireland as a baby years earlier by Pepin's uncle Grimoald, who preceded Pepin as major domo. However, when Dagobert came of age he sought to return to France to claim the kingship. But Pepin was aware of this and struck first – he had Dagobert secretly assassinated with an arrow through his eye, and so by careful planning, treachery, and murder Pepin gained control over much of Merovingian France.

“Charles was the son of one of Pepin's concubines, and had grown up in the atmosphere of intrigue, hostility, and back-stabbing of Pepin's court; he was therefore very familiar with politics as it was done in that day. He was twenty-six when his father died, and in the turmoil that followed he was thrown in prison by supporters of his brother, but he escaped and ultimately defeated them. He then fought many victorious battles to gain and expand his power, culminating in his greatest victory of all, the Battle of Tours against the Moslems in 732. It was after this battle that he was called Martel – the Hammer. But Charles Martel was not the first to defeat the Moors. They had invaded southern France in 718 and were defeated by Duke Eudes of Aquitaine, whom you probably have never heard of, because he did not publicize his victory very well. Unfortunately, the Moors came back in 731, overran Aquitaine, and Eudes had to ask Martel for help. After Charles Martel defeated the Moors in 732 he made the Duke subservient to him and added Aquitaine to his kingdom. Then, in an act of cleverness, he widely proclaimed his victory, yet he refrained from taking the title of king because he was concerned that some would feel he was usurping Merovingian power. Instead, he kept the last of the Merovingian kings under house arrest, paraded him in front of visiting ambassadors as if he were a zoo animal, and had stories invented about how weak the Merovingian kings were. The Merovingians were thus eventually deposed for perceived uselessness and incompetence, which was untrue; but given the strength and determination of the Carolingian propaganda machine, it became the reality. Here is a children's rhyme that supposedly dates from the time of Charles Martel making fun of the Merovingians:

Le bon roi Dagobert avait sa culotte à l'envers
Le grand Saint Eloi lui dit: “O mon roi! Votre Majesté est mal culottée!”
“C'est vrai,” lui dit le roi. “Je vais la remettre à l'endroit.”

Le bon roi Dagobert chassait dans la plaine d'Anvers
Le grand Saint Eloi lui dit: “O mon roi! Votre Majesté est bien essoufflé!”
“C'est vrai,” lui dit le roi. “Un lapin courait après moi.”¹

¹ The good king Dagobert has his underpants on backwards.
The great Saint Eloi said to him, “O my king! Your majesty is wearing your underpants wrong!”
“It's true,” the king replied. “I'm going to put them on correctly.”

The good king Dagobert was hunting on the Plain of Anvers.

“It has often been said that ‘perception is the reality,’ and this is a good example of how reality can be manipulated by those with money and power, which we shall explore in more detail later. Martel’s son, Pepin the Short, was finally given the title King of the Franks by doing a deal with the Pope – he defeated the Lombards who had threatened Rome, gave their territory which later known as the “Papal States” to the Pope, and in return was declared to be the King of the Franks. Thus he gained legitimacy for what became the Carolingian dynasty of French kings. Pepin’s son was Charlemagne, who eventually became the most powerful king of them all because he had all of the attributes we discussed – determination, intelligence, pedigree, and connections. The long-standing Merovingian dynasty was overcome by the Carolingians not merely by personality or force of arms, but also by treachery, deception, and propaganda.

“You may be wondering at this point – am I in this school so that I can learn how to lie, cheat, and steal in order to get ahead? Perhaps. That answer should be ‘no’ because if you are caught it can be fatal to your career, or even to you personally, but the answer also is ‘yes’ if you can avoid getting caught. Nevertheless, we need to understand that the struggle for power is potentially the bitterest, cruelest, and deadliest game of all, played by those who have the largest egos and who are therefore some of most intelligent, hypocritical, and deceptive people on the face of the earth. Usually there is no mercy for the losers, so consider carefully before deciding to play in this game.”

The great Saint Eloi said to him, “O my king! Your majesty is all out of breath!”
“It’s true,” the king replied. “A rabbit was chasing after me.”

Economics

*Give me control of a nation's money and I care not who makes the laws.
~ Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild banking dynasty*

“As we discussed in the last class,” Dr. Quigley began, shuffling through his notes, “gaining and holding power in the past was difficult and often deadly, but it was also a fairly straightforward process provided that one had the appropriate character traits and connections. But times have changed, and the populace now is much different than it was then. In former days society was caste-oriented, and although the people on the bottom may have resented those on the top, they still expected them to rule. Those times are long gone, and in today’s society people expect that politicians will rule for them and not over them. As ordinary people have become more wealthy, educated, and independent, especially in Western Europe and America, they have become much harder to rule.

“This transition of power from the rulers to the people began in England in 1215 when King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta limiting the powers of the English kings. Limiting the power of the state and giving power to the people has had a profound and amazing effect on society. For example, if you were to examine the relative sizes of the economies of the European countries versus those of others such as Islam in the early middle ages, you would find that the Muslim countries were actually wealthier and more sophisticated than Europe. But as time went on the nations of Islam remained stagnant while Europe surged ahead. Even small countries such as the Netherlands are now far ahead, and the economies of Europe and America are orders of magnitude greater than the countries of Islam, who – almost without exception – are still being run by totalitarian governments. The wealth that America and Europe generated was thus due to one fact – limitations were placed on government. Here are two amazing statistics that illustrate how large the gap has become between the western world and the dictatorships of Islam: first, the combined 1999 gross domestic product of all Arab countries in the world except Saudi Arabia was less than that of Spain, just one country in Europe; and second, the Arab world translates around 330 books annually. Since the ninth century, a twelve-hundred-year period, the total number of books translated into Arabic is approximately 100,000, which is around the same number that Spain translates into Spanish in one year.

“In 1776, the same year that the American Revolution took place, Adam Smith published his seminal book, *The Wealth of Nations*, which described free enterprise and the market economy. The market is probably the single greatest discovery in the entire history of the human race and is comparable to the discovery of fire and the wheel in importance. The world has never been the same since then.

“Western societies gradually moved from controlled, mercantilist economies, dominated by kings and their few chosen representatives, toward free-market systems. This process was never easy or smooth because the authorities fought this process every step of the way and still continue to fight it as we will see because it reduces their power. But eventually common people were allowed to create businesses, form their own

corporations, and own property. The latent power of the entrepreneurial spirit in the common man was unleashed. Companies no longer required royal permission and went directly to the public to sell their goods and services. Competition arose, and companies had to reduce the cost and improve the quality of their products in order to survive. Formerly, the king and the central government had been the boss and companies had to pander to them. But increasingly, the customer became the boss, and the companies who best served their customers were the ones who survived and prospered. Power was thus democratized – over time it was transferred from the king and the government to the common people who created the businesses and hired other common people to work for them. As these outsiders became wealthier, a large middle class was created, and their power to be independent and resist government control grew as well. When Louis XIV the Sun King of France ruled it was known as the “Age of Absolutism” and he built a huge palace at Versailles in order to get out of Paris and control his nobles – everything revolved around him. But the raw power that he exercised over his subjects is unthinkable in the western world of today. Government is necessary but limiting its power and influence is the most important development in the history of humanity.

“As we know, wealth and power are intimately connected with each other. The amount of wealth created by the free-enterprise system over the 250 years of its existence has been astronomical. Marxists and other opponents claim that economics is a zero-sum game – if there is a winner, there must also be a loser, and the winner therefore screwed the loser in order to get ahead. That statement has a drop of truth – there have been and still are ways that those in power screw others. But Marxism is a lie, and economics is not a zero-sum game. The power of free markets is by far the largest factor in the growth of the west and has enriched all levels of society.”

Jean raised his hand. “Sir, people say that American wealth was built on the slave trade. Is that true?”

“No, that is a bold-faced lie. The statement that the wealth of the America was built on slavery and by stealing the resources of others is a lie coming from a biased media. The contribution of slavery to the American economy was small and workers are much more productive if they are free to choose their employers, so slavery was actually a drag on the economy. When slavery was reduced and then eliminated, productivity increased. Consider, for example, computers and telecommunications – they were started long after slavery and have become huge industries which have created prosperity for thousands of people. Individual productivity is the key to economic wealth.”

Again, Dr. Quigley adjusted his glasses. “Nowadays, when we read about societies of the past, it is very hard to truly grasp what life was like for the average person of that day because we are so much wealthier and freer than any society of the past. Let me cite a few examples to indicate what it was like back then for the common man. In the four-hundred-year period from 1400 through 1800, there were over forty general famines in France, and a number of men died building Louis XIV’s palace at Versailles. Life expectancy in that time was around twenty years, and forty-two percent of the people died before reaching the age of fifteen. In Ireland it was even worse – life expectancy in

1800 was only nineteen years. Poverty and disease were rampant, and plagues periodically killed a large section of the population. In some areas of France in the 1300s, the Black Death killed ninety percent of the people. What changed was the introduction of free enterprise into Europe from the 1750s onward, which led to the greatest explosion in research, technology, and development, and by far the largest increases in the general welfare in the history of the world. It took time, but the societies and countries that adopted free enterprise as the foundation for their economic and political systems eventually came to be far ahead of societies that did not. There have never been significant famines in democratic countries. The people in America are not better or more intelligent than anyone else in the world. The overriding reason for the success of America is its embrace of free-market economics and the rejection of government bureaucracies.

“But pity the power-hungry leaders who want to be dictators in today’s world – how can they gain ultimate power over people, especially Western Europe and America, which are democracies? It is much easier to gain power when the people are poor and ignorant peasants who do whatever they are told because they have to in order to survive. But it is a lot harder for power-brokers when the general populace has money, education, and a tradition of self-rule. This is the conundrum of power in today’s world – governments need to implement free enterprise economics and eliminate bureaucratic barriers so that ordinary people can establish businesses and make the society prosperous. But that prosperity makes it much harder for a government to exert control on people especially if they lack control over the media and source of information. Imagine someone running for the presidency of France saying, ‘Vote for me because I desperately want power, and want to rule over you.’ Power-hungry people in today’s world can never say what they really seek, and they must constantly conceal their motives and lie to people about their true intentions. To obtain power in today’s world politicians must either exploit a crisis or attempt to create one.”

“Hitler was eventually able to become a dictator because Germany was in such a horrible state following World War I and the depression of the 1930s. In today’s world there are many countries that are still run by dictators who need to hide their true motives and convince people that they are acting in the public’s best interest in order to stay in power. Therefore, like Hitler most of them claim to be socialists who are ‘for the people.’

Heni asked, “Aren’t there some people who seek power in order to help people and make society better?”

“Yes, certainly,” replied Dr. Quigley. “There have often been those in positions of authority who sought power because of their desire to help people. Even Hitler did not start out bad – as I said, Germany in his day had serious problems and he wanted to do something about them. He revived German pride by getting the country moving and producing again – that is how he started. But the competition for power from others, and eventually the drug of expanding, keeping, and exercising his own power corrupted him.

“As I was saying, the preferred economic system by those who seek power is socialism. It was first described by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Robert Owen in the eighteenth century, and Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the nineteenth. It is a utopian form of government and economics where everyone is supposedly equal and where the government seeks to eliminate differences. As Marx said, a socialistic society is ‘from each man according to his ability, and to each man according to his need.’ It is therefore the role of government to equalize everyone by taking wealth away from the rich and giving it to the poor. Unfortunately, this requires that someone be in charge to perform this redistribution process. The rulers of society, of course, become this authority, and then can use the force of government to take from their enemies, enrich themselves, support their friends, and build bureaucracies to keep themselves in power, all the while claiming that they are the champions of the poor. As Charles De Gaulle said, ‘In order to become the master, the politician poses as the servant.’ The power of socialism is thus based on lies and deception, and many third-world countries are socialist dictatorships for that very reason. Dictators stay in power by confusing people with socialistic propaganda. This is the main reason why virtually all third-world countries are socialistic tyrannies, and why they remain in the third world.

“Red China under the communists was a good example; the communists murdered their enemies by the millions, quashed business growth and kept people poor and ignorant while Chairman Mao lived like the Yellow Emperor, sampling a new teenage girl every day. North Korea has been even worse – if someone hears you say things against the government, then you, your children, and your grandchildren may all be arrested at night and sent to the gulag for life, where they either work you to death or perform biological experiments on you. Meanwhile Kim Il Jung, the North Korean dictator, lives in luxury along with his cronies. In countries run by socialistic dictatorships, the bumper sticker you sometimes see is completely accurate – ‘the government wants the people to be unarmed, ignorant peasants.’”

One of the boys, Jean, raised his hand. “But sir, are all of them corrupt? Don’t some of them try to do the right thing?”

“You are correct – some socialist and communist leaders truly believed in the system, and honestly attempted to implement it because they thought it would be fairer and would create more wealth and happiness. They wanted to help the poor, and tried to socialize and collectivize their societies in the belief that they were doing the right thing. Stalin in Russia was a good example – he was a theological student fed with Marxist doctrines of the oppressor and the oppressed and became a dedicated Marxist. When he finally came to power he implemented communism in order to improve society and make everyone equal, and in the process created an Orwellian society and killed millions of his own people. All of these socialist initiatives, in Russia, China, East Germany and Africa, have universally failed. Socialists believe that people are basically good and that evil comes from private property and the profit motive. The problem is that their ideas about economics, equality, and the the source of evil are fundamentally wrong, and they refuse to admit it.

“Julius Nyerere, the past president of Tanzania in Africa, was an interesting example of this. He believed that his people were socialistic by nature, and what was needed was to abandon Western ideas and return to traditional African family socialism. He collectivized the country, attempted to eliminate capitalistic influences, and from 1961 until 1976 when the collectivization projects finally ended, Tanzania went from being Africa’s largest exporter of agricultural products to its largest importer. When he finally retired in 1985, he made an absolutely amazing statement in his farewell speech. He said, ‘I failed. Let’s admit it.’ But the same failed programs have unfortunately been repeated in many other countries, usually by leaders who were much more unscrupulous and less honest than Nyerere. Nicolae Ceaușescu and his disgusting wife Elena kept Romania in thrall for over twenty years through the power of socialist lies, until they were finally thrown out and executed. Mao and Pol Pot killed millions in the name of socialism, and for decades the Berlin Wall was a monument to the power of communism until the failure of communism finally resulted in it being torn down.”

Jean raised his hand again. “But sir, aren’t there countries where socialism actually works?”

“Yes, there are, but that is only because the socialism in those countries is mixed with and subordinated to free enterprise. Understand that no society has ever been purely socialistic or purely capitalistic – it is always a spectrum from left to right. In developed countries like Scandinavia, France, Germany, England, and America, where people can vote on their leaders and there is a tradition of democracy, things are much more complicated and there are many crosscurrents – it is harder for those in power to get their way. The founders of America understood that and intentionally designed the constitution to limit politicians from gaining too much power. These societies are a mix of capitalistic and socialistic principles, which can be a good thing. We need capitalism and competition to make sure that we have goods and services at reasonable prices, and we need some government control to enforce laws and to insure that people are treated fairly. This is often referred to as ‘social democracy,’ and honest advocates of this type of socialism generally support capitalism.

“But even in social democracies there are a number of negative moral and economic consequences to socialism, which include: paternalistic governments that enforce high taxes and attack privacy rights; a disdain for hard work, thrift, and planning, and a corresponding reliance on the government to solve all problems and pay for everything; continual attempts to abolish private property, and adding restrictions and taxes on its use; rejection of religion and an accompanying moral relativism; the breakdown of sexual morals and gender roles leading to family and societal breakdown; and a hostility to the military and a rejection of its purpose. Underlying all of these is the Marxian theme of victimology and helplessness; women are the victims of men; workers and unions are the victims of corporations; blacks are the victims of whites; Arabs are the victims of Westerners; people in general are the victims of religion, and so on in a perversion of reality that requires more lawyers, more drugs, more regulations, more taxes, and more government to somehow redress all of these perceived injustices. Self-responsibility is thus removed and replaced by dependence and reliance on the state,

unless, of course, one is part of the group that is running the state. This is the general direction of western societies.” Dr. Quigley paused.

“Thus, there is continual pressure brought to bear from various quarters to further socialize and control us. It is an effort to reduce the power and influence of ordinary citizens and save us from ourselves by trying to convince us of our victimhood, of our need for more security and protection and therefore less freedom, and also to give up more of our earnings in order to pay for it. Much of this pressure comes from people in government, but it also comes from commercial groups, especially lawyers, who are the main beneficiaries. Each new class of victims creates new ways for attorneys to make money through lawsuits. Now, for example, we have lawyers suing restaurant chains with claims that the food has made their clients too fat. Many of the people in government are lawyers and ex-lawyers. They resist reform and protect each other, thus compounding the problem.

“There is also an effort to create and expand international organizations to which governments are pressured to cede more and more of their power, such as the European Union, the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the World Court, and most significantly, the adaptation of one currency for the entire world, allowing the central bankers to have complete control over all of the world’s money. These organizations are attractive to politicians because they provide a growth path for them.”

Banking

“There are two major parts of the world power system – money and politics. We will examine both of them, beginning with the financial aspects of the system. In order to understand how power works in today’s world we need to have at least a brief understanding of international banking and how it works. All of you have, no doubt, taken classes in economics, but let us review some of the fundamentals of money and trade. I will try to make this as short and as interesting as possible so that you don’t nod off and go to sleep on me.

“The first method of exchange in human history was barter – for example, exchanging one cow for five bushels of wheat, or whatever. But barter is clumsy for a number of reasons, and it is much better to have a common unit of exchange that everyone will accept. Therefore, people started using gold and silver for that purpose. The first bankers from long ago were goldsmiths who produced gold and other precious metals in coin and bar form. Because gold is heavy to carry around and can easily be stolen by highway robbers, this became a serious problem for long-distance and international travel, so the goldsmiths would sometimes store gold for their customers.

“Paper money was first invented in China, but the first European international bankers were the Knights Templar, the soldiers of the crusades, who had castles and secure storehouses all over Europe and Palestine. They came up with a brilliant idea – why not keep the customer’s metal in their storehouse and issue him a paper receipt instead? For a fee, you could deposit your gold in London, receive a paper receipt, travel to France, and get your gold back again there. Paper money was therefore a concept created by the Templars in a time when travel was dangerous, and highwaymen were common. The gold and silver remained in the Templar vaults for some period of time, and in some cases the customer never returned or lost his paper receipt, resulting in forfeiture of his assets. Thus, the Templars had a growing store of precious metals, and they began to make loans, earning interest on the assets of others. They began the practice of what today is called ‘fractional reserve’ banking – keeping only a small portion of your assets on hand for liquidity and loaning out the rest of it.

“The Templars soon became extremely wealthy because not only were they paid to hold the gold, they also kept all of the interest generated by its investment. Furthermore, they were free of all secular taxation because of their status as a papal order. They bought lands and castles throughout Europe, and their wealth exceeded that of any country. But their success created intense jealousy, and in 1317 Philip le Bel, the King of France, who had borrowed heavily from them, destroyed the Templars and had their leaders killed in order to eliminate his debt and seize their treasure.

