

## CHAPTER 17 - The Elitist Paradigm

Assaults suffered by the American middle class during the 20th and 21st Centuries at the hands of dominant elite were certainly more intense and apparent at some times than others, but the timing and nature of the attacks were neither random nor circumstantial. Throughout this period, a blueprint for rule of all others by a cabal of “superiors” has methodically produced and exploited opportunities to victimize, suppress and subjugate the middle class.

A century after Henry George wrote *Progress and Poverty*, economist Milton Friedman said: “In my opinion, the least bad tax is the property tax on the unimproved value of land, the Henry George argument of many, many years ago.”<sup>708</sup> Despite Friedman’s compliment, few are familiar with George’s “single tax” proposal. Even fewer know of George’s conclusion that most of humanity is purposely misled by “fallacies and misleading theories” promoted by “an active, energetic power” which “writes laws and molds thought” in every country— “the power of a vast and dominant pecuniary interest.”<sup>709</sup>

### **The Plan for Global Rule**

This vast, dominant power entered the 20th Century with a sophisticated plan to control the social, political and economic systems of every country and the world as a whole.<sup>710</sup> The plan included use of privately owned central banks acting in concert and in secret. This global financial cartel eventually created the Bank of International Settlements in 1933 based in Basle, Switzerland, owned by the seven most powerful central banks, to aid coordination of the cartel’s business.

The intellectual context within which the financial elite acted to consolidate power during this period is highly instructive. Recall that Theodore Roosevelt congratulated himself for helping a Democrat defeat Henry George in the 1886 race for mayor of New York. TR was more occupied with aristocratic, mercantilist concerns than with the common man or the middle class.

When the 19th Century ended, George was dead and TR soon ascended to the presidency after William McKinley fell to assassination in September, 1901. At the time, Henry George was anathema in the elite communities of New York and New England. The thinking which mirrored TR’s views and captured elitist imaginations was disclosed in a book written by an Englishman, H. G. Wells.

### **H. G. Wells: Elitist Shill**

Herbert George Wells was born and raised poor. He rose in the English middle class during the 1890s as a prolific and imaginative novelist with a growing following of devoted readers. He achieved eventual elevation to literary acclaim, however, by writing and promoting ideas the world’s elite wanted heard.

*Wells’ early books were science-fiction and futurism spiced with mystery and horror. Early novels included: The Time Machine, The Island of Doctor Moreau, The Invisible Man, The War of the Worlds, When the Sleeper Wakes, and The First Men in the Moon.*

His first best-seller, surprisingly, was something quite different—non-fiction—and it brought Wells international acclaim and prominence. It described the paradigm for human society envisioned by the dominant elite and their plan for rolling back middle class progress so as to take full power in a new world order.

His 1901 book *Anticipations* declared that, since the dawn of history, human society divided into only two classes until mechanization began in the mid-18th Century. The “most necessary” class was the “working cultivator, peasant, serf or slave” which provided “human machinery” to be directed and sometimes owned by a “superior class ... bound usually by a point of honor not to toil.... [T]his simple scheme [of only two classes in society] was the universal organization of all but savage humanity as though it was a distinction residing in the nature of things.”<sup>711</sup>

The “human stability” achieved by this “simple scheme” of two classes, Wells warned, was mortally threatened by “two inveterate enemies ... innovation, and that secular increase in population security permits.”<sup>712</sup> Innovative mechanization, he said, “[c]orrelated with ... the appearance of great masses of population, having quite novel functions and relations in the social body, and together with this appearance such a suppression, curtailment, and modification of the older classes as to point to an entire disintegration of that system. The facies of the social fabric has changed, and ... is still changing in a direction from which, without a total destruction and rebirth of that fabric, there can never be any return.”<sup>713</sup>(Emphasis added.)

In other words, Wells direly advised that the vibrantly growing middle class rising out of the lower class had nearly routed the old two-class system. The ruling class could be revived and restored to its position of unchallenged power only by “total destruction” of the social fabric of Western civilization.

Karl Marx was no more hostile to the middle class than Wells, which is to say Marx was no more hostile to the middle class than the dominant elite were. And Marx was no more radical in inciting actions against society or in planning and implementing those actions than were Wells and the dominant elite.

Wells abhorred, mocked and derided the “striking” new “shareholder class” and “people who live upon ground rents.”<sup>714</sup> He heaped scorn upon those who supported themselves with a combination of investing and work “activities.”<sup>715</sup> He attributed meaningless lives to investors, who (he said) had “no need of strength or wisdom” and who shared no commonality which armed them to repel an attack on their interests.

Survival of the investor class would depend entirely, Wells wrote, on laws favoring its protection; otherwise, the investor class “will vanish as the mists of the morning before the sun.”<sup>716</sup> Lacking common interests and the will to safeguard them, the investor class would fall prey to those better able to influence government.