“Other goldsmiths saw what the Templars had done, and many eventually abandoned goldsmithing to become bankers. Then they had another brilliant idea – why not encourage the receipts themselves to be traded instead of the gold? As long as the person receiving the receipt was willing to accept it instead of gold, everything was good. These receipts were essentially the same thing as the Euro bills that we carry around in

our wallets today, with one important difference – unlike our Euro bills, the receipts were backed by gold – something of actual worth, whereas our paper currency is not.

“As these receipts became accepted by the public, the goldsmiths noticed that, as with the Templar deposits, many people never bothered to withdraw their gold, and just left it in the vault. The goldsmiths-cum-bankers then had a third idea that was even more brilliant – why not print up a few extra receipts and spend them for their own purposes? Who would ever know? Today we call this ‘inflation’ – an increase in the money supply, which is the term used for the number of pieces of paper in circulation vis-à-vis the tangible things of value that back the paper up. So as long as the public was willing to accept these receipts, the bankers made loans and created a profit for themselves entirely on other people’s money. Of course, these early bankers never told the people who actually owned the gold what they were doing, and none of the profit was shared with the customers, making banking a very profitable enterprise. This scheme worked well until the inevitable day came when the people with the receipts lost confidence in the bank, and all of them wanted their gold back at the same time. Today we call this ‘a run on the bank,’ and when people realized that there was not enough gold for all of the outstanding receipts, the bankers were *persona non grata*.

“After a number of these ugly incidents, the bankers had a fourth and equally brilliant idea – why not pool the efforts of the largest bankers and form a bank for the entire country with a much bigger capital base? Such a bank would be larger, more trustworthy, and less likely to fail; furthermore, it would be much harder to compete against – it could control the banking market and make it harder for competitors to start new banks. The Bank of England was created in 1694 by William Patterson, using the assets he had accumulated from privateering. At that point the English crown was financially exhausted from years of war with France and was in desperate need of more revenue; thus, Patterson was in a position to drive a hard bargain.

“This led to the fifth brilliant insight – the Bank of England became known as the central bank for the entire country and supposedly was part of the government, but in reality, it was still privately owned and controlled by the founding bankers. These insiders could then set monetary policy for the entire country causing periodic swings that they and their agents could profit from, and best of all, they were eventually able to convince the government that if a run on the bank should occur, it would be in everyone’s best interest that public tax money be pumped into the bank to prevent it from failing. Instead of the bank going bankrupt, the entire currency of the country was thus inflated and everyone’s buying power was reduced.” Dr. Quigley again adjusted his glasses, and Michel raised his hand.

“I don’t get it - how is everyone’s buying power reduced?”

“It is reduced because every time more pieces of paper are printed without increasing the amount of gold that backs up the paper, the value of each piece of paper decreases. This is the main reason why prices continually go up because the value of each underlying currency unit has gone down. To use America as an example, over the past

one hundred years inflation has reduced the buying power of the dollar by over three thousand percent, so that if something costs \$100 now it costed around \$0.30 back then. Inflation has been much worse in other countries.

“Okay, but sir, isn’t it important that bank failures be stopped so that the people will have confidence in the banking system? Don’t we need central banks for that?”

“Yes, that is certainly important. When banks fail people become fearful and lose confidence in the system, and this was one of the main reasons that central banks were formed in the first place. But on the other hand, banks can now loan out almost all of the money that they have in deposits. If there is a run on the bank or if a number of loans go bad, the system will pay for the banker’s mistakes by pumping in the public’s money; thus all of the people of the country pay for the banker’s problems. This is less traumatic, of course, and few people hear about it in the news, but the money supply is inflated, and the currency is debased because there are no balancing incentives, especially for the largest banks. It is similar to a person who is afflicted with a disease without any pain – he does not realize how sick he is. Bank failures led to the sixth and final brilliant insight – the development of fiat money.” Henri raised his hand.

“Sir, please explain what you mean by fiat money.”

“Sure. Remember the example of the goldsmith who had the bright idea of creating more receipts than there were gold bars and then using the receipts for his own purposes? Fiat money is paper or electronic currency that is created out of nothing by the government. It has no tangible backing – no gold or silver to back it up – and therefore there is no limit to the number of paper receipts such as dollar bills and euros that can be created. All the government needs is a printing press. The first step on the road to fiat money is fractional currency, meaning that the paper is still partially backed by gold or some other tangible asset. But governments are always pressured to spend more, and the temptation to print more paper is irresistible; eventually the quantity of paper bears no relationship to the amount of gold or anything of actual value that are supposed to back it up. Instead it is backed up only by the ‘full faith and credit of the government’ whatever that means. Fiat money gives those who control the system the power to create as much money as they need. Of course, today we don’t even use paper very much and almost all money is electronic, consisting of blips in the bank’s computer systems.

“There are consequences to fiat money. You cannot get something from nothing; the more pieces of paper or electronic blips that are created, the less that each one is worth as I explained before. Inflation is the politician’s best way of taxing the public and sucking the value out their money without the public realizing what is happening, because it works by gradually reducing the buying power of each currency unit.

“Fiat money has a long history of failure. The Venetians and the Dutch had both been damaged by banking crashes caused by fiat money and so for a number of years they did not allow their banks to make loans; every bank note had to be backed by the stated amount of gold which was literally kept in the bank vault. Trade blossomed until

this discipline was relaxed. The United States had horrible problems with fiat currency in colonial days. The governments of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other colonies printed bank notes that had no gold backing, and soon afterward they became completely worthless even though the government required them to be accepted as legal tender. Businesses collapsed, people were put out of work, the government fell into disrepute, and currency was largely abandoned and replaced by tobacco leaves. In other words, society returned to a barter system using an item of intrinsic value in place of paper money. These bad experiences were burned into people's minds, which helps to explain why America became so successful and for a long period of time resisted attempts to create a powerful central bank. In fact, both the Republicans and the Democrats, the two major political parties in America today, were founded on the issue of the prevention of central banking and fiat money. The original Republican Party was formed in the 1790s and led by Thomas Jefferson, who opposed the central banking ideas of Alexander Hamilton. The Democrat Party was founded in the 1820s by Andrew Jackson who opposed the central banking powers of Nicholas Biddle; Jackson's picture on the US twenty-dollar bill is perhaps an insider joke – he was against central bankers and paper money, but now his picture has been co-opted in support of it. Later generations forgot those painful lessons, especially during times of war, when the government needed huge sums to support armies.”

“If a bank makes too many mistakes and needs to be closed, don't the owners of the bank lose?” asked Michel, one of the other boys.

“Yes, they do but that applies mainly to the smaller, non-insider banks who are competitors to the big banks. The big insider banks are called TBTF – too big to fail – and are treated differently. Now we can understand how the alliance of politics and central banking works – the politicians need the bankers because they continually need more and more money to pay for government expenses and for giving people benefits in order to keep themselves in power. The bankers need the politicians to protect them from the public in the event of a run on the bank, and to guarantee their loans if the borrowers fail to repay. They need each other and so they protect each other.

“Fiat money has been the cause of virtually all of the banking disasters in history starting with the Chinese who invented paper money. Hyperinflation and the associated currency failures have happened in Angola (1985), Argentina (1985), Belarus (1996), Bolivia (1985), Bosnia (1993), Brazil (1993), Chile (1975), China (1947), Germany (1923), Georgia (1994), Greece (1943), Hungary (1985), Nicaragua (1990), Peru (1982), Romania (2001), Russia (1992), Turkey (1997), Ukraine (1995), Venezuela (2002), Yugoslavia (1993), Zaire (1992), Zimbabwe (2006), and other places. It has also happened here in France where the notes printed during the French revolution became worthless. When we spend too much and incur too much debt, a tipping point is reached – this is true for both individuals and countries. If individuals spend too much they go bankrupt, whereas if a country does it, hyperinflation sets in, and many people are ruined.”

Henri's attention had wandered a little at the very beginning and his eyes started glazing over when Dr. Quigley began to discuss economics and banking, because his other classes on money had been boring and made the subject seem very complex and arcane. But as he listened, he started to pay more attention and was surprised at how elementary and easy to understand this was. Why was money so often presented in such complex and confusing ways?

“What is the tipping point, and how much debt is too much?” asked Henri.

“The tipping point for both individuals and countries is related to their level of debt versus their productivity, so for countries it is the ratio of debt to GDP (gross domestic product). Failure typically occurs when this ratio starts to approach 200%. The average age from the birth of a country's fiat currency until its failure is around 35 years.

“In any case, let us continue our examination of international bankers. After the founding of the Bank of England, a Jewish man by the name of Mayer Amschel Bauer formed a bank in Frankfurt, Germany. Appropriately enough, he was the son of a goldsmith. Jews were a persecuted minority and restricted in many ways, and banking was one of the few occupations open to them. Bauer took the name ‘Rothschild’ or ‘red shield’ for his business, and as he gained influence, he began lending to governments to finance their war efforts. The Hessians of Germany provided soldiers that were rented by other countries to serve as mercenaries, and Rothschild got deeply involved in the financial aspects of war, as well as many other forms of trade and banking. War was then, and still is today, one of best ways for big insider banks to make money by making large loans to cash-strapped governments. Rothschild found that having governments indebted to him made them subservient, thereby putting him in a strong position to influence subsequent political decisions.

“Rothschild had five sons, most of whom, like him, were highly motivated and who pursued every kind of trading and banking venture that could make money. The sons eventually left Frankfurt and were sent in different directions – to London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples. They established the fastest courier system of their day among themselves for the transport of goods, money, and encrypted information, so they knew long before anyone else what was happening in different parts of Europe. By trading on this insider information, they made millions.

“There were, of course, a number of other banking families who competed with the Rothschilds and tried to copy their methods, but the Rothschilds were the most successful of all of them. Details about the total amount of the Rothschild wealth are hard to pin down because of their passion for secrecy, but it has been estimated that this one banking family alone at various points in their subsequent history controlled anywhere from ten to twenty percent of the wealth of the entire world. Consider for a moment how much money that is. Why does anyone need that much money? Consider also the impact you could have if you controlled it. What would you do with it?”

Money and Power

The way to crush the bourgeoisie is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.

~ Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.

~ Winston Churchill

“In the last class I asked you to consider two questions: what motivates some people to acquire such huge amounts of money that they could never spend it all, and what do they do with all of their money? The answer is that they typically use their money in a never-ending quest for power and control. Economic control leads to a desire for political control, and vice versa; money and power always go together because they need each other. Money is used to create and perpetuate political systems to increase the control that insiders have over others, and in the process to keep competitors and outsiders poor and working for the benefit of the insiders. Political power, in turn, allows them to make more money, and so the cycle continues.

“As we have seen, socialism is the chosen method used for political control, because it allows the ruling elites to gain more and more power over ordinary people and over their money while at the same time confusing them and appearing to rule for their benefit. Having large amounts of money allows them to implement and maintain this control by ownership of the media, the government, and the educational systems so that people are kept in ignorance of their true goals.” Michel raised his hand.

“Sir, is it really true that only a few people control everything?”

“Not yet,” replied Dr. Quigley, “But insiders are working toward that goal, and you will be surprised at how far they have come.” He adjusted his glasses.

“The desire for a one-world government is ancient of course and goes all the way back to the earliest days of human civilization, with Nimrod and the Tower of Babel. The empire of Sumer and Akkad was the first and most successful attempt in history to dominate the entire world of its day. In an act of mercy on the human race, the languages of the peoples were confused, power was diffused, and the empire of Nimrod fell apart, but the lust for ultimate power has continued. Various rulers throughout history have desired this, and in an attempt to achieve total control, they founded empires, such as those of the Persians, Greeks, Romans, Mongolians, and Arabians. But all of these empires eventually petered out and faded without having achieved true world-wide dominance and no country or group has had anywhere near sufficient power to do so since the ninth century. Then in the eighteenth century when socialism was invented, people again began to dream of a one-world government and a revival of the Roman Empire. A group known as the *Illuminati* was formed in Germany to pursue that goal –

the formation of a one-world socialist government which they refer to as the *New World Order*.

“It is with the *Illuminati* that conspiracy theories usually begin. People who see all politics as being conspiratorial think that the *Illuminati* have now expanded, and have interlocking families that control, or attempt to control, everything. Others pooh-pooh this notion as being crackpot and reactionary. There are two errors to be avoided here – the first error is to think that everything is under the control of only one or a few secret groups; the second error is to think that nothing is controlled by any groups. I have studied this carefully; the evidence is overwhelming, and the conclusion is inescapable that there are a number of extremely wealthy groups, families, and individuals who seek world domination – the term we shall use from them is “New World Order” or “NOW groups.” They are not truly secret – the specifics of their plans and some of their actions may be hidden, but it is impossible to exercise power on the scale envisioned by the NWO groups and still remain secret, because there are too many people involved. Retaining secrecy becomes impossible, and when exposure inevitably occurs, it makes the group a target. Therefore, it is much better for a group to operate in the public sphere, but not allow the public to know the group’s true aims and actions. Thus they are ‘hidden in plain sight.’

“NWO groups are vying for power with each other as well as against other centers of influence, and the ultimate goal for each group is to create a large and ideally a one-world government directly under their control; if that is not possible, to control as much of the world as they can.”

“Is it really possible that one group or a small set of groups could gain control of the entire world?” asked Michael.

“Yes, it is. Given our political climate and all of the current centers of power, it will be difficult to achieve, but there are a number of extremely wealthy groups and individuals who are focusing incredible efforts toward achieving that goal. Furthermore, the term ‘one-world government’ does not necessarily mean that only one group would gain control of everything on the planet. A similar effect would be achieved if two or three different groups were able to split the world amongst themselves.”

“Who are these NWO groups? Do we know them?” asked Jean.

“I will be telling you about them as we go along but let me identify the main ones right at the start. In America, they consist of the people behind both the Democrat and Republican political parties; the Council on Foreign Relations; the Trilateral Commission; the Rockefeller, Carnegie, Mellon, J.P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb firms and tax-free foundations; and many people associated with these organizations in politics, media, and education. In Europe they consist of the European Union, the Round Table group in England, the Rothschild financial empire, the Bilderberger group, and other large financial entities. In Russia, China, and Southeast Asia it is the communist party and affiliates; in Japan it is the Zaibatsu and Keiretsu groups; in the Muslim world there

is the Arab League and the Organization for Arab Unity, and there are similar organizations in Africa, South America, Southeast Asia and elsewhere. On the global scene there is the UN and all of its affiliated agencies and pressure groups. The director of the UN is beholden to Maurice Strong, who is very influential in Canadian NWO and socialist environmental initiatives, such as the Earth Summit.”

“Sir, what kind of society would the New World Order create if they were able to achieve their goal? How would we live?” asked Henri.

“That is unclear because these groups are all different from each other. It depends on which group or groups gains the upper hand and how repressive they are and become in the process of exerting and retaining their power. One possibility is that some NWO groups may have become complacent with the current situation, or perhaps more realistically, have reached the furthest possible extent in their grab for power. For example, given the current cultural and political realities, it is hard to picture a scenario where America could effectively control Iran or vice versa. Therefore, it is possible that the current political and economic milieu could remain more or less as it is now. But this is doubtful because there are members of these groups who are very serious and who have a vision of a one-world government where national sovereignty is continually reduced until it is eliminated. They are completely devoted to carrying this process out, even if it done slowly and takes a number of generations to fully accomplish. Therefore, it may appear at times that little or nothing is happening.

“If socialization and the associated repression continues, one possibility is the type of society described by Aldous Huxley in his book *Brave New World*, in which people are controlled by pleasure and drugs, and are cloned to prepare them for specific tasks. This would be a contemporary and more sophisticated version of the old Roman ‘bread and circus’ method of keeping the people occupied with sex, alcohol, violent sports, and other diversions, while the power elite rules.

“Another alternative is some form of what George Orwell depicts in his book *1984*, in which the government rules in extremely harsh ways by physically crushing people. Whenever a repressive government encounters resistance, the typical response is to become even more repressive so as to destroy all rebellion, making this type of ‘boot-smashing-the-face’ scenario more possible. This may seem far-fetched but it is very feasible because it has been already been carried out in a number of countries in recent times, such as Russia under Stalin, China under Mao, Laos and Cambodia under Pol Pot, Germany under Hitler, and so on.

“If the Muslims were somehow successful in taking over a larger part of the world, they would probably rule using their system of laws which is known as *Sharia*. Anyone who is not a Muslim would be a second-class citizen with little or no rights, have to wear special clothes, and restricted in many ways – like the Jews were under the Nazis in Germany.

“In all cases, the power elite would be the privileged few, and the government would have much more control over ordinary people, resulting in a society that probably would be much more repressive than at present. What is scary about the NWO is that once such a government or set of governments gains sufficient power there will be no one left to rescue us.

“The NWO groups will, of course, typically deny this and will freely lie in order to maintain their cover until their vision of one-world government is a reality, because if they are exposed too early and the public comes to understand what is really happening, the reaction would be overwhelmingly negative. Therefore, these groups operate largely in the shadows and rarely expose themselves, especially those in the money-related and banking families. For example, one almost never hears of the Rothschild family today, because they have assumed other names and put their money in many different banks and businesses. But if one follows the money trail all the way to the top, the same families are still there, and even more wealthy than before. The political side of the NWO must, of course, operate more visibly in the public sphere, but as we know, politicians controlled by insider handlers and are notorious for saying one thing and then doing something else. Like everyone in the business world, politicians work for whoever signs their paycheck and for the people who put them and keep them in power, so it is very hard to fight against entrenched groups that have very large financial resources and the political will to use them.” Dr. Quigley adjusted his glasses.

“The NWO groups distrust and may even hate each other. They compete and sometimes go to war against each other, but at times they cooperate in order to better achieve their own objectives, in the same way that countries sometimes fight and sometimes cooperate. However, they do not control everything – at least not yet, nor do they even seek control at every level. They typically limit their efforts to the federal and international levels and stay out of state and local politics because they wish to maintain control from a distance so that ordinary people do not become aware of their true motives and understand what is really happening. Furthermore, they seek to enhance federal power to the detriment of the state and local control so that there is less need for lower-level involvement. For example, we see this in America where the federal government seeks to quash the influence of state governments, and in the Europe where the European Union seeks to override the power of government in the member countries.

“There have been long debates among and within various NWO groups as to strategy and tactics. Almost all of them are socialistic, but they differ in their methods of how worldwide socialism should be implemented. For example, communistic groups wanted to achieve a one-world government more quickly and were prepared to use violent means to do so. Other NWO groups, such as the Fabian socialists in England, believed that violence is usually counterproductive and creates too much opposition. They understand that society can be dominated much more readily and thoroughly through control of money and economics than by military power, because the use of the military is too obvious; it creates resentment and hatred that can crystallize opposition. Control over money also reaches further into all corners of society, and it is much better to enslave people willingly and gradually using mechanisms like inflation that people do

not understand as well, because the resentments and anger that will eventually be generated can then be more easily manipulated and redirected by skillful propaganda and control over the media. The Fabians are not opposed to using guns to enforce their will and have no problem with killing and eliminating those who are against them if necessary. But to them the military is a cruder weapon – a meat axe, whereas monetary control is a surgeon’s scalpel. It takes longer and requires more patience, but the end result is a more placid and passive public that can be ruled and sheared more like sheep.

“The Fabians even enshrined this concept by using a turtle as one of the symbols for their organization. Thus, the communists and the Fabians have employed different tactics, but their goal of a one-world socialist government is essentially the same, and in the last fifteen years or so the NWO groups have, in general, adopted the Fabian mindset. This is why the Russians have seemingly abandoned communism and why the Berlin wall fell so easily; they simply stopped calling themselves ‘communists’ which had become a dirty word and started calling themselves ‘Social Democrats’ instead. To use an analogy, when you want to cook a live frog, do not drop him in a hot frying pan; instead put him in a pan of cold water and slowly heat it.” Michel raised his hand.

“Sir, this is depressing. Is it really true that people want to do this to us? Why do people want this kind of power?”

“That is an excellent question. Ordinary people who are just raising their families and going about their lives often cannot comprehend this overweening desire for power and find it hard to understand how individuals like Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Pol Pot, and others could have become so power-hungry.”

“But Sir,” Michel responded. “Hitler and Stalin are dead, and there’s no one around like that now who is as power hungry as those men were.”

“Not true at all,” replied Dr. Quigley. “There always have been and always will be individuals, typically male, who have an obsessive desire for power. Consider Kim Il Jung, the dictator of North Korea, Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and many others whose names are not yet familiar to us. All of those men started as cute babies in their mother’s arms – how did they go wrong? In a prior session I mentioned Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He was the eighteenth-century French philosopher who developed the idea of the ‘Noble Savage,’ by which he meant that man is basically good in his natural state. So, if man is good, then why is there so much evil and the world, and where does evil come from? According to Rousseau, evil comes from the surrounding society which corrupts people. This idea was adopted by socialists and communists who taught that capitalism and the profit motive were the source of evil, so if only we could construct a society with no private property, and where everyone was equal and shared everything that would be utopia – heaven on earth. Unfortunately, Rousseau’s theory is completely wrong because people are not inherently good. Every parent understands this – you don’t have to teach a child to do wrong; they are naturally selfish and by nature will do wrong things. Part of the parent’s job is to correct the child and have them do what is right instead. The true

answer is that the drive for power and the capacity for evil lies inside each one of us, and just needs the right set of circumstances and temptations to come out.”

“Understand that typically these men didn’t start out bad. Over time they became corrupted by the desire to gain and hold power over others, and by their attempts to overcome those who were competing against them. Each of you boys come from a good family and are reasonably moral. When you have a chance read William Golding’s book, *Lord of the Flies* which is about a group of reasonably moral boys like yourselves whose plane crashed on a deserted island. Things began well but eventually they began attacking and killing each other in a struggle for power. Lord Acton said, ‘All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.’

“Therefore, the communists and socialists have built their theories on a lie, which explains why every truly socialistic and communistic society in the history of the world has been a failure. People are not naturally good, nor can they be made equal, and socialism has simply served as a way for clever and power-hungry rulers to use those lies to dominate others. The truth is that the societies with the most freedom and the highest standard of living are those in which the power of government is limited, where power is disbursed, and where ordinary people can empower themselves through entrepreneurial capitalism.”

“Then why is it that all we hear about is about the evils of capitalism? Why don’t we hear about the problems of socialism?” asked Claude.

“For two reasons: 1) because socialism’s true believers incorrectly view entrepreneurial activity and private property as the source of evil, so they fulminate against it; and 2) because the major media is controlled, and it is largely a mouthpiece for leftist politicians and spokesmen. People in power conceal their actions and desires, and often control the media so that they can also control what people will hear and think. Don’t be naïve to think that the media is fair or balanced – newspaper and television channels will focus on the stories that appeal to their handlers and will ignore others; they will also attempt to shade and spin stories according to their handler’s biases. Usually we do not find out how bad such leaders were until after they have been deposed. For example, we did not discover how truly depraved Hitler and his henchmen were until the Allied soldiers liberated Auschwitz, Dachau, and the other prison camps, and saw the ovens and the gas showers. It also took a long time for the West to learn that Stalin was the sole dictator of Russia and had killed millions of his own people, because he was able to conceal those facts for many years. An even more significant point is that some of the NWO groups have not done anything worthy of such condemnation – yet. The problem is not necessarily what they have done, but what they could do if they were able to achieve their goals.

“Let us now consider how NWO groups gained control of the world’s banking system. The Bank of England was the first central bank to be created. From the perspective of English politicians, the real purpose for the Bank of England was to give them the means of creating large amounts of paper money to fund the war against France.

Napoleon, the French ruler of the early 1800s, had no large sources of funds, and there was no French central bank at that time capable of creating acceptable paper money because the French had recently gone through a paper money disaster. Therefore, the bankers were smug in the assurance that Napoleon would have to come to them for his war funding. They were so confident that one group of bankers came to him with a proposal for a joint British and French invasion of America – England would get the northern industrial states, which had most of the wealth, and France would get the southern states. To appeal to Napoleon’s ego, they offered to name him King of America. But Napoleon had already done a deal with the Americans, selling them the Louisiana territories for £3 million, and with those resources he prepared for war.

“The Rothschild family skillfully played both the English and the French sides without committing themselves to either, performing services for Napoleon while at the same time setting up a courier service through France to supply General Wellington’s British army, and making substantial sums on smuggling operations everywhere because their vessels and couriers were allowed by both sides to pass through. There is an interesting story about Nathan Rothschild, the head of the London branch and the leader of the family. During the Battle of Waterloo, the final stage of the war, everyone at the London Stock Exchange waited with bated breath for information on the progress of the battle. If Napoleon won, French stocks would climb and English ones would plummet, whereas if Napoleon lost, the opposite would occur. Nathan got the news of Napoleon’s defeat long before anyone else in London knew. The other brokers were all watching him, and knowing this, it was said that he began to sell his English bonds, leading others to think that Napoleon had won. Panic set in and English securities were dumped on the market at pennies on the dollar. Rothschild secretly bought the securities back at very low prices, and when the actual news of the battle became known, Nathan had made a huge market killing. This story has been disputed but is entirely in keeping with the character of Nathan Rothschild.

“These actions illustrate the Rothschild formula for creating wealth through banking. The elements of the formula are as follows: first they made loans to governments in order to gain influence over them and obtain inside information; then they took advantage of war as a means of stimulating the demand for government loans. War is especially good for central bankers because survival is one of the strongest human motivators – everything else is of secondary importance, and people at war surrender many freedoms in order to survive and pay for the war. War also creates huge demands on the government for money and for the production of war materials. The banks who provide the money, as well as the companies who produce the military equipment, are thus in a position to control this production and to benefit from it. In summary, the interests of the large bankers and the population in general are in opposition to each other – what is good for the central bankers is usually bad for the people.” Jean raised his hand.

“Are you saying that bankers cause war?”

“No, they don’t directly cause it, but at times they and the associated military providers have encouraged war so that they could profit from it.”

“But isn’t war bad for banks too? Wouldn’t they be destroyed in a war?”

“Yes, and to be fair to the bankers, they have often tried to avoid war. For example, it was said of the Rothschilds that they were essential in keeping peace in Europe between 1870 and 1914. War is bad for business, just as it is bad for people in general. Stock and bond prices decline because war creates uncertainty in the markets. Therefore, financiers often oppose war, but if it comes, they still make money on war loans made to the government, and on the sale of war material.

“Sir, you haven’t talked about religion at all. Isn’t religion the cause of war?” asked Jean.

“Except for Islam, the answer is generally no. Religion has played a part in many wars – you have to look at them on a case-by-case basis. But the most frequent causes of war are a desire to take something from others, a desire for revenge on others, and/or the egotism and ambitions of the leaders. Thus, religion is usually an excuse or a smokescreen for the real reasons. Islam is the most militant and belligerent of all religions because Muslims are commanded to fight non-believers until the latter are killed or subdued. But even in the case of Islam, clever leaders have often used *jihad* as a means of establishing their own power and an excuse for killing or subjugating their enemies.

“The real strength of religion is that it functions as a unifying factor. The countries of Islam form their own power block. The religion of the American and European NWO groups is not Christianity; rather it is Secular Humanism – the worship of man and self, which includes Spiritism, New Age, and a smattering of Christian and eastern religious concepts. It is a flexible, roll-your-own religion that allows morality to be redefined and modified to suit the desires of those in power. Secular Humanism is one of the major factors that unite Western groups and provides shared goals and visions. However, I believe that money and power override all considerations of religion. With the exception of Islam, religion plays only a small part in war.

“The real prize for the central bankers is control of America, the biggest potential plum of them all. From here to the end of the class we shall primarily concern ourselves with the development and exercise of power in America, because it is the wealthiest and most democratic country in the western world and therefore requires the most sophisticated approach from insiders in order to gain and hold power. If America can be taken over by NWO forces, then any other country can be as well as using the same principles.

“Throughout the 1800s several attempts were made to create a central bank, and all of them ultimately were rejected because the insiders did not yet have sufficient control of American politics and media. But by the early 1900s many of the significant newspapers were owned by NWO groups, and political control had been tightened. John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company in the 1870s, dominated the oil business, and then muscled his way into financing by buying several of the largest New

York banks. The other major banking power in the United States was J.P Morgan, who ran the largest banking operation on Wall Street in New York City. Morgan was in turn largely financed by the Rothschild family of Europe. There were others as well, but at the time these two were the largest, and in the spirit of Rockefeller's aversion to competition, they worked together to better achieve their goals. The immense financial resources of these groups were then in a position where they could be brought to bear in order to create a central bank in America.

“In 1910 a secret and very significant meeting was held on Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia at an estate owned by J.P. Morgan. The meeting was attended by seven men from the Rockefeller, Morgan, and Rothschild groups, and was led by Paul Warburg, a Kuhn-Loeb and Rothschild man from Europe. He was later parodied in the Orphan Annie cartoons as Daddy Warbucks, as well as possibly being the mustachioed banker wearing the top hat in the board game Monopoly. The result of this meeting was a plan for creating a central bank in America very similar to the Bank of England. It was to be controlled by insiders, but in order to avoid arousing suspicions it was not called a bank. Over the next few years they tried to sell this plan to the American people as a means of protecting the public's money from banking failures, but the real goals of the system were, first, to control the banking industry and suppress competition; second, to use public money to bail out insider banks if necessary and to prevent them from failing; and third, to eliminate the gold standard and remove the requirement that paper money must be backed by gold, allowing the bankers to create fiat money so that there would be no limits on their power to inflate the money supply.”

“As we indicated before, the central bankers and the politicians need each other, because politicians usually want to spend more money, and bankers need the protection and force of government to keep the whole system from falling apart. Socialism needs fiat money because it requires large amounts of government spending. This explains why socialists and NWO groups hate the gold standard and always argue against returning to it.

“From the Jekyll Island meeting came what is now known as the Federal Reserve System in America. Like the Bank of England, it is not a part of the government – it is owned and controlled by the member banks, especially the money-center banks in New York City which are owned by the groups that designed the system. Then the gold standard was eliminated by President Roosevelt and US money became purely fiat, with no backing or guarantee, and today the amount of dollars in circulation is so large that gold backing is impossible.

“Eventually this led to huge bailouts of insider banks and companies where public money was created by the Federal Reserve and pumped in to prop up failing insider-owned banks and corporations. For example, Penn Central Railroad, which was owned by Morgan and Chase, one of the Rockefeller banks, was bailed out in 1970 – it was turned into Amtrak and has since consumed over \$21 billion in public funds; Continental Illinois Bank failed in 1982 and was bailed out with \$4.5 billion; but the all-time giant was the Savings & Loan Crisis of the 1980s which eventually cost taxpayers around \$500

billion. But even these bailouts paled in comparison with the tax increases and the amount of fiat money that was created to fund the welfare state and the Vietnam War in the days of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and others as well as the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. The turtle has started crawling around the track.

It is in the international arena where many of NWO-sponsored financial activities are happening, and this is taking place primarily through two international organizations – the International Monetary Fund, known as the IMF; and the World Bank. These were created in 1944 at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, and we shall refer to them as International Funding Organizations – IFOs. As with the Federal Reserve System, the publicly stated goals for these organizations were noble sounding. The purpose of the World Bank was to serve as a funding source for loans to poor third-world countries to alleviate poverty and disease, whereas the purpose of the IMF was to work with financially troubled countries, and to require them to adapt plans to improve their economy and eliminate corruption and waste. However, these organizations also seem to have hidden purposes and goals, as we shall see.” Several boys raised their hands.

“Is this the same as foreign aid?” asked Claude.

“Not exactly. Foreign aid is usually a grant, and is provided directly by one country to another, rather than through an international organization.”

“Is foreign aid corrupt?”

“Like the IFO funding it is a mixed bag. The best type of foreign aid is made by religious groups and is given directly to people. In regard to government foreign aid, some of it has gone to help people, especially where grants have been made directly to food distribution groups and hospitals rather than to foreign governments, but often a part of it gets kicked back to the insider individuals providing the aid. They get perks from the recipients in target country, in the form of cash, entertainment, women, vacations, cars, real estate, and so on, and this has often happened with foreign aid from the UN. Occasionally corruption is exposed and prosecuted, but most of it you never hear about. However, even in cases of corruption, there is a trickle-down effect where the general population usually derives some benefit, like the Oil-for-Food program in Iraq. It is necessary that some funds make it through to the populace in order to justify the process and to mask the corruption. However, most of the serious money is provided in the form of IFO loans rather than grants, which then can be used to control the target country, as I shall explain.”

“Where does the money come from? Who provides it?” asked Claude.

“Good question; the IFOs are funded by member countries, with the largest portion coming from the United States. But even more significantly, the US and other western countries have guaranteed the loans made by the lenders, so that in the event that the borrower fails to repay, the lender will get its money back from the taxpayers in America, France, England, and other western countries.”

“Are you saying that these IFOs are just giving our money away for bad debts?”

“Let me explain how it works: The World Bank makes loans to countries for a variety of purposes – dams, electrical plants, roads, etc. – whereas the IMF makes loans to bail out countries in financial problems. These loans are always made to governments, which can be a bad way to stimulate a country because the money does not always benefit the economy or the ordinary people. Instead it benefits the rulers, who typically siphon off a portion for their own use and make sure that their cronies are rewarded. In this manner, funds are wasted in bureaucratic rat holes. As you study IFO actions it becomes clear that in many cases the loans were not made to truly benefit the people, but to reward contractors or to buy influence with them so that they would later be a source of kickbacks and political contributions. It has also been done to gain influence over the target government. In some cases, countries have gotten large loans for completely unspecified purposes, and the rulers used the IFO loans as their own personal piggy bank.” Dr. Quigley adjusted his glasses.

“Here are some examples: in India, the World Bank funded the construction of a dam that displaced two million people, flooded 360 square miles, and wiped out 81,000 acres of forest cover. In Brazil it spent a billion dollars to develop a part of the Amazon Basin and fund a series of hydroelectric projects. This resulted in the deforestation of an area half the size of Great Britain and caused great human suffering. In Kenya an irrigation scheme caused such desolation that twenty percent of the native people had to abandon the land. Nigeria and Argentina are drowning in debt, but meanwhile millions from the World Bank have gone to build lavish new capital buildings to house government officials and the ruling elite. Political leaders in Mexico and the Philippines have become billionaires from World Bank loans. In the Central African Republic, IFO loans were used to stage a coronation for its emperor. A number of IFO loans were made to the former Soviet Bloc countries of Eastern Europe, and the loans were touted as improving their economy and showing the people a better way of life. But the economies did not improve, and the people received no benefits, because the money went to the governments, which for the most part used it to tighten their control over the people.

“It is also interesting to see the results of these loans. The economy of Argentina is an excellent example; it once had the highest standard of living in Latin America, but under Juan Perón the country was socialized, and the economy ruined with the help of IFO loans which were spent on foolish purposes. Private companies were forced into bankruptcy, unemployment and welfare payments soared, and productivity nosedived. Hyperinflation set in and by 1989 it was at five thousand percent and later in the year it topped out at one million percent. People were rioting in the streets for food, and the government blamed shop owners for raising prices. Similar situations occurred in Brazil and Mexico. In many cases World Bank loans have been like crack cocaine – they addicted the recipients to what seemed to be free cash and left their countries poorer and more damaged than they were before. The Mexican government was finally bailed out with a \$50 billion IMF loan.

“But it gets worse; in a number of cases rulers have used IFO loans and Western taxpayer money to enslave their own people. A number of cruel and repressive communist and socialist dictatorships have been funded, including the Sandinistas in Nicaragua; the Ba’ath party in Syria; and the communists in Poland, Vietnam, Laos, China, and Russia. Julius Nyerere used IFO loans to collectivize the economy of Tanzania, as we discussed before. With this money he equipped his army so that the Tanzanian people could be forcefully rounded up and brought to collective farms where they were made to work. Robert Mugabe, the socialist dictator in Zimbabwe used IMF loans to nationalize his country; in other words, he confiscated farms from white settlers, gave the best parcels to his cronies, and then turned the rest into state-run collective farms where the blacks were forced to work. In 1991, despite the total failure of the existing collective farms which were leading to the starvation of his people, Mugabe wanted to nationalize and confiscate even more land for more collective farms and forced labor. Therefore, he sought additional loans from the IMF to do so. The IMF representative at the time was Michel Camdessus, the Governor of the Bank of France, and a former finance minister to François Mitterrand, the socialist President of France. After being apprised of the purpose of the plan, Mr. Camdessus arranged for another IMF loan to Mugabe of 42 billion rand to extend Mugabe’s power. Since 1988, life expectancy in Zimbabwe has declined from 62 to 38 years, the country has the world’s highest rate of inflation, unemployment is around eighty percent, and over twenty percent of the population is infected with HIV/AIDS.

“One of the worst cases was the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia who used IFO money to make war on his own country and to prop up his own government. Massive resettlement programs forced hundreds of thousands of people from their lands in the north into collective farms and concentration camps in the south. In the famine of 1984 and 1985 thousands were allowed to starve to death; this was all part of Mengistu’s plan for seizing control and forcing the people into submission. The entire process was funded by IFOs with taxpayer money from America and other western countries. Much of the IFO funding was sent to the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, which was Mengistu’s agency in charge of the resettlement program. IFO loans have thus taken the assets of productive people and have used them to finance tyranny and failure. As Lenin said about establishing communism in Russia, ‘You can’t make an omelet without cracking a few eggs.’” Dr. Quigley picked up a book and opened to a marked page. “Graham Hancock in his book *Lords of Poverty* had this to say about the IMF:

Corrupt Ministers of Finance and dictatorial Presidents from Asia, Africa, and Latin America are tripping over their own expensive shoes in their unseemly haste to “get their share.” For such people, the money has never been easier to obtain than it is today, with no complicated projects to administer and no messy accounts to keep. The venal, the cruel, and the ugly are literally laughing all the way to the bank. For them the IMF structural adjustment loans are like a dream come true. All they have to do – amazing, but true – is *screw the poor*, and they’ve already had plenty of practice at that.

“But Sir, don’t the people at the IFOs know that these things are happening?” asked Michel.

“It is important to be realistic and not paint everything with a totally black brush. Everyone has a natural tendency to simplify situations and to think in terms of black and white. Everyone wants to know – who are the good guys and who are the bad guys? Unfortunately, things are more complex and nuanced than that. Many IFO staffers care about people and they came out of organizations such as the Peace Corps and others which were dedicated to providing assistance to third world countries which is where the pressure to make these loans comes from. However, lower-level staffers are not allowed to make judgments on the politics of the country, and those in the field are carefully guided and controlled by the top people in these organizations – the lower echelon cannot make loans without following orders and getting approval from the top. Furthermore, the IFOs themselves are controlled by the countries providing the money. America, being the biggest contributor, calls many of the shots. This leads people to blame America for supposedly trying to take over the world through the IFOs. But there are also some people in government who are trying to do the right things and are in positions to force the IFOs to do the right things as well, so what is actually accomplished often comes from a mixture of motives and political forces. For example, the World Bank provided poverty relief, agricultural subsidies, and jobs for Indonesia in the 1990s. Much of the money found its way into government pockets, but the Indonesian people also were helped. If an organization was totally bad it would never survive – you have to look at each of these situations on a case-by-case basis.”

“Many of these projects were done for the benefit of the target country. As I said before, these loans were often made for influence peddling – as a means of supporting corporations owned by insider friends who could then be the source of jobs, kickbacks, and other favors, as well as gaining control over the target government. Here is an example: IFO loans were made to Ecuador in the 1980s to build electrical power plants. In order to justify the power plant construction, they first hired an insider American consulting firm to perform studies to determine the local demand for electricity. Inflated and fraudulent numbers were given in the reports in order to proceed with the project. After the loan was approved the cash went directly to insider American engineering companies such as Bechtel and Stone&Webster, who did the work. Many of these firms have ex-government people working for them to make sure that they get whatever business is available; for example, Bechtel’s management included George Schultz, former US Secretary of State, and Caspar Weinberger, former US Secretary of Defense.”

“This is just more evidence of American evil!” exclaimed Jean.

Dr. Quigley shook his head. “Don’t ever accept the lie that America is the bogeyman. European countries are much worse, especially France, because in France the government has much more direct control over business. Therefore, France as well as the European Union are inherently much more corrupt than America. Jacques Chirac is an excellent example of this – his power and political career were largely funded by the insider deals that he made with Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

“Why can’t people in Western countries demand that this process be stopped?” asked Michael.

“Most of the public is completely unaware that these things are even happening, and those that are aware are told that the money is being used to help the poor and needy. Raising objections to charity makes you sound like a selfish miser. The people in government who control these funds are also in a position to benefit from them. It is the taxpayer’s money, not theirs, so the incentives run entirely in one direction – for them to give it away in order to buy influence for themselves. They have little or no incentive to stop spending. Furthermore, there are many non-governmental organizations – NGOs – formed as pressure groups to support the IMF and World Bank, and to call for even more aid and more loans to promote causes such as poverty relief, environmental protection, woman’s rights, family planning services to issue condoms and provide abortions and so on. They are continually pressing donor countries for more money.”

“You talked about countries being ruined by IFO money. I don’t understand – why would they spend money to ruin countries?” asked Michel.

“None of these projects were made with the explicit intention to ruin countries, even though that was often the result because they were huge mistakes. Think of it this way: if you get a €1 million loan you will eventually have to repay it. But if you use the money to hire people to dig holes in your back yard, the holes will not generate any income, so how can you afford to repay the loan after the money has been spent? That is the situation that these countries are in – they have to raise taxes or reduce spending in order to repay. The loans were made because of pressure to “do something for third world countries,” but the net effect was to saddle the countries with more debt and little in the way of benefits to justify the debt. So the country has difficulty repaying the loans, and when they have to tighten their belt, they blame the lenders.” Henri raised his hand.

“Sir, do these loans have to be paid back?”

“Good question; as I said, the IFOs and other banks provide loans, not grants. Countries have defaulted on loans, but there are potential consequences. The IFOs and the banks then have the country by the short hairs and will use their influence to demand concessions. The concession may involve getting to select people for certain government positions; influencing the way the country votes in the UN or other world bodies; the assignment of the country’s mineral or timber rights which the bank can then sell to oil, mining or lumber firms so that the resources of the country can be taken; or anything of value in the country that could be exploited. The insiders also have ways of dealing with countries and leaders that refuse to cooperate with them. For example, Presidents Jaime Roldos of Ecuador and Omar Torrijos of Panama both died in suspicious airplane crashes, and a number of governments have been overthrown and the leaders replaced, such as in Guatemala and Panama.

“But many of these loans are never fully repaid because the countries have essentially squandered the money and therefore, they do not have the means to repay

even if they wanted to. When the country complains about the payments, the IFO then may loan the country even more money so that they can at least pay the interest. The loan is thus rolled over, and a new loan is created for a larger amount. Eventually the country may reach the point where it is unable to repay even the interest. It is at this point that the loan guarantees made by western governments come into play. Sometimes the debt is extended further in the future, but at other times it is forgiven and written off. However, the banks themselves do not lose because they are bailed out by western taxpayers, and the debt is monetized; in other words, it is paid for by the US government, which simply creates a lot of new fiat money to pay off the banks. In the 1980s a number of Latin American countries threatened to default on their debt. Bailouts for all of these loans were arranged at a total cost in inflation to western taxpayers in the range of three hundred to five hundred billion dollars. As part of resolving the Mexican debt crisis, the authority of the US Federal Reserve System was expanded so that it could bail out American banks that had made loans to other countries, so that the US Treasury can now directly participate in this bailout process.”

“Do the IFOs run out of money?” asked Michel.

“Yes, sometimes they do, and they have to get more from the funding countries. Many of the large IMF bailouts used loans from various sources – the IMF itself, other banks, the US Treasury, and other countries. But it is also important to understand that unlike a typical bank, the IFOs do not pay interest on the monies that are deposited with them. Therefore, when countries pay interest back to the IFOs, all of this is essentially profit for them.” Henri raised his hand again.

“I have heard that the IMF imposes rules on countries as a condition for getting bail-out loans. Is that true?”

“Another excellent question. The IMF has often tried to impose discipline on a country as a condition for granting a loan. But the rules in each case are negotiated, and the country can later ignore or get around them, because the IMF does not have any direct authority over the country. There have been cases where the IMF refused a subsequent loan to a country because the country had reneged on one of the original loan conditions, but in other cases the IMF has continued to loan countries more money regardless of what happens. Furthermore, these conditions make a convenient scapegoat for local politicians, who can then deflect blame for the misery of the country from themselves to the IMF and the big, bad capitalists in the West. Through these deceptions free enterprise is often given a black eye.

“The total outstanding debt of the third world now stands at the amazing figure of around \$2.5 trillion and requires payments of \$375 billion per year in interest alone. This is profitable for the insider banks that, along with the IMF, are making these loans, and therefore it is essential that the game be kept going.” Dr. Quigley ruffled through his papers and pulled a piece out that he was looking for.

“I would like to read you some notes taken by James Watt, the US Secretary of the Interior during the Reagan presidency, who recorded the following about a meeting he attended in 1982:

Treasury secretary Donald Regan was explaining the inability of those destitute countries to pay even the interest on the loans that individual banks such as Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, and Citibank had made. The President was being told what actions the United States “must” take to salvage the situation.

After the Regan and budget director David Stockman briefings, there were several minutes of discussion before I asked, “Does anyone believe that these less developed countries will ever be able to pay back the principal on these loans?” When no one spoke up, I asked, “If the loans are never going to be repaid, why should we again bail out the countries and loan even more money for them to pay the interest?”

The answer came from several voices at once, “If we don’t arrange for their interest payments, the loans will go into default, and it could put American banks in jeopardy.” “Would the customers lose their money?” “No,” came the answer, “But the bank’s stockholders might lose dividends.”

In amazement, I leaned back in my chair, only two seats from the President of the United States. I realized that nothing in the world could keep those high government officials from scrambling to protect and bail out a few very large and troubled American banks.

“And so, we come to the second result of these international organizations, which is even more insidious and controversial. As I explained, Western taxpayers have paid the bill for defaulted and forgiven third-world loans and corrupt foreign aid through the inflation of their currencies and the corresponding reduction in their buying power. Implementing the New World Order in the Western world would be much easier if the population is poorer and less informed about history, economics, and current events. Inflation is an excellent way to accomplish this by reducing Western living standards. The people of America and much of the West would never willingly surrender their sovereignty to third-world dictators or to international socialists who are trying to destroy them, but through the methods described above that is exactly what is happening. A back door has been opened in order to steal the resources of the West and over time to impoverish and enslave it. When you look at these actions in the light of what the NWO hopes to achieve, then this strategy becomes understandable.”

“Sir,” asked Henri, “this is incredible!”

“Yes it is. It took a long time for me to come to the place where I finally understood and was able to accept and admit it myself. But let me give you several quotes from NWO leaders so that you can hear it directly from them:

The United States must be prepared to make sacrifices which would level off inequalities of economic opportunity with respect to nations.

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State and CFR member.

Some international cooperation has already been achieved, but further progress will require greater American sacrifices.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Advisor to President Carter and CFR member.

The standard of living of the average American has to decline... I don't think you can escape that.

Paul Volker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System and UN Official and CFR member.

"But with all of these bad results, why aren't they stopped?" asked Michel.

"The IFOs are not stopped because, as I said before, they operate under the pretense of helping the third world. Arguing against them is made to sound like rich people complaining about giving charity to the poor. World bodies such as the UN, as well as liberal political groups such as the NGOs, which I mentioned before, are continually accusing America of greed and generating a constant drumbeat of negativity about free enterprise and fiscal conservatism. These calls are echoed by socialistic groups within each western country, resulting in continual political efforts to take more away from richer people and redistribute it. This political pressure makes it hard to accomplish any systemic reform, because before any serious reform is possible, people must be educated and brought to the place where they understand what is truly happening. Until criticism of the IFOs becomes broad-based, the few voices crying out against them can be dismissed and made to sound like radical conspiracy kooks. The NWO plans are truly brilliant and very well-crafted."

"Sir, you said before that America is the biggest contributor and calls most of the shots at the IMF and the World Bank. Is America therefore trying to create a global empire?"

"That question goes to the heart of what the NWO is all about. The American people are entirely against this sort of thing, or would be if they truly understood what is happening. American wealth and power, along with that of other western countries, is being tapped and used by insiders to establish the New World Order without the knowledge of and against the will of the American people. The control of this potential one-world government is the brass ring – the prize of power that the best and the brightest around the world are seeking to grab for themselves." Jean raised his hand.

"What about France? We all know that America is bad, but have we done anything here like this?"

"In this class we won't have time to get into France's international involvement, but as I said before, France is much worse and much more corrupt than America. It is a sad thing, but you will be ashamed if and when you are able to study the true politics and history of your own country."

“How can that possibly be?” demanded Jean. “All we hear about in the news is American corruption.”

“The reason you don’t hear as much about French corruption it because most of the people in the media are leftist liberals and their main efforts are spent on embarrassing and attacking America and conservatives rather than France, because France is much more leftist and liberal than the US.”

“So, does any of this affect us directly?” asked Henri.

“Given the fact that we live in France, and that all of you come from wealthy families and have not yet had to work for a living, this has not affected you personally – at least not yet. And if you come from an insider family you may have even benefited from it.” A pang of doubt flashed through Henri as he realized that his family was probably one of them.

“Today we have seen how the most powerful people in the world, the NWO groups, have used the financial resources of others in an attempt to gain control of various parts of the world. The socialist turtle has indeed crawled a long way around the track.

Politics and Power

The idea gleaming and dancing before one's eyes like a will-of-the-wisp at last frames itself into a plan. Why should we not form a secret society with but one object, the furtherance of the British Empire and the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making the Anglo-Saxon race one Empire. What a dream, but yet it is probable, it is possible.
~ Cecil Rhodes, speaking about the formation of the Round Table group.

The School of Power class was becoming incredibly intense, and Henri could see why it had been rated by other students who had taken it as the best class that they had ever had. As usual, Dr. Quigley moved from in back of his lectern and sat on his desk in order to become more intimate with the students; today he had a large sheaf of notes and references with him. As usual he also had his laptop running a PowerPoint presentation showing pictures relating to what he was talking about.

“Today we will move from money and banking to focus on politics and some of the people at the very top of the power pyramid. Organizations often seem to be monolithic and to have a life of their own, but they are always made up of people, and it is people who direct and control them.

“You also will notice that as we go deeper, many of these key people are not the leaders you have read about in your history books. Rather, they often constitute influencers and powers behind the throne. As I explain this history and tell the stories of these people, I will have to leave out many events, details, and personalities that would further enrich and explain what has happened, but time does not permit us to consider all of that here. You can read more about them on your own. But what we do cover should give you a good grasp of how power has evolved, and how controlling has become much more sophisticated.

“There are many points in history that we could use as a launching pad for today's lesson, but let us begin our study of power in modern times with Cecil Rhodes, the English imperialist who lived in the latter half of nineteenth century. Rhodes attended Oxford University and was heavily influenced by John Ruskin, a popular socialist professor, who taught there in the 1870s. Ruskin hated democracy and capitalism, and he believed that a socialistic aristocracy must rule for the benefit of all. He advocated *noblesse oblige*, the ‘white man's burden’ of the Anglophile people of England and America to bring civilization to the rest of mankind. In Ruskin's mind, much of the world was incapable of ruling itself, and the elite therefore needed to take up this burden and rule over the unwashed masses for their own good. Ruskin also was a believer in eugenics, the idea that some races of people are superior to others, and inferior races should be eliminated from the gene pool.

Ruskin influenced many individuals including the Pre-Raphaelite painters William Morris and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the poets Shelly, Byron, Keats, and Kipling. His thinking also influenced the feminist Margaret Sanger, who became

enamored with his eugenic ideas, and who founded Planned Parenthood to push for birth control and for the abortion of unwanted babies. Ruskin was also one of the intellectual fathers of Hitler's eugenics program, which eventually became the holocaust. But Cecil Rhodes was probably Ruskin's most important convert since Rhodes absorbed Ruskin's philosophy more thoroughly than the others and became the most powerful and influential man of his era.

“Cecil Rhodes moved to South Africa and became an energetic entrepreneur, buying out the DeBeers Mining Company with financing from the Rothschilds. Under Rhodes' leadership, DeBeers eventually gained a virtual monopoly over the worldwide diamond trade and sought a monopoly in gold as well.

“Rhodes then involved himself in South African politics and applied Ruskin's racist and fascist teachings by trying to extend English hegemony over the entire southern part of the African continent, in order to add Africa to the British empire. He especially coveted the gold mines in the Transvaal, a territory to the north, which was the home of the Dutch Afrikaners. Rhodes launched the Boer Wars to defeat the Afrikaners and take over their territory, and after a number of English defeats and the death of many soldiers, Rhodes and the English were finally successful in crushing all Afrikaner resistance. This victory allowed Rhodes and his South African government to gain control of the Afrikaner gold mines, and thus he became one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his time. The country of Rhodesia, now called Zimbabwe, was named after him.

“Cecil Rhodes never married, and in his will, he dedicated his fortune to the spread of Ruskin's socialistic and eugenic ideas. He named Nathan Rothschild, the head of the English Rothschild banking group, as his trustee, and he founded the Rhodes Scholarship Fund as a means of helping bright young men from England and America to receive a socialist education at Oxford in order to carry out his vision for the world. President Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, typified the student that Rhodes was seeking to cultivate.

“Rhodes set the pattern as a wealthy socialistic monopolist that others would follow, but his prime contribution to the New World Order was the founding of the Round Table, a secret British organization of wealthy political insiders who applied Ruskin's teachings to foreign policy – namely the takeover of foreign governments supposedly for their own good and then ruling them from behind the scenes by those of superior wealth and intellect. After the victory over the Afrikaners, Rhodes set his sights on a much larger prize – the recapture of America by England, but he died at age 49 before he could begin work on that dream.

“After Rhodes' death in 1902, Lord Alfred Milner, one his associates in the Round Table, took charge of the organization and used Rhodes' money to endow chairs at various universities, to gain control of many English newspapers, and to recruit a number of bright and motivated young men into foreign and domestic service with the South African and British governments. These men, known as 'Milner's Kindergarten,' carried out the political plans of the Round Table group. In the 1920s, members of this

same group formed the Royal Institute for International Affairs (the RIIA) in England and the Council on Foreign Relations (the CFR) in America.

“Around the same time the oil business was launched. After the invention of various types of engines and the discovery of abundant fuel sources, a few far-sighted people realized that there would be a great need for energy, and that the energy business would develop into one of the largest and most profitable enterprises of all time. Therefore, a tremendous struggle ensued for the control of the world oil’s resources. The biggest competitor was the Standard Oil Company owned by John D. Rockefeller, who bought up virtually all American oil resources. Soon afterward oil was also discovered in the Caucasus region of Russia, and the fields there were developed by Ludwig Nobel, the brother of Alfred Nobel, who was the inventor of dynamite and the founder of the Nobel Prize. Ludwig, known as the Russian Rockefeller, obtained the capital to fund this development from Rothschild loans. The Rothschilds also realized the potential of the energy business; they bought their own wells and eventually bought out Ludwig Nobel’s interest. Another man named Marcus Samuel started an Asian distribution network for the Rothschilds. After discovering oil in the Dutch East Indies, he founded the Royal Dutch Shell Corporation, and began competing with both Rockefeller and the Rothschilds. Intense competition and a number of acquisition attempts ensued until these organizations finally came together and formed a cartel. They agreed to fix prices and limit competition so that the profitability for each group could be vastly improved and guaranteed. A group of the seven largest oil companies, five from America dominated by the Rockefellers, and two from England dominated by Royal Dutch Shell and the Rothschilds, split the market as it was at the time between them. One of Rockefeller’s guiding principles was ‘Own nothing – control everything.’

“Rockefeller employed the same monopolistic principles a few years later when he bought several New York banks and shouldered his way into the banking industry. Applying lessons he had learned in the oil business, Rockefeller cooperated with Morgan and the Rothschilds rather than competing with them, and together they formed a hidden cartel to control the banking business. Rockefeller also established a number of tax-free foundations so that like Cecil Rhodes, after his death his foundations would continue funding of a variety of globalist, socialist, and feminist initiatives.

“However, Rockefeller’s monopolistic practices generated enemies and the US government under President Teddy Roosevelt and his “trust busters” stepped in to halt Rockefeller’s control of the gas and oil business. But rather than stopping him, it turned him in yet another direction. Following the breakup of his Standard Oil monopoly in 1911, Rockefeller used the fortune generated from his other businesses to establish the pharmaceutical industry (i.e., “big pharma”). At that time petrochemicals made from oil were discovered, which also included pharmaceutical drugs. Rockefeller saw this as an opportunity to create a new empire. However, there was a problem – at the time, traditional, herbal, and natural medicines were very popular in America and many doctors and medical schools were using holistic medicines and natural remedies. Rockefeller wanted a way to eliminate this competition and create an effective monopoly in medicine as had been done with oil, but to do it in a less obvious way that avoided the trust busters.

One of the keys to the plan was that petrochemicals which, unlike natural medicines, could be patented, presenting enormous opportunities for profit. While the pharmaceutical industry has created many lifesaving and valuable drugs to treat a variety of conditions, its quest for power and profit also has a dark history.

“Rockefeller teamed up with Andrew Carnegie, another millionaire, who sent a man from the Carnegie Foundation to visit every medical school in the country. A report was then issued calling for the restructuring of American medicine, and especially the elimination of natural remedies in favor of pharmaceuticals. Medical schools teaching things such as naturopathy were instructed to change and more than half of the medical colleges in the country eventually closed. In an early form of cancel culture, non-compliant doctors were demonized. Rockefeller and Carnegie then offered huge grants to medical schools and hospitals so long as they taught and practiced the use of pharmaceuticals, as well as ensuring compliance by accepting Rockefeller agents on their boards of directors. Those who went along with the program were funded, and those who didn’t fell by the wayside. In this manner, virtually all US medical colleges were homogenized with doctors learning the same thing – how to use and prescribe drugs.

“Rockefeller and his foundation went even further in the effort to consolidate control by getting his supporters into the American Medical Association (the AMA), which is the gatekeeper of medical thought, as well as the Federal Drug Administration (the FDA) which controls the approval process for new drugs. All of this was revealed many years ago in the Fitzgerald congressional report of 1953 which revealed Rockefeller’s creation of big pharma:

It is a conspiracy of alarming proportions... Public and private funds have been thrown around like confetti at a country fair to close up and destroy clinics, hospitals, and research laboratories which do not conform to the viewpoint of medical associations.

“For example, cancer is a major disease and for decades American doctors never mentioned the diet and lifestyle factors generating it, because under the influence of the Rockefeller-influenced medical schools, they were taught only to prescribe the approved drugs and perform surgeries and other medical procedures and. Chemotherapy has been the only legal drug treatment for cancer. Another example is the huge volume of psychotropic drugs prescribed for anxiety, depression, and other mental conditions. It is only in recent years, and against institutional pressures, that diet and homeopathic medicine have staged a comeback.

“Returning to the end of the nineteenth century, Germany was becoming a major player on the European and world stage. At the time they were feeling extraordinarily strong because they had just defeated the French a few years earlier in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Many do not understand the far-reaching significance of that war. France had been the dominant power on the continent for centuries since the time of the Merovingian kings – the source of French arrogance. This was so because of its size, political unity, and tax base in comparison to other European states at the time. This allowed the rulers of France to field large armies both for defense and conquest. In

contrast, Germany as we know it today did not truly exist before the 1860s because it was made up of a series of smaller duchies that fought against each other, such as Hamburg, Hanover, Saxony, and Pomerania. However, under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, these were united into the country of Prussia, a much larger and stronger whole. Bismarck became famous for his nickname *Blut und Eisen* – Blood and Iron. But France turned up its nose at these German upstarts; the French generals felt that they could rout the Prussians in a week or two, and so they prepared for a quick battle. At the beginning of the war even some French women, dressed in bonnets and hoop skirts, rode out in carriages to the battlefield to watch the fighting of their men, who wore the dashing uniforms of the French legion. But this war ended the notion that war was romantic. It was also the last major conflict where cavalry charges were used, because for the first-time modern artillery and its destructive power was employed. Alfred Krupp, the German munitions manufacturer who was later the chief supplier of the German *Wehrmacht*, had a superior design for large guns, and the Germans blew the French to bits, covering the landscape with the body parts of French soldiers. The Germans eventually marched across northern France, invaded Paris, and even captured Napoleon III the French emperor, forcing him into exile. For France, the war was a total catastrophe and humiliation. Furthermore, it completely redrew the political map of Europe, setting the stage for many of the conflicts to follow, because of the French desire for revenge.

“The Germans had their own versions of the socialistic utopian visions of John Ruskin such as Schelling, Goethe, Hegel, Schopenhauer, and Marx, and they likewise believed in the superiority of their own Aryan race. That theory was given a huge boost by the outcome of the Franco-Prussian War after which the Germans became the masters of Europe and the dominant power on the continent. Anti-Jewish pogroms had been carried out for centuries prior to German unification, but it was not until the time of Adolph Hitler that the practical application of these eugenic concepts bore fruit and resulted in efforts to wipe out the Jews and other minorities.

“Germany also realized that the future lay in the control of energy supplies, and they were eager to get into the oil business in order to supply the energy resources for their growing economy. However, Germany was late in getting into the game and the British-American cartel that controlled most of the oil fields effectively shut them out of direct involvement; they had to buy their oil from the British. Seeking to subvert the cartel and muscle their way in, the Germans tried to build a rail line to transport oil from Baghdad to Berlin in 1889. England and the Round Table group, who already were concerned about a newly emerging and powerful Germany, saw this as a serious threat and began taking steps to counter the Germans: they made coalitions with Russia and other countries, they sealed off access across Turkey through their colonial influence, and they established the country of Kuwait as a British Protectorate to prevent Germany from using a route through the Persian Gulf. Germany then tried to build a rail link through the Balkans, but before it could be completed World War I began.

“In 1913, just a few years before the outbreak of the World War I, the Federal Reserve was established in America, as we discussed in the last class. It is instructive to see what happened at the time, because this was typical of what would take place later.

This story is also interesting because it helps to reveal the truth about the nature of conspiracies that I stated at the outset: first, that many events are larger than any group or collection of groups, in other words, not everything is a conspiracy; second, that conspiratorial groups can nevertheless take advantage of events and in some cases direct or redirect them; and third, the best way to gain influence is by solving a problem that people have, and if there are no good problems around to be solved, create one.

“Banking crises had occurred in America throughout the 1800s caused by the formation of many small banks that loaned out most of their deposits and then went bankrupt when runs occurred. The most recent of these had taken place just a few years before in 1907, and consequently there was political pressure on the government to do something about this problem. The Federal Reserve System was thus a proposed solution to a genuine problem. But when the system was first submitted to Congress in 1910 it was rejected, because led by the trust-busting president Teddy Roosevelt and later by William Taft, Americans strongly distrusted the big money interests of Morgan and Rockefeller. Many believed that the banking panic of 1907 had been caused by J.P. Morgan’s banking empire squeezing out smaller banks in order to impose a central bank on the country and gain even more control.

“The New York bankers and industrialists represented the epitome of the snobbish and super-rich eastern establishment, with their command of the Wall Street law firms; control of the Ivy League universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia; ownership of many banks and industrial firms; and their domination of the eastern media, such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. Today we would say that they had an image problem, and this public disdain would not happen in today’s world because those in power now are much more aware of their public image, and careful to hide their true motives.

“The Morgan and Rockefeller insiders were determined to get rid of President William Taft in order to pass the Federal Reserve act, so when Taft’s first term of office was up in 1912, the insiders drafted Woodrow Wilson, a mild-mannered and malleable ex-president of Princeton University, to run against him on the Democrat ticket. Knowing that Wilson was a potential loser, the insiders also helped to promote former president Teddy Roosevelt’s attempt to run for office as a third-party candidate. Then they poured thousands of dollars into both the Roosevelt and Wilson campaigns; Roosevelt’s popularity split the Republican support allowing Wilson to win with forty-two percent of the vote.

“Paul Warburg meanwhile had been crisscrossing the country writing articles and speaking in favor of Federal Reserve System, and finally with the support of Woodrow Wilson, the legislation establishing the Federal Reserve was passed in 1913 with more deceptions to cover up its true purpose, and with a number of areas left intentionally vague so that its powers could later be expanded. Warburg was then appointed as a member of the Fed’s board of directors. J.P. Morgan was also instrumental in controlling the Federal Reserve – the Fed’s first governor was Benjamin Strong, who owed his career to Morgan; Strong had become secretary and later vice president of the Banker’s Trust

company in New York, a Morgan bank. These are just a few examples of the many incestuous connections between government and banking at that time.

“Morgan and Rockefeller also took another cue from the Rothschilds and from their own experience with cartels in oil and banking; they developed connections with all political parties so that they could keep a foot in all camps. Morgan himself was a Republican but several of his leading associates were Democrats, and he made alliances with groups on both the extreme right as well as the extreme left. For example, Thomas Lamont, a Morgan partner, was also a financial supporter of the Communist Party, and worked with various trade unions and a number of other leftist groups throughout his life. Corliss Lamont, his son, was once declared to be ‘The most persistent propagandist for the Soviet Union to be found anywhere in America.’ The Bolsheviks in Russia were even funded by American financiers. Jacob Schiff of the Wall Street firm Kuhn Loeb and Company gave \$20 million to Trotsky and Lenin for the revolution. Paul Warburg, the designer of the Federal Reserve System and a Rothschild representative, along with his brothers Max and Felix who ran investment banks in Germany, also provided approximately \$600 million to the Bolsheviks during the years 1918 to 1922.” Claude raised his hand.

“But Sir, why would capitalists give money to support communists and help put them in power?”

“Excellent question; these events graphically illustrate how these insiders are not free-enterprise capitalists in the way that the term is normally used. Instead they are monopolists who have used capitalism in the past to achieve wealth and power, and then tried to discard the very system that enabled them to gain wealth in the first place so that they can exclude everyone else and maintain their power. Karl Marx indicated that capitalism is the enemy of socialism, and that the right and the left are bitter and implacable enemies. But that is not true – socialists and monopolists support each other and work very well together. The far right and the far left have much in common because they are both totalitarian. Entrepreneurial capitalism is their real enemy. This misunderstanding and confusion has been perpetuated by many historians and is at the heart of our current political debates; it allows the new world order groups to deflect criticism from themselves and stay hidden in the political shadows while other political groups hammer each other. When American liberal Democrats rail against corporatocracy they are thinking mainly about the large monopolistic insider companies, whereas when conservative Republicans champion capitalism they are thinking mainly of the entrepreneurial version. Both American political parties are therefore arguing at cross purposes, and if they could stop and consider things more deeply, they would find that they have a lot more common ground than it often seems; the NWO groups are the real enemy of both parties.

“Sergei Witte, who was the Russian Foreign Minister of Tsar Nicholas II, convinced his sovereign that Rockefeller could not be trusted and should not be allowed to build oil refineries in Russia. So the Tsar blocked Rockefeller's agents from gaining access to the Russian oil fields. In response, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Mellon, and others

formed a company called the American International Corporation supposedly to finance Russian industrial development. C.A. Stone was the president of this corporation as well as being one of the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, demonstrating again the degree of incestuousness between government, industry, and banking. But the company's real purpose was to bring the Bolsheviks to power so that after they were in control, they would turn the oil assets of Russia over to the Wall Street experts to develop. When the communists finally seized control, they nationalized all Russian businesses except those of the donors, but they had the same concerns about Rockefeller that the Tsar had, and therefore prevented American interests from gaining control. It was a very dirty business. Otto von Bismarck once remarked, "No one should know how sausages and politics are made."

"One of the conditions of Wilson's campaign support from Morgan was that he had to accept a handler who would develop and set policy for him. This man was Edward M. House, who was a member of the English Round Table group and a one-world socialist. To a degree House and Wilson shared a common view of the world, as Wilson was a socialist academic whose entire career as a Princeton professor and president had been sustained by insider money and connections. But House had a much stronger and more commanding personality; consequently, he became the real power in the White House, eventually running roughshod over the mild-mannered Wilson. House chose the cabinet members, and in some cases, Wilson did not even know who they were going to be. There is an interesting anecdote from Wilson's first cabinet meeting – Franklin Lane introduced himself by saying, 'My name is Lane, Mr. President, and I am the new Secretary of the Interior.' Edward House also pushed through legislation creating a permanent income tax, which the government could ultimately use as a tool of social engineering and control. This even required an amendment to the US constitution, which was passed in 1913, the same year that the Federal Reserve System was inaugurated.

"Before World War I had even begun, and while Wilson was saying everywhere that he would keep America neutral, House was secretly planning to go to war on the side of Britain against Germany. After Wilson was safely re-elected in 1916, he did a 180-degree flip-flop under the influence of House and announced that America was entering the war after all. The mood of America at the time was strongly against war and foreign entanglements, but this ran entirely opposite to the desires of the insiders, who were controlled by British interests. England had built a European coalition against Germany and anticipated an early German defeat, but unfortunately, Germany had developed a submarine fleet that was causing havoc to British naval power and was bringing England to its knees. Meanwhile, the Rothschild family had used Morgan to sell billions in English war bonds in America to raise money, and if England lost the war these bonds would be worthless. Somehow the insiders had to bring America into the war to rescue England, Morgan, and Rothschild, as well as to gain lucrative war material contracts for other insiders. So Morgan, Rockefeller, House, and Wilson went to work trying to convince people of the need to enter the war and save Europe. Both Morgan and Rockefeller used their influence with newspapers across the country, which then started churning out large numbers anti-German articles and agitating for US involvement. World War I was supposedly going to be the 'war to end all wars,' and it would 'keep the

world safe for democracy.’ But all of this publicity still was not enough to fully convince the American people; it took one more act of secrecy and staged wag-the-dog public relations. A passenger ship belonging to Cunard Lines, one of the competitors of J.P. Morgan, was loaded with ammunition and set sail for England with 195 American passengers aboard. As it approached Ireland, its escort was withdrawn, and it was sunk by a German U-Boat. The sinking of the Lusitania was the event that finally galvanized the American public into supporting the war against Germany.

“World War I resulted in the death of twenty million people, mostly civilians, and caused immense suffering, particularly in the trench warfare between France and Germany that took place in the Verdun region of France. The two armies blasted each other for months without either side gaining a significant advantage. The gross inhumane condition of soldiers living in a lunar landscape of foul craters and mud pits that were filled with dead and rotting bodies, covered with urine and excreta from outbreaks of dysentery and diarrhea, and having to drink polluted groundwater and breathe poison gas, drove even the survivors mad. If you have not already done so, read Erich Remarque’s book *All Quiet on the Western Front* to get a sense of the horror.

“Nevertheless, the war was immensely profitable for the Morgan and Rockefeller families, who made large sums from financing the war and from selling oil and other war material to the US and British governments. On the first day after war was declared in America, a payment of \$200 million was made to Morgan by the US government to relieve the firm’s financial pressures. While the war was still raging, Edward House was making more secret plans with the Round Table group in England on how to split up the world, particularly the oil interests in the Middle East. This was done in the Sykes-Picot Agreement drafted before the war ended. House also drew up plans for a League of Nations as a precursor to a one-world government, but this was rejected by Congress after the war was over. However, the insiders were more successful on the international front and were able to suck much of the lifeblood out of Germany under the draconian war reparations agreement drafted by Charles Dawes, a J.P. Morgan associate. This and other anti-German actions paved the way for the next world war twenty years later.

“Consider this statement from Beardsley Ruml, a US Treasury Official in an article entitled ‘Taxes for Revenue are Obsolete’:

Given control of a central banking system and an inconvertible currency, in other words, not backed by gold, a sovereign national government is finally free of money worries and needs no longer to levy taxes for the purpose of providing itself with revenue. All taxation, therefore, should be regarded from the point of view of social and economic consequences.

“What Ruml is saying, is that the US government can create all the money it needs simply by printing paper and inflating the money supply. Taxes are therefore unnecessary, and taxation is a tool used for social control, redistribution, and especially from the monopolist perspective, for preventing others from gaining entrance into the upper echelon of wealth. After the income-tax laws were passed, the large financiers and industrialists, such as Rockefeller, Carnegie, and later Ford, established trusts and

foundations to shield their money from taxation. This helps to explain the constant drum beat to ‘soak the rich’ even from the wealthiest people, because they have already made their money, and have created trusts to shelter it, as well as the income created from it. Those whose income is exploited are the middle- to upper-middle income people whose earnings are primarily from wages paid by corporations that they do not control; therefore, they do not have recourse to the same protections. Thus, the expression ‘soak the rich’ really means ‘soak the middle class.’

“People in general have often been surprised and confused as to why super-rich politicians such as Ted Kennedy, John Kerry, and others eagerly support policies such as the income tax, socialism, and even communism. People wonder, why do these men want something that seems to be completely against their own financial interests? Can it be that these politicians actually want to give their money away to the poor? But once you understand that that the assets and income of the super-rich are largely shielded, and that socialism and the income tax serve to enhance their power by limiting potential competition, then everything becomes clear. They are acting entirely in their own interests and are in favor of redistribution, as long as it is other people’s money.

“Yet another of Edward House’s initiatives during the 1920s was the founding of the American Council on Foreign Relations – the CFR. This was and is a semi-secret society patterned directly after the Round Table group in England. Ostensibly it is dedicated to discussing American foreign policy, but its real purpose is to push the NWO agenda. Many presidents, politicians, media personalities, and other society leaders in both England and America are CFR members, as we shall consider in more detail tomorrow.” Dr. Quigley adjusted his glasses.

“The 1920s were excellent years for America as a whole, and were known as the ‘roaring 20s,’ but they were not the best years for the insiders. Because the American people were sick of Wilson, House, and the Democrat party who had foisted the war on them, the Republican Warren Harding won the 1920 election with over sixty percent of the vote. Harding and Calvin Coolidge who followed him were generally anti-insider and popular presidents, but interestingly little is known about them personally, and they are rarely mentioned in the history books.

“The next major display of insider power and influence was the market crash of 1929 and the subsequent depression. Throughout the 1920s the Federal Reserve made money available for borrowing at low rates resulting in the rapid expansion of the economy, so rapid that wild speculation set in. Stock prices climbed quickly and a fever for stock trading seized the country. This continued until 1929 when on 9 August the Federal Reserve suddenly raised interest rates and stopped making loans. The rate of interest on loans used to buy stocks, known as the margin rate, jumped dramatically and the market began to crumble. Even more damaging was the fact that banks began calling margin loans, which forced many investors to sell their shares. The selling snowballed and several months later on 29 October, Black Tuesday, the market crashed and lost billions in share price value; many traders and businesses were wiped out. Consider this

quote by William Bryan, from *The United States' Unresolved Monetary and Political Problems*:

When everything was ready the New York financiers started calling in the broker loans. This meant that the stockbrokers and customers who had borrowed money to buy shares had to dump their stock on the market in order to pay back the loans. This naturally collapsed the stock market and brought on a banking collapse all over the country because many banks not owned by the oligarchy were heavily involved in broker loans, and they soon exhausted their currency and had to close. The Federal Reserve System would not come to their aid, although they were instructed to do this under the law.

“The insider banks and companies had been notified of this well ahead of time. All of them – Rockefeller, Morgan, and their associates, including the Joseph Kennedy family – were out of the market by the time the storm hit, and were later able to buy stocks at pennies on the dollar, in a replay of Nathan Rothschild’s market killing of the prior century. For example, Joseph Kennedy, the father of President John, Attorney General Robert, and Senator Ted, was a bootlegger, a stock manipulator, and a friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s. Kennedy made money during the crash because he sold stocks short in anticipation of the market disaster. During the depression years Kennedy’s fortune grew from \$4 million in 1929 to \$100 million in 1935, largely due to his insider connections. Here is a description from David Kennedy’s book *Freedom from Fear* of what the stock market was like in those times:

It was a strikingly information-starved environment. Many firms whose securities were publicly traded published no regular reports or issued reports whose data were so arbitrarily selected and capriciously audited as to be worse than useless. It was this circumstance that had conferred such awesome power on a handful of investment bankers like J.P. Morgan, because they commanded a virtual monopoly of the information necessary for making sound financial decisions. Especially in the secondary markets, where reliable information was all but impossible for the average investor to come by, opportunities abounded for insider manipulation and wildcat speculation.

“After Roosevelt became president, he ironically appointed Joseph Kennedy as the first chairman of the newly formed Securities and Exchange Commission which was charged with investigating stock market fraud. Kennedy knew a lot about fraudulent market practices, having used them himself to create his own fortune. He did reform the market and broke the information monopoly by requiring that public companies file disclosure statements, but he also made sure that he and his friends were not prosecuted.

“Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1932. In one of the great ironies of American political history, prior to the election Roosevelt had blasted Herbert Hoover, the sitting president, for socializing the country, accusing him of ‘reckless and extravagant’ spending, of ‘thinking that we ought to center control of everything in Washington as rapidly as possible,’ and of presiding over ‘the greatest spending administration in peacetime in all of history.’ Roosevelt’s running mate, John Nance Garner, charged that Hoover was ‘leading the country down the path of socialism.’

Roosevelt and Nance were correct – Hoover had stupidly signed several socialist pieces of legislation into law, including the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill which drastically reduced trade. It led to agricultural disaster and helped to spread the depression. But when Roosevelt was elected he broke all of his campaign promises to reduce spending and became one of the most socialistic presidents that America ever had; his New Deal was simply an expansion of Hoover's work. Roosevelt eliminated the gold backing for US currency and implemented the social security system; in subsequent histories of those times Americans were taught the lie that the depression was caused by the free market and was ultimately saved by government intervention. In reality, it was the exact opposite.

“Much of the new economic theory of that time was based on the work of the economist and Fabian socialist John Maynard Keynes, who advocated government control of the markets. His books and writings were very influential on the New Dealers and later economists. The legacy left by FDR, Keynes and others from this period was, on the one hand, one of compassion for the plight of the poor, unemployed, and underprivileged, but on the other hand, the construction of socialistic governmental bureaucracies for intrusion, taxation, and control, and the shameless use of poverty as an excuse for more government and the enrichment of insiders. This tension has continued and forms the basis of the current divide between the American political parties.

“In 1934, Congressman Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, who had for ten years been chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, brought formal charges on the floor of the house against a group of Federal Reserve governors and agents. He charged them with unlawfully appropriating billions of dollars during the years 1928 through 1933 and using the money for various purposes without the authorization of Congress. These were his opening remarks:

Mr. Chairman, we have in this Country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, hereinafter called the Fed. The Fed has cheated the Government of these United States and the people of the United States out of enough money to pay the Nation's debt. The depredations and iniquities of the Fed has cost enough money to pay the National debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people of these United States, has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted our Government. It has done this through the defects of the law under which it operates, through the maladministration of that law by the Fed and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it.

“Congressman McFadden also accused Roosevelt of doing exactly what the international bankers ordered him to do, but McFadden's charges were ignored, and he died suddenly on 3 October 1936 at the age of fifty. Prior to his death he had survived two attempts on his life – an attack by gunmen, and a poisoning attempt in which his stomach had to be pumped. However, his tirade had some effect, because after this time the Fed ‘got religion’ and became much more circumspect. In the following decades, the spotlight on insider trading became much brighter, and the system was forced to be more honest and transparent.

“This event illustrates another principle in the complex game of money and power. Throughout history for periods of time, the power game has been and is played by certain rules and protocols. Then through some chain of events, a sea change occurs, and the rules change. For example, at one point all of the European countries sought to build colonial empires, but later colonies became a negative factor and Europe divested itself. Likewise, McFadden’s outburst, though very subtle and virtually unannounced in the press, eventually caused a change in the power protocols of central banking. The insiders no longer could manipulate things to the extent that they had in the past. The power game continued with a revised set of protocols, and new and more subtle mechanisms had to be developed to exert control.”

Power in Contemporary Society

He who controls the past commands the future. He who commands the future conquers the past.

~ George Orwell

If you believe in God, you go to Heaven when you die. If you don't, you go to North Korea.

~ Pastor Lee, former religious prisoner in North Korea

“In the last class we were discussing how the rules of power change over time, and how new political situations create new difficulties as well as opportunities. However, sometimes the patterns of history repeat themselves. Prior to WWII, the American public was overwhelmingly against getting involved in another European war, and President Roosevelt, just like Wilson before him, was assuring the public that no such thing would happen. However, various insiders were secretly strategizing to get America involved in order to exploit this war in the same manner as they had the previous one. Ships laden with ammunition were sent to England just as the *Lusitania* had been during WWI in order to tempt the Germans to sink one of them to provide the necessary excuse. But the Germans had learned their lesson and they avoided attacking American ships, so it was determined to try to provoke Japan into making the first aggressive move. Henry Stimson, CFR member and FDR’s War Secretary, wrote in his notes, ‘The question is, how to maneuver the Japanese into the position of firing the first shot.’ A trade embargo was launched, Japanese assets were frozen, and finally an ultimatum was delivered demanding that all Japanese troops be removed from other Far East countries. When the Japanese unwisely responded by attacking Pearl Harbor, they provided the excuse necessary for entering the war, which was then expanded to include a European front.

However, the net result after millions of soldiers had died was not a world kept safe for democracy. Instead, all of Eastern Europe was essentially given to Stalin and the Communists at the Tehran and Yalta conferences in 1945. In another *deja vu* from World War I, planning for the United Nations, a warmed-over version of the League of Nations, was started long before the end of the war and was implemented immediately after the war ended. One of FDR’s key advisors at Yalta, as well as being the first Secretary General of the UN, was Alger Hiss, who flew back to Washington, DC with the UN Charter that he and others had written. Remembering the hostile response given to the League of Nations by Congress, the UN legislation was pushed through the Senate without debate, and the Rockefellers donated \$8.5 million to purchase land in Manhattan for the UN headquarters building.

“After World War II was over, the Korean War was fought and the disturbing patterns that were exposed by the Yalta conference began to emerge into the public sphere. It was discovered that communists had made significant inroads into the American government; a number of government officials were revealed as communist spies who had been put in place by various insider organizations. Before the war,

Whittaker Chambers, a Soviet spy and one of their chief couriers for the transmission of secret information to Russia, decided to defect. He reported the names of a number of other agents, including his superior, Alger Hiss, to President Roosevelt, but all of this valuable information was ignored. Whittaker went underground for his own safety, and later came back into society as an editor for *Time* magazine. Meanwhile, Hiss became a senior official in the State Department, an advisor to Roosevelt at Yalta, and a key UN official. Hiss was also made president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace – the CEIP, having been nominated by John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State. Hiss's true identity as a communist agent finally became public in 1948 when the US House of Representatives formed a committee to investigate un-American affairs. At first Hiss denied all of the charges, but then files which had been prepared for transmittal to Russia were discovered, and it was determined that they were typed on Hiss's own typewriter. He was then convicted and sentenced to a five-year prison term.

“Then it was revealed that an organization known as the Institute for Pacific Relations, the IPR, which was founded and supported by the same CEIP of which Hiss was president, had for a long time been aiding the Chinese communist General Mao Tse-Tung in his efforts to overcome the democratic government of Chiang Kai Shek in China. The IPR, through State Department official Owen Lattimore and others, controlled the staffing in the State Department relating to the Far East, and had repeatedly subverted American interests in China. George Marshall, author of the Marshall Plan for bailing out Europe, had been sent to Chiang. He demanded that communists be allowed in the government as a condition for further US financial support. Chiang refused and the funding was cut off; his military operations collapsed, he ran out of ammunition, and soon afterward Mao and the communist army who were being supplied by the Soviets took over China. This betrayal was covered up by Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, who wrote a white paper blaming Chiang for all of the problems with China. Donald Hiss, Alger's brother, was Acheson's law office partner, and even though the Republicans in the US House resolved unanimously to remove Acheson from office, he still became an advisor to later presidential administrations.

“During the Korean War in 1951 a similar situation developed. General Douglas MacArthur won an initial victory against the North Koreans and captured virtually their entire army. He was then confronted with an invasion of Chinese troops from north of the Korean border. MacArthur gave the order to bomb the bridges across the Yalu River which the Chinese were using, but his order was immediately countermanded by George Marshall, now the Secretary of Defense. Chiang Kai Shek also offered to get involved to assist the American army against the Chinese communists, but he was likewise refused. MacArthur was also forbidden to attack the bases in China and after several months of stalemate in which American soldiers were being killed, MacArthur finally wrote a letter explaining the situation to the US Congress. The letter was eventually read on the floor of the US House of Representatives, causing an uproar; General MacArthur was immediately fired by President Truman. Later generals fared no better and were prevented from winning the war by the refusal of the administration and the State Department to allow China to be attacked. General Mark Clark, one of the successors to MacArthur, said, ‘It was beyond my comprehension that we would countenance a situation in which Chinese

soldiers killed Americans in organized warfare, and we would fail to use every means at our disposal to protect those American soldiers.’ During that time a young congressman made the following speech:

Mr. Speaker, over this weekend we have learned the extent of the disaster that has befallen China and the United States. The responsibility for the failure of our foreign policy in the Far East rests squarely with the White House and the Department of State... This is the tragic story of China, whose freedom we once fought to preserve. What our young men had saved and died for, our diplomats and our President have frittered away.
John F. Kennedy, 25 January 1949

“The US presidential election of 1952, which took place after the end of World War II, was a replay of what happened after World War I. Truman was generally despised as a creature of the establishment and the man who had caved into communism. His opponent was Robert Taft, the son of William Taft who had been defeated by establishment dirty tricks in the infamous presidential election of 1912. Taft chose as his running mate General Douglas McArthur, who was considered by many Americans to be a war hero who had been screwed over by Truman. It looked as if the establishment would be squelched again just as they had been in the 1920s. But at the Republican convention the insiders pulled out all of the stops, played many more dirty tricks, and managed to get Dwight Eisenhower, the World War II general and CFR member, nominated instead of Taft. Eisenhower, like George Marshall before him, was a creature of the establishment and had been promoted because he was willing to toe their line. In the election of 1952 he defeated Adlai Stevenson, also a CFR member. The insiders had finally managed to secure the candidates from both parties, and this became the pattern for almost all future elections. Even though Eisenhower was a Republican, he continued in Truman’s tradition of giving the communists a free hand: he failed to give any assistance to either the Poles or the Hungarians who staged a revolt from Soviet Russia and then were crushed in 1956, and he allowed Castro to take over Cuba and transform it into a communist outpost.

“Shortly after the Korean War, the Jenner Report was released by the Senate Judiciary Committee. This report concluded that there were large numbers of communists in the government that were subverting the interests of America. The press, however, refused to publicize it. In 1953, Senator Joe McCarthy took charge of the senate committee examining communist infiltration into government. In the course of an extensive investigation, he discovered large numbers of State Department employees who were directly affiliated with the communist party. He also found that the department had cultivated communist links; that security precautions were a farce; and that many leftists had been brought into various branches of government by the CFR and the Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford foundations. Unfortunately, McCarthy went overboard with his allegations and his anti-communist rhetoric and made wide-sweeping accusations that he could not back up at the time, and which later led to his downfall. Virtually all of his evidence was circumstantial and could not be proved. But years later after the Soviet archives were opened and the VENONA project, a secret US government program for

intercepting and decrypting Soviet espionage materials, was declassified, it was found that a number of people in the US government truly had been communist spies.

“As McCarthy started making charges and naming names, he started to reveal the connections that I have just told you. The establishment became desperate to shut him up and they staged an all-out war against him to destroy him and his credibility. The charges he raised were not denied; rather, the establishment simply accused him of conducting an elaborate witch hunt for the sake of political gain, and the Senate investigated him. Joe McCarthy, an exceedingly brave man who stood virtually alone against the establishment, was ultimately discredited, and ruined by a huge press campaign which slandered him. To this day his name is associated with hysterical witch hunts.” Henri raised his hand.

“Sir, I have always heard that McCarthy was an extremist and a right-wing crackpot.”

“That is exactly what his political enemies wanted you to believe; the term ‘McCarthyism’ was coined by Owen Lattimore, one of the communist insiders that he was trying to expose, and despite Lattimore’s denials, the man was later shown to be a communist infiltrator. McCarthy did not pull any punches, and like Louis McFadden before him, what he said was extremely hard to listen to. McCarthy was also said to have employed dirty tricks and hardball political tactics to discredit his opponents, similar to the tactics the insiders used to secure the nomination for Eisenhower in the 1952 presidential election. Also, he and other right-wing people went overboard and claimed that most of the US government, including Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, were also communists, because all of this had happened right under their noses.

“It is at points like this where you have to dig deeper, because reality is often more complex than it appears on the surface. For example, during the Alger Hiss trial, when President Truman was shown the evidence against Hiss, he was disgusted that he or anyone in his administration could have appointed such a man. But when asked what he intended to do about it, Truman replied that he would do nothing, because if he admitted supporting Hiss, the Republicans would destroy him politically. Thus, he felt that he had to dissemble and cover up his own mistakes and those of others to preserve the power of his party.”

“Maybe McCarthy was trying to discredit the other side just to enhance his own power,” suggested Henri.

“Yes, perhaps his speeches were partially a power play for himself and his party because no one has completely pure motives. But in his case, it seems that his motivation was primarily the conviction of his own conscience. Other than the publicity, he did not profit at all from this, and he died at age 48 before his second term of office was completed. His opposition told many lies about him in their efforts to discredit him and hide what was happening. To insiders the truth is insignificant, and power is the only thing that matters.” Dr. Quigley stretched and adjusted his glasses.

“McCarthy’s major problem was deceptiveness and the fluidity of his adversaries. Many of the people that McCarthy identified as communists simply reinvented themselves as socialists. In other words, rather than being associated with the evil and cruel world of Stalin, with his purges and executions, which the word communist had come to mean in the mind of the American public, they simply changed their identity into socialists, which is a word that the Left has taken pains to associate with caring and sharing. As I said before, this was the great insight that the Fabian socialists showed the communists – it was much better to be seen as a friend of America and the West rather than an enemy because this removed much of the wind from the sails of western critics and allowed ex-communists to align themselves with mainstream western politics as they did with the Democrat party in America. It also fit in well with the Marxian dialectical view of history – the thesis of communism met with the antithesis of capitalism to produce the synthesis of social democracy. Thus, the communists have now become warm and fuzzy social democrats without any significant change in their goals. This demonstrates another powerful principle from George Orwell’s book *1984* – controlling the meaning of words allows you to control and direct the debate: socialism is continually depicted as being warm and caring, whereas capitalism is depicted as being cold, greedy, and selfish.

“Around the same time that Joe McCarthy was performing his investigations, the Reese Commission was created by the US Congress to investigate the Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Ford foundations. The commission found that these organizations had been pouring money into a wide variety of potentially subversive activities in government, education, and even sexuality. Although this commission was also squelched and its work ignored, we know a number of the projects that have received funding from these foundations.” Dr. Quigley turned around and began writing on the chalkboard.

“Here are some of the projects: communistic social science departments were installed and funded at universities; studies that discredit American culture and values were encouraged; textbooks were rewritten in order to propagate the establishment world view, especially those related to American history and economics; much support was given to the National Education Association and its drive to control American public education; the free market was repeatedly attacked; globalist organizations were continually promoted, including the UN, the IMF, the World Bank, and others; unionization drives and the radicalization of unions were encouraged; and the Kinsey report and others related to abortion, homosexuality and early-childhood sex education were given wide distribution. Thus, these foundations have been involved in many projects to reinterpret history, undermine morality, and dumb-down the public in a variety of ways. They helped pave the way for the acceptance of more socialistic governmental controls on the American people. The action of these foundations is a large subject that we cannot consider in any more detail, but I encourage you to investigate them on your own.

“In the 1960s America experienced a paradigm shift in its attitudes toward poverty. Before this time people understood that the way out of poverty was personal responsibility – hard work, improving one’s job skills, avoiding addictions, making the most of one’s opportunities, and so on. Therefore, the focus of government efforts was placed on such things as creating jobs and improving education. It is significant that the welfare systems devised during the depression in the Roosevelt era were primarily work-based. Organizations such as the Works Projects Administration focused their efforts on putting people to work rather than just providing handouts. But the welfare system of the 1960s took a new tack whereby the government simply gave money to the poor, who were supposedly entitled to it by virtue of their race or low level of income. Thus, began the socialistic notion of entitlements – that some groups of people are entitled to receive money taken from other groups in a system of income redistribution. For example, cash was given to each single welfare mother, the amount was increased for each illegitimate child that she conceived, and all benefits were removed if she got married. The government therefore promoted illegitimacy, dependence, and victimology; in essence they subsidized irresponsibility. President Lyndon Johnson spent billions of taxpayer dollars in his foolish and unsuccessful War on Poverty, which created many more problems than it solved, because whatever you subsidize you will get more of.

“One of the significant questions we need to ask here is, why did this paradigm shift take place? There are, of course, a number of reasons, including racial issues, political pressure, and others, but I believe that there was something deeper. As in the case of the income tax, understanding the true reasons for the genesis of the welfare society involves looking at things from the perspective of the power elite. The establishment was very much aware that the problems of poverty, discontent, and perceived discrimination among the lower classes could easily lead to revolt and upheaval, particularly in the hands of a skillful demagogue who could manipulate opinion and blame the existing political order for keeping the poor in bondage. Such revolts have taken place a number of times throughout world history, most notably, the French Revolution of the 1790s which convulsed France and led to an entirely new cadre of rulers. At that time, the top level of society was extremely wealthy, and the bottom level was starving, with very few opportunities open to them. This was a recipe for disaster; the top people were blamed, their heads were chopped off in the guillotine, and a new group came to power.

“The timing of this paradigm shift toward a welfare state in the flow of American history is incredibly significant. Action like this would not have been possible in the past due to popular feelings against government giveaways, but the political climate of the country had changed as a result of the reeducation initiatives from the large foundations that I previously mentioned. Politicians had seen how the Marshall Plan in Europe and the IMF and World Bank could successfully be used to extract value out of the taxpayer’s money in order to gain foreign influence and control. Why not use the same method to gain control over the lower classes in America, to keep them quiet and make them dependent on the government as well, and furthermore, to do this with taxpayer money from the middle class? Pandering by politicians has been going on for centuries, but never before to this level in a democratic society. In essence it is wealthy politicians

using large amounts of government resources in order to buy votes and keep themselves in power, and in the process appear to be loving and compassionate. Alexis de Tocqueville, the French writer and social commentator who spent much time traveling through America in the early 1800s, said: 'The American Republic will endure until politicians realize that they can bribe the people with their own money.' A side benefit from the NWO perspective was that the welfare system has led to a huge and virtually irreversible increase in the size of the federal government and bureaucracy in general; the large numbers of people whose livelihood depends on these programs makes the reduction of socialistic welfare systems almost impossible to accomplish politically.

"The Vietnam War was being fought during the same period, which was a useless war and achieved nothing. As in the case with McArthur in Korea, the generals were not allowed to win the war, and so it dragged on for years, killing and maiming thousands of American and Vietnamese young people. The war was launched to attack communism and to 'keep the world safe for democracy' but ironically Vietnam later rejected communism, leading us to wonder what the purpose of the war was. However, it provided a goldmine to the insider firms supplying the US military, in yet another application of the Rothschild formula. Another NWO benefit is that the war ultimately led to both internal and external condemnation of America.

"In 1968 Richard Nixon became president. He was a Republican who had participated in the trial of Alger Hiss, so most people thought of him as anti-establishment. But after he became president it became clear that he was simply one more creature of the CFR. Nelson Rockefeller was his vice president, and his administration was full of globalist insiders such as Henry Kissinger, George Schultz, George Ball, and many others. Nixon maintained the welfare policies of Johnson, let the Vietnam War drag on, enacted wage and price controls, made treaties with Communist China, and even admitted that he had become an advocate of the socialist economics ideas of John Maynard Keynes, which I mentioned before. After Nixon resigned during the Watergate investigation, Gerald Ford, another globalist insider Republican, became president, and again selected Nelson Rockefeller as his running mate.

"The presidency switched to the Democrats in 1976 with the election of Jimmy Carter, who came out of nowhere to win the nomination and the presidency with the backing of David Rockefeller. The same establishment was still running the government, and Carter supported their agenda, including the recognition of Red China and support for the takeover of Rhodesia by the socialist dictator Robert Mugabe. Even Ronald Reagan, who replaced Carter in 1980, and who called Russia 'the Evil Empire,' continued many of the same policies because he was surrounded with most of the same people. His vice president was George H. Bush, also a one-world globalist who became president after Reagan in 1988.

"The 70s and the 80s saw the growth of American multi-national corporations. Some of these had been around for a long time, but many more went overseas to take advantage of cheaper labor and materials, better tax policies, and fewer environmental and political restrictions in other countries. As these firms got larger, they often sought to

integrate more tightly with government to benefit themselves as others had before them. They hired lobbying firms to schmooze government officials, provided payoffs to politicians who did their bidding, and in some cases managed to gain control of the government agencies that were trying to regulate them, leading to an increase in ‘corporatocracy,’ or rule by corporations. Companies who tried to avoid governmental involvement, as Microsoft did prior to its being sued by the federal, state and now European governments, found that it was necessary to make political donations to grease the wheels of government and avoid being trashed by politicians.

“Wars also continued to be fought and funded despite the condemnation of the Vietnam War. President Bill Clinton ordered the American invasion of the former Yugoslav republics in an effort to defeat Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian dictator. He also ordered the disastrous *Black Hawk Down* incursion in Somalia. The election of the Republican President George W. Bush the war in Iraq started by his father was continued and escalated after the 9/11 attacks.” Jean raised his hand.

“Sir, how could all of these things have been controlled by the NWO?” Dr. Quigley replied,

“As I said before, not all things were or are being controlled, and the control that we have seen being exercised was performed by various and in some cases competing groups. Furthermore, power really amounts to control over people, and it is impossible for any group to control all of the actions of large numbers of individuals, especially in a relatively free society. Therefore, when we speak of a political party being controlled, you must understand that the control is relative and not absolute. The wealthier and freer a society is, the harder it is for any group to control that society.

“Yesterday I told you about the Council on Foreign Relations – the American version of Cecil Rhodes’ Round Table group. It is an amazing fact that since the 1930s almost every American presidential candidate, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of War, CIA Director, Foreign Policy Advocate, and National Security Advisor has been a member of this organization. The CFR dominated the administrations of Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford, and occupied almost all of the high-level positions in the Carter, Clinton, and both Bush administrations. In many cases, these people are members of other globalist organizations as well. Following are a few of the present and/or former CFR members: Alger Hiss, Jimmy Carter, George H. Bush, Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Al Gore, John Kerry, Donald Rumsfeld, Richard Cheney, Madeline Albright, Henry Kissinger, Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, Paul Volker, Alan Greenspan, George Soros, Tom Brokaw, Ted Koppel, Jesse Jackson, Dan Rather, and Barbara Walters. Is it at all striking to you that one organization which is ostensibly dedicated to world socialization and control has had this much impact at the highest levels of government? Does this help you understand? Thomas Jefferson once made this prescient comment:

Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of a day; but a series of oppressions, begun at a distinguished period, and pursued unalterably

through every change of ministers, too plainly proves a deliberate systematic plan of reducing us to slavery.

“How did these insider groups like the CFR manage to get this much control?” asked Jean.

“By the fact that members of the establishment going back to Colonel House, Rockefeller, and Morgan set up this organization to be a training and testing ground for potential high-level government positions. The founding president of the CFR was John W. Davis, and vice president was Paul Cravath, both of whom were J.P. Morgan’s personal attorneys, and the first chairman was Russell Leffingwell, one of J.P. Morgan’s partners. Membership in the CFR is by invitation only. You usually need to attend the right schools, such as Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, or the European equivalents, and you need to be fully indoctrinated in socialistic globalism to be considered. When the US government needs high-level staff, this is where they usually look. If you don’t play along and bring in the right people, you risk becoming a target yourself; the insiders control much of the media and will attempt to destroy a person if they feel that he or she is becoming a serious enemy. Membership in the CFR or related groups may be essential in order to make it to the top. You shouldn’t find this to be surprising – in France it is the same. You must attend this school and the *École Nationale d’Administration* in order to become one of the *énarques* who are the people that run France.”

“Are all of the CFR members part of this conspiracy?” Michel asked.

“No, certainly not. As I said before, reality is much more complex than that. In any large organization with a voluntary membership, especially one that has many highly influential and well-known individuals like the CFR, there are bound to be those who belong to it strictly for personal prestige, and to make high-level connections for business or political purposes. Such people may have little or nothing to do with the organization’s ideology and may not understand or care about the organization’s true purposes. Also, these people typically have big egos, so naturally they will have different points of view and in many cases will have strong disagreements with each other. They even may be political enemies, or at least seem to be – not all of them subscribe to the goals of the organization. Even if they agree on some points they may disagree on others. Furthermore, the CFR always keeps at least a few opposition members on board to maintain the appearance of bipartisanship and impartiality.”

“Are these people somehow evil?”

“Of course not. Most of the CFR insiders would mock the idea that their organization is part of some evil conspiracy because many of them honestly believe that they and the organization are doing the right things for themselves, America, and the rest of the world. Furthermore, it is not a ‘blood brotherhood’ or a secret cabal. Admiral Chester Ward, a former member of the organization said this:

The CFR as such does not write the platforms of both political parties, select their respective presidential candidates, or control US defense and

foreign policy. But CFR members, as individuals, acting in concert with other individual CFR members, do.

“The CFR itself is therefore not the entire establishment, but merely one of the front organizations for it. Nevertheless, the goal and direction of this organization and other NWO groups is to break down the sovereignty of nations and ultimately merge them into a universal socialist government because they believe that by virtue of their wealth, intelligence, and power, they have the right and obligation to rule the world for the supposed good of all.”

“How do you know that for sure?” asked Jean.

“If you read *Foreign Affairs* the official publication of the CFR, you will find that the main point being advocated, over and over in many different ways at different times, is continual support for globalist organizations and for a one-world socialist government. But lest you think that this is merely a hysterical conspiracy theory, one of your assignments is to read quotes on power so that you can see for yourself what these leaders think in their own words. It is very sobering and will help you gain perspective on where the world is heading. Here is one example:

National sovereignty is no longer a viable concept... Marxism is simultaneously a victory of the external, active man over the inner, passive man and a victory of reason over belief... Marxism disseminated on the popular level in the form of Communism, represented a major advance in man's ability to conceptualize his relationship to his world... Marxism supplied the best available insight into contemporary reality.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, CFR and Trilateral Commission Director, professor at Harvard and Columbia universities, and advisor to Presidents Carter and Bush Sr.

“Zbigniew Brzezinski’s quotes are from his book *Between Two Ages*. David Rockefeller, the chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, the ex-chairman of the CFR, and by many accounts the chairman of the establishment, read Brzezinski’s book, and was so impressed that he helped guide Brzezinski’s career and got him involved in government service. Brzezinski is a former CFR director and has also served as a director in the Trilateral Commission, another globalist group formed by David Rockefeller in 1973.

“Again, it is essential that you understand that the people who make up the CFR, the Trilateral Commission, and other NWO groups may feel that they are doing what is right and best for the world. They do not have horns or carry pitchforks. For example, in David Rockefeller’s quote on the web site that I referred to previously, he alludes to a desire for less war and conflict. I think that he truly desires a more universal peace, and that is a commendable thing, because war is hell. However, the question is, what is the nature and the price of that peace? Furthermore, it is not at all clear that globalism will reduce conflict. It may do so in certain areas of the world, but then new fault lines appear elsewhere. We now have more wars going on than at any other period of history. When one government attempts to rule over many regions of different ethnic, racial, and social backgrounds, dangerous tensions are inevitable. Furthermore, the most serious problem with globalists is that their supposed good intentions are leading to a potential world-

wide disaster, because creating a one-world government will ultimately unleash an uncontrollable monster.”

“But how do you know for sure that a one-world government will be created?” several boys asked, almost in unison.

“We do not know for sure, because we obviously don’t know what the future will be. But my point is that extremely wealthy and powerful groups are trying to bring this about and investing tremendous amounts of money and energy into it. They are continually raising the stakes and grabbing for power. From all appearances they are getting closer to achieving their goal.”

“When would this happen?”

“It could take place in five years or fifty but given the Fabian model of the patient turtle crawling around the track, it will happen gradually and incrementally, with as few visible milestones and conflicts as possible. The point is that this process is going on as we speak, and the noose is gradually being closed.”

“Okay, but if a one-world government is eventually established, how can you be so sure that it will be bad?” asked Jean.

“Again, we do not know for sure what it would be like because the future is unknown. Such a government would start off well and would certainly take its time exerting control – the frog in the saucepan approach. But such a government is potentially extremely bad because of the threat to personal freedom that it poses. If a one-world government were created, would documents such as the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights still exist? What protection would there be for free enterprise? Would the resources of the people in France, America, and other western countries be further raped and squandered by this global government, as the IMF and the World Bank have already been doing? When you consider these questions, the answers are fairly obvious. Short of a universal war, the establishment of a one-world government would be one of the worst possible events that ever could occur. Furthermore, it is not necessary for there to be only one; there may be several large tyrannical governmental systems as in the case of Orwell’s *1984*.” Henri raised his hand.

“Given our current western societies, these scenarios seem to be very extreme. How could the world get that bad?”

“When you have a large population that has been trained to be dependent on government, all that is necessary for dictatorship is a serious downturn in the economy, along with crises and revolts, either real or contrived. This was how Hitler came to power in Germany, as I have already mentioned. We do not know the future, but we can consider history and see what has happened in similar societies of the past. If you visit Red Square in Moscow, you should go to see Lenin’s tomb. His body lies under glass with his eyes closed and he is seemingly at peace. But that is not the way his life ended.

Lenin led the Bolshevik Revolution that seized control of the Russian government in 1917. But only a few short years afterward, uprisings were happening everywhere. While the Bolsheviks were still trying to figure out how they were going to rule and arguing about how communism was going to work, Lenin had a stroke and eventually lost the ability to speak. In his last days, as his life slipped away, he saw Stalin gain control of one committee and Politburo member after another in a drive for total power. While others were busy making speeches and trying to understand exactly what Marx meant and how it was supposed to apply to Russia, Stalin was busy appointing people to run the government and establishing his power base. Lenin's life work of killing thousands and causing immense upheaval in Russia in order to overthrow the Tsar, exterminate rivals, and establish the communist party was gradually being taken over by Stalin. Lenin tried to write speeches warning the party and have them smuggled into the Politburo, but eventually he lost even the use of his writing hand, and Stalin was able to gain control of all of Lenin's communications. The great founder of Bolshevism, revered by millions, was thus reduced to a prisoner in his own house and effectively smothered by his associates in his own government. Those who saw Lenin in his last days would often find him crying in frustration and despair, and so he died. One by one, Stalin eventually executed all of Lenin's associates, along with millions of innocent Russians. Lenin had unleashed a monster that would rule Russia and much of Europe with an iron hand for the next thirty years and cause untold anguish, hopelessness, and suffering. Communism was much worse for the Russian people than the Tsars ever were, but Stalin was the man that the CFR and other insider groups supported." Dr. Quigley again adjusted his glasses.

"Several years ago, an interesting fictional book was written called *The Manchurian Candidate*. It is a story of an organization that tried to seize control of the US presidency by inserting a mind-control device into the vice president, the man who takes over if the president dies or becomes incapacitated. The vice president in the story was the son of one of the people involved in the organization. The plan was then to assassinate the president so that the son would become president, and then be a pawn in the hands of his controllers. However, in today's world the NWO groups don't need to resort to this type of behavior because they already control both of the major American political parties just as others do in European politics. The insiders owned the Democrat Party dating back to 1912 and starting in 1940 they also gained effective control of the Republican Party. In the election of 1940, Wendell Wilkie ran on the Republican ticket against FDR. Wilkie was a CFR member, a one-world socialist, and a registered Democrat through 1939. He was favored by only three percent of Republican party members, but after a drumbeat of media support he was nominated at the Republican convention. The last truly independent major candidate for US president was Barry Goldwater, who was savaged by the media in 1964. Jimmy Carter, the Democrat, was the governor of Georgia and a political unknown who was nominated by his party and was elected on the strength of the endorsement from David Rockefeller and the *New York Times*. Bill Clinton, the governor of Arkansas and a political unknown like Carter, but very much known to the insiders as a Rhodes Scholar and CFR member, likewise became the democratic candidate in 1992 almost entirely through insider support. He was eventually elected president.

“In 2000 Republican George W. Bush was elected, narrowly beating CFR member Al Gore. But Bush is another creature of the establishment, as most of his administration is staffed with the same CFR members. His father George H. Bush is a long-time NWO insider. A year into Bush’s presidency 9/11 happened, and the US invaded Afghanistan in order to destroy al Qaeda. Bush then invaded Iraq and got America involved in another foolish long-term war in order to make Iraq democratic. The aftermath of the Iraq war has dragged on for years as Muslim hostility has grown and ISIS was launched. Along with the US State Department and the CIA, foreign policy leaders such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Pearle, Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld, Madeline Albright, Victoria Nuland, Hillary Clinton have pushed the US into a series of unnecessary and expensive wars: Vietnam, Serbia, Libya, Iraq, and Syria. The American people would have objected if they had realized how their tax dollars had been spent for influence peddling, projecting American power, and, in the process, killing many people and destroying their countries. But the public has been deceived and propagandized by the American government.

“There are a number of wars going on in the world, but the two major conflicts of our time are Russia vs. Europe and America, and the Islamic world vs. Israel and America. We will conclude with a discussion of these two potentially apocalyptic struggles.

“After the Russian revolution of 1917 when the Bolsheviks came to power, their goal was to communize Russia. Lenin, the main leader of the revolution, had a stroke which crippled him, and his last days were a wretched struggle as he saw Stalin gradually take over the party and the country, and ultimately liquidate all of his rivals. Stalin then embarked on his vision to control Russia and communize the rest of the world. In Soviet times (from 1924 through 1984), it was reasonable to view Russia as the “evil empire” because of its propaganda efforts and aggressive tactics in maintaining and expanding its power base. NATO was formed to counter Russian aggression.

“But like all socialistic systems, communism was an economic failure. It took a long time to admit this failure and to come to grips with how their society had gone so far wrong. However, it eventually happened, and in an amazing and almost unprecedented series of moves, Mikail Gorbachev declared “perestroika” (restructuring), dismembered the Russian empire, disavowed world domination, and chose not to use force in retaining power. The USSR was dissolved leading to the independence of the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, and others, and the general fall of communism. Gorbachev was the first Russian leader in history to voluntarily step down from power without appointing his successor, and the changes in Russia were accompanied by the fall of the Berlin wall, the collapse of East Germany and Yugoslavia, the elimination of Ceausescu, dictator of Romania, the Solidarity movement in Poland, and others. Note that this was not the fall of socialism which is near and dear to the hearts of all globalists, but it was a radical change. Gorbachev sought rapprochement with the West and even requested to join NATO. Boris Yeltsin, his successor, brought in American economists as advisors to adopt a variety of capitalistic practices, and a modified form of capitalism continued under Vladimir Putin.

“However, America whose foreign policy direction had been anti-Russian for decades refused to change and accept this new global reality. The US formally promised Russia that they would not seek NATO enlargement because if Russia wished to join the West then the organization had outlived its usefulness and should have been disbanded. But distrust of Russia runs very deep and many believe that Putin wants to reestablish the Russian empire, which would seem to be impossible even if that is actually his dream. American officials and foreign policy leadership instead did the opposite – attempted to marginalize Russia and pushed for the enlargement of NATO into the Balkan and former Warsaw Pact nations who eventually joined. NATO expansion would potentially place missiles and armed forces directly on the Russian border, which ironically is what President Kennedy objected to and fought against in the Cuban Missile Crisis when Russia tried to do that to America in 1962. But Russian protests against NATO encroachment were ignored because insiders in the American government saw themselves as the ‘policemen of the world,’ able to flex their muscles and tell everyone else what to do. President Bush announced that Ukraine would be invited to join NATO, ignoring the red line declared by Russia. This became a huge point of tension, as Ukraine is the largest country in western Europe, has a long border with Russia, and is traditionally Russian. Kyiv, the capital, is in the middle of the country and was the first capital of the Russian state in the mid-1600s. Ukraine is deeply divided between a pro-EU west and a pro-Russian east. So, pushed by America, Russia launched a war against Ukraine and has therefore fulfilled the anti-Russian invective spouted against Trump by Hillary Clinton and others. The US proceeded to supply Ukraine with billions in military aid in a replay of other conflicts abetted by the US State Department. There have been thousands of casualties on both sides, but with no clear winner, and the sides are at a stalemate.”

“How can this end?” asked Jean.

“That is hard to know because Russia wants eastern Ukraine and the Donbas region to become part of Russia or to be an independent republic, and Ukraine completely opposes that. This war is potentially apocalyptic because it has the potential of drawing many nations into the conflict.”

“The other major war is the continuous hostility between the world of Islam and Israel. This conflict is ancient, dates to around 2100 BC, and is related to the competition between the two sons of the Biblical Abraham – Isaac, the father of the Jews, and Ishmael, the father of the Arabs. The religion of Islam was founded by Muhammad who lived around 600 AD. He set the course for Islamic *jihād*, and after his death Muslims conquered Arabia, Palestine, North Africa, Byzantium Turkey, Syria, Sicily, southern Italy, and Spain. They also invaded France before being pushed back, and their desire for world domination has continued down to the present. Islamic leadership such as Hamas have dedicated themselves to the destruction of Israel, educating their people to hate Jews, and use whatever means they can to wipe all of them out.”

“Do you think it is possible to resolve that conflict?” asked Henri.

“I’m not sure, but if anyone could do it, they would probably be declared as the savior of the world.”

Conclusion

*Democracy is good. I say this only because other systems are worse.
~ Jawaharlal Nehru*

*Democracy consists of choosing your dictators, after they have told you what it is you
want to hear.
~ Alan Coren*

“People are increasingly divided over politics, but even as the candidates trash each other and spend millions on publicity and airtime, there is a sinking feeling that the game is rigged, and that whoever wins will still toe the NWO line, especially in the areas that matter most – control of money and power. There are some differences between the parties, but in America there has not been a truly independent candidate from either major party come on the scene in many years, with the possible exception of Donald Trump which is why he is hated. The level of invective thrown at President Bush is nothing compared to what Trump experienced from 2016 through 2020 and what will happen in the 2024 election. This is similar to what happened to Barry Goldwater in 1964, where the insiders pulled out all of the stops in order to politically destroy him.

“Meanwhile, in Europe, the European Union continues to grow and has recently signed up many of the eastern European countries; the plan is to expand everywhere they can. The European Central Bank sets all monetary policy for EU countries and the Euro is being pushed as the single currency for all. Consider the possibilities for control and inflation if there were only one monetary unit for the entire world. Unlike the situation now where the value of a country’s currency floats against all others, and where the market penalizes a country for inflation by making imported goods more expensive, what force would limit this if there were only one currency in the world?

“Also consider that cash could soon be eliminated, and the government could require that all wages be paid directly into your bank account. All the money that you earn and spend could then be easily tracked by the government’s computer systems. If your electronic identity along with a GPS locator is implanted in your body, then you yourself can be tracked as well. Such systems have terrifying possibilities for tyranny. If the entire world is on the same system, where could you escape if the government decided that you were an enemy, as has been done repeatedly in the past with Jews, Christians, and other minorities? The possibilities for governmental control and the elimination of all personal privacy are chilling.

“The socialist turtle is continuing to crawl around the track. It is hard to tell how close he is to the finish line in different places around the world, but he is certainly getting nearer. The tragedy of our times is that the unholy alliance between socialistic government and banking is gradually succeeding in gaining control. Western society has been dumbed-down and is increasingly dependent on the government through welfare systems, government-sponsored daycare, public education, expanding government employment, lack of knowledge about history and economics, and many other factors.

Most people have no clue about what is really happening. Our hope is that these forces can somehow be defeated, or at least delayed.”

“Learning about all of this has been interesting, but also depressing,” said Henri. “What can we actually do about these problems?”

“The first thing you can do is not get depressed and hopeless,” replied Dr. Quigley. “The future is not set, and there is always hope for change. There are also many specific ways that you can help hold back the growth of government, especially if you are in a position of power and influence. You can start new businesses or encourage them to be formed, and then resist the urge to get in bed with the government; you can run for political office and work for freedom and honest government; you can write and tell others about these issues; you can educate your family and eventually raise your own children to understand these things, as well as helping people in other countries to have a better future. Please do more than just curse the darkness – in your own way light a candle. All of this boils down to self-responsibility and standing up against the tyranny of government, especially international government. But also, be aware that you will have many enemies; this is not the road to popularity, but it is the right thing to do. The question is, when you get into a position of power, will you do what is right, or just what is expedient?”

“The less that people read and the less they trust the media, the more important image and media become. People think that all politicians are crooked, so they stop listening to political debate; thus, the details of political policies are almost entirely lost on the public. The only thing that most retain is a superficial image or a subjective feeling about candidates and issues – those on the left are ‘kind and tolerant’ while those on the right are ‘fascist and reactionary’. This is why advertisers repeat the same basic messages over and over, so that the image of the politician or the product becomes subconsciously driven into the minds of the public. The perception is the reality, and for politicians this means that what they look like, how well they speak and debate, and the feelings that people have about them are much more important than what they really say and do. Of course, things are more complex than this – the politician may say the wrong thing or get involved in a scandal; people’s perceptions may then be adjusted, and a new reality is formed in their heads. This is one reason why many of the power elite, especially those on the financial side, stay behind the scenes so that the public is generally unaware of their existence and influence. Nevertheless, through skillfully developing and controlling a public persona, you can create your own reality in the minds of others.

“How high up the ladder does each one of you in this class want to go? There are many other competent and skilled people out there who will compete with you, but as we have seen throughout history, the main factor that will determine your degree of success is the strength of your own motivations and desires. You must visualize yourself as being capable of rising to whatever position that you desire before it ever takes place. Henry Ford said, ‘Either you think you can, or you think you can’t, and either way you are right.’

“This class has been about power and the characteristics that are necessary if you would seek it. But let me repeat the warnings that I gave you at the beginning. Remember that at the top of society, politics is a religion and the war for political control is waged around the clock. Power becomes an all-consuming passion, and you should consider carefully before deciding to pursue it at the highest levels. You will be swimming with the sharks, with clever, ruthless people who care only for themselves, and even if you are successful you may wind up destroying yourself and your family.”

“My hope is that you will do great things and reach as high as you can. But my hope is also that whatever position for which you strive and in which you find yourself, that you will desire to do what is right, and not just what is expedient and personally beneficial to you. Use your power to genuinely care for people and leave the world a better place than you found it. If you forget everything else that I taught you, please remember that.”

Quotes on Power

“Give me control of a nation's money and I care not who makes the laws.”

Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild banking dynasty

“The world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes.”

Benjamin Disraeli, first Prime Minister of England

“The idea gleaming and dancing before one’s eyes like a will-of-the-wisp at last frames itself into a plan. Why should we not form a secret society with but one object, the furtherance of the British Empire and the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making the Anglo-Saxon race one Empire. What a dream, but yet it is probable, it is possible.”

Cecil Rhodes, speaking about the formation of the Round Table group

“Mr. [Edward M.] House is my second personality. He is my independent self. His thoughts and mine are one.”

Woodrow Wilson

“I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world. No longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men.”

Woodrow Wilson, reflecting on his presidency, the banking and tax legislation forced through by Morgan and Warburg, and his relationship with Edward M. House

“These are the rules of big business; they have superseded the teachings of our parents and are reducible to a simple maxim: Get a monopoly; let Society work for you: and remember that the best of all business is politics, for a legislative grant, franchise, subsidy or tax exemption is worth more than a Kimberly or Comstock lode, since it does not require any labor, either mental or physical, for its exploitation.”

Frederick C. Howe, Confessions of a Monopolist, 1906

“The way to crush the bourgeoisie is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.”

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

“Dear Mr. President, I am in sympathy with the Soviet form of government as that best suited for the Russian people...”

William Lawrence Saunders, Director, American International Corp. and Deputy Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a letter to President Woodrow Wilson of October 17, 1918

“Competition is a sin... Own nothing, control everything.”

John D. Rockefeller

“Capital must protect itself in every way... Debts must be collected, and loans and mortgages foreclosed as soon as possible. When through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and more easily governed by the strong arm of the law applied by the central power of leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders. This is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capitalism to govern the world. By dividing the people, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers of the common herd.”

J.P. Morgan

“We shall have World Government, whether or not we like it. The only question is whether World Government will be achieved by conquest or consent.”

Paul Warburg

“The real truth of the matter is, as you and I know, that a financial element in the large centers has owned the government of the US since the days of Andrew Jackson.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt

“In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt

“For a long time, I felt that my father-in-law [FDR] had developed many thoughts and ideas that were his own... But he didn't. Most of his thoughts, his political ‘ammunition,’ was carefully manufactured for him in advance by the CFR one-world money group. Brilliantly, with great gusto, like a fine piece of artillery, he exploded that prepared ammunition in the middle of an unsuspecting target, the American people, and thus paid off and retained his internationalist political support.”

Curtis Dall, FDR's son-in-law, FDR: My Exploited Father-In-Law

“It is well that the people of the nation do not understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning.”

Henry Ford

“The real rulers in Washington are invisible and exercise power from behind the scenes.”

Felix Frankfurter, Supreme Court Justice

“We can hardly expect the nation-state to make itself superfluous, at least not overnight. Rather what we must aim for is really nothing more than caretakers of a bankrupt international machine [the League of Nations] which will have to be transformed slowly into a new one [the UN]. The transition will not be dramatic, but a gradual one. People will still cling to national symbols.”

Henry Morgenthau, US Treasury Secretary, and chairman of the Bretton Woods conference from which the IMF and the World Bank were founded

“Every Republican candidate for President since 1936 has been nominated by the Chase National Bank.”

Robert Taft, Presidential Candidate who was defeated for the republican nomination by Dwight Eisenhower in 1952

“Everyone here at the policy-making level [in the Ford Foundation] has had experience with directives from the White House. We operate under those directives, and the substance of them is that we shall use our grant-making power so to alter our life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union.”

H. Rowan Gaither, President of the Ford Foundation and CFR member

“I am convinced that the [Bretton Woods] agreement will enthrone a world dictatorship of private finance more complete and terrible than any Hitlerite dream. It offers no solution of world problems, but quite blatantly sets up controls which will reduce the smaller nations to vassal states and make every government the mouthpiece and tool of International Finance. It will undermine and destroy the democratic institutions of this country – in fact as effectively as ever the Fascist forces could have done, pervert and paganize our Christian ideals; and will undoubtedly present a new menace, endangering world peace. World collaboration of private financial interests can only mean mass unemployment, slavery, misery, degradation and financial destruction. Therefore, as freedom-loving Australians we should reject this infamous proposal.”

Eddie Ward, Labor Minister of Australia during the inception of the World Bank

“It is my judgment, and I was in the State Department at the time, that this whole fiasco, the loss of China to Mao and the subsequent difficulties with which the United States has been faced, was the result of mistaken policy of Dean Acheson, Owen Lattimore, and others.” Asked if he thought the mistaken policy was the result of “sincere mistakes of judgment,” Pawley replied: “No, I don't.”

William D. Pawley, Ambassador to China

“At the end of a century that has seen the evils of communism, nazism and other modern tyrannies, the impulse to centralize power remains amazingly persistent.”

Joseph Sobran, columnist

“I would support a Presidential candidate who pledged to take the following steps: ... At the end of the war in the Persian Gulf, press for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and for a “new world order” based not on Pax Americana but on peace through law with a stronger U.N. and World Court.”

George McGovern, presidential candidate and ultra-liberal Democrat Senator

“The most significant political fact of the hour is now so evident that it can't be disputed: President Richard Nixon is a ‘secret liberal.’ Lyndon Johnson initiated and Congress

approved the largest volume of social legislation of any president in history. And now Nixon prepares to carry forward every major Johnson measure.”

Roscoe Drummond, Syndicated Columnist

“Progress and peace and justice are attainable. So we say to all peoples and governments: Let us fashion together a new world order.”

Henry Kissinger, US Secretary of State, diplomat, and CFR member

“David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski found Jimmy Carter to be their ideal candidate. They helped him win the nomination and then the presidency. To accomplish this purpose they mobilized the money power of the Wall Street bankers, the intellectual influence of the academic community – which is subservient to the wealth of the great tax-free foundations – and the media controllers represented in the membership of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission.”

Barry Goldwater, US Senator

“In the absence of the gold standard, there is no way to protect savings from confiscation through inflation... This is the shabby secret of the welfare statist's tirades against gold. Deficit spending is simply a scheme for the confiscation of wealth. Gold stands in the way of this insidious process. It stands as a protector of property rights. If one grasps this, one has no difficulty in understanding the statist's antagonism toward the gold standard.”

Alan Greenspan, US Federal Reserve Chairman (spoken before he became chairman)

“The ultimate aim of the CFR is to create a one-world socialist system, and to make the US an official part of it.”

Dan Smoot, FBI Staff

“The most powerful clique in these elitist groups have one objective in common – they want to bring about the surrender of the sovereignty of the national independence of the United States into an all-powerful one-world government. A second clique of international members in the CFR comprises the Wall Street international bankers and their key agents. Primarily, they want control of the world banking monopoly from whatever power ends up in the control of global government... A lust to surrender the sovereignty and independence of the United States is pervasive throughout most of the [CFR] membership... In the entire CFR lexicon there is no term of revulsion carrying a meaning so deep as ‘America First.’”

Chester Ward, Rear Admiral and former CFR member (he eventually left the CFR in disgust)

“It would have been impossible for 'US' to develop 'OUR' plan for the world if 'WE' had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during these years... But the world is now more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government which will never again know war but only peace and prosperity for the whole of humanity. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto determination practiced in the past centuries.”

David Rockefeller, Chairman of Chase Manhattan and former CFR Chairman

“When we got organized as a country and we wrote a fairly radical Constitution with a radical Bill of Rights, giving a radical amount of individual freedom to Americans, it was assumed that the Americans who had that freedom would use it responsibly.... [However, now] there's a lot of irresponsibility. And so a lot of people say there's too much freedom. When personal freedom is being abused, you have to move to limit it... We can't be so fixated on our desire to preserve the rights of ordinary Americans.”

Bill Clinton

“[The war in Iraq is] a rare opportunity to move toward an historic period of cooperation. Out of these troubled times...a new world order can emerge... My vision of a ‘new world order’ foresees a United Nations with a revitalized peacekeeping function... It is the sacred principles enshrined in the UN Charter to which we will henceforth pledge our allegiance.”

George H. Bush

“National sovereignty is no longer a viable concept... Marxism is simultaneously a victory of the external, active man over the inner, passive man and a victory of reason over belief... Marxism disseminated on the popular level in the form of Communism, represented a major advance in man's ability to conceptualize his relationship to his world... Marxism supplied the best available insight into contemporary reality.”

Zbigniew Brzezinski, CFR and TC Director, professor at Harvard and Columbia universities, and advisor to Presidents Carter and Bush

“Freedom does not always win. This is one of the bitterest lessons of history.”

A.J.P. Taylor, author

"The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is the American Branch of a society which originated in England ... (and) ... believes national boundaries should be obliterated and one-world rule established."

Professor of History Carroll Quigley, Georgetown University, in his book "Tragedy and Hope"

"Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it."

Woodrow Wilson

"[The New World Order] cannot happen without U.S. participation, as we are the most significant single component. Yes, there will be a New World Order, and it will force the United States to change its perceptions."

Henry Kissinger, World Affairs Council Press Conference, Regent Beverly Wilshire Hotel, April 19, 1994

"We know in the not too distant future, a half dozen corporations are going to control the media. We took this step (merger) to ensure we were one of them."

Time Warner spokesperson.

"The real menace of our Republic is the invisible government which like a giant octopus sprawls its slimy legs over our cities, states and nation."

John F. Hylan, Mayor (1918-1925) of New York

"Fundamental Bible-believing people do not have the right to indoctrinate their children in their religious beliefs because we, the state, are preparing them for the year 2000, when America will be part of a one-world global society and their children will not fit in."

Nebraska State Senator Peter Hoagland, speaking on radio in 1983.

"When we got organized as a country and we wrote a fairly radical Constitution with a radical Bill of Rights, giving a radical amount of freedom to Americans... And so a lot of people say there's too much personal freedom. When personal freedom's being abused, you have to move to limit it. That's what we did in the announcement I made last weekend on the Housing Projects, about how we're going to have weapon sweeps and more things like that to try to make the people feel safer in their communities."

President Bill Clinton, 3-22-94, MTV's "Enough is Enough"

"We can't be so fixated on our desire to preserve the rights of ordinary Americans."

President Bill Clinton, USA Today--3-11-93, page 2a

"Gun registration is not enough."

Attorney General Janet Reno, 12-10-93, Associated Press

"Waiting periods are only a step. Registration is only a step. The prohibition of private firearms is the goal."

Janet Reno

"We are grateful to the Washington Post, the New York Times, Time magazine and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected the promises of discretion for almost forty years. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during those years. But the world is now more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world-government. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the National auto determination practiced in past centuries."

David Rockefeller in an address to a Trilateral Commission meeting in June of 1991

"From the days of Weishaupt, Karl Marx, Trotski, belacoon, Rosa Luxenberg and Ema Goldman, this world conspiracy has been steadily growing. This conspiracy played a definite recognizable role in the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the 19th century. And now at last, this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America

have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their head and have become the undisputed masters of that enormous empire."

Winston Churchill to the London press in 1922

"The Trilateral Commission is intended to be the vehicle for multinational consolidation of the commercial and banking interests by seizing control of the political government of the United States. The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centers of power--Political, Monetary, Intellectual, and Ecclesiastical."

U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater from his 1964 book "No Apologies"

"I believe that if the people of this nation fully understood what Congress has done to them over the last 49 years, they would move on Washington; they would not wait for an election... It adds up to a preconceived plan to destroy the economic and social independence of the United States!"

George W. Malone, U.S. Senator (Nevada), speaking before Congress in 1957

"We operate here under directives which emulate (sic) from the White House ... The substance of the directives under which we operate is that we shall use our grant making power to alter life in the United States so that we can comfortably be merged with the Soviet Union."

Rowan Gaither, President of the Ford Foundation, 1954