“At the opposite pole of the social scale” Wells described “a great number of people without either property or function” in both urban and rural districts—people who were “either criminal, immoral, parasitic or laboring ... a multitude of people drifting down towards the abyss.”<sup>717</sup> He called the underclass “this bulky, irremovable excretion of vicious, helpless and pauper masses,” which would persist until by sufficient foresight humanity “can prevent the birth of just the inadaptable, useless or merely unnecessary creatures in each generation.”<sup>718</sup>

Having stated that “[t]hese two well-defined classes ... acted and reacted upon each other ... [t]hrough all the historical period,”<sup>719</sup> Wells wandered into examination of “what constituted the middle class of the old order” and the “still profounder (sic) significance [of its] reconstruction and [its] vast proliferation.”<sup>720</sup> He blamed increasingly intense poverty upon “progress,” upon social experimentation detrimental to the old order, and upon the new middle class. He did so without so much as citing, much less refuting, Henry George’s

widely acclaimed book, which was at the peak of its global popularity when Wells wrote *Anticipations*.

Thus, in presenting evidentiary support for his observations, in organization and persuasiveness of rational argument, in the quality of his prose and most certainly in his level of empathy for humanity, Wells fell far short of standards set by George's *Progress and Poverty*.

*Anticipations* was, above all, aggressively elitist. To categorize its nature in a few words, however, risks stooping to name-calling. Suffice it to say Wells' discourse in the book rarely, if ever, rose above the repulsive and grotesque. But elitists on both sides of the Atlantic chose Wells, not George, as an icon of their thinking during the first half of the 20th Century. And Wells, not George, was embraced as adviser and confidant of U.S. presidents. Summarily, here is a recount of ideas Wells espoused.

- He accused the middle class of imposing "dictatorship" on the superior class of society.
- He detested human population growth, market competition ("the region of scramble"), capitalism, democracy (the electorate was "the gray")<sup>721</sup> and the U.S. Constitution.
- He railed against the "idle, parasitic rich" (his description of the upper-middle class) and those with inherited wealth who lived harmoniously or benevolently with the rest of society.
- He urged the "competent" elite to take charge of human society with an aggressive social agenda.
- *He insisted that improved living standards produce "increase in population," which he called "the greatest evil in life."*
- *He forecast that by the year 2000 the "ascendant or dominant nation" would be the one "that most resolutely picks over, educates, sterilizes, exports or poisons its people of the abyss ..." and "that by ... death duties and the like, contrives to expropriate and extinguish incompetent rich families..."<sup>722</sup>*
- "[W]hether violently as a revolution or quietly and slowly, this gray confusion that is democracy must pass away inevitably ... into the higher stage ... the world-state of the coming years."<sup>723</sup>
- Book publishing is a public concern which should be done, not by private men working for profit or by "a government of 'the gray,'" but by "intelligently critical men ... of the new republic."<sup>724</sup>
- He advocated, though it involved "elements of technical treason," that the superior class and even prominent officials of existing governments join in "a new republic as a sort of outspoken secret society" comprised of "a confluent system of trust-owned business organisms ... universities and reorganized military and naval services [which] may ... presently begin ... behaving like a state."<sup>725</sup>
- "[T]he new republic ... will not rest ... at an indirect control.... There will be a time when the new republic will find itself ready to arrive, when the theory has been worked out ... [a]nd it will arrive ... [with no] life or strength ... left in the old order to prevent this new order beginning."<sup>726</sup>
- God does not impose a moral code upon humans, "our business is with only so much of His purpose as centres (sic) on our individual wills," and mankind must, as a matter of faith, "reconstruct our ethics ... if the universe is non-ethical by our present standards."<sup>727</sup>

- Malthus' Essay on Population was the most "shattering book" in history, as it opened doors to making "apparent that whole masses of human population are ... inferior in their claim upon the future [and] they cannot be given opportunities or trusted with power the way superior peoples are trusted.... To give them equality is to sink to their level, to protect and cherish them is to be swamped in their fecundity."728
- Ethics of the new republic would "hold life to be a privilege," eugenics would guide policy governing birth and death, and death would be imposed "with little pity and less benevolence."729
- "[T]hose swarms of black, and brown, and dirty-white, and yellow people, who do not come into the new needs of efficiency ... they will have to go."730
- "[W]hile ... deciding [the fate of] the swarming inferiority of the abyss, and developing the morality and education system of the future ... the emergent new republic will be attacking that mass of irresponsible property that is so unavoidable and so threatening under present conditions ... [with a] scheme of death duties and heavy graduated taxes upon irresponsible incomes..."731

Convince yourself that God's purpose is served by your own exercise of unfettered free will, according to Wells, and you can be a master of the universe. You may then join with others of like mind to exterminate or otherwise dispose of as many human lives as you choose without penalty of morality, ethics or law of the state. Acolytes of this "Mongolian candidate" mindset embody the specter which has stalked ordinary Americans from the shadows generation after generation before and since Wells wrote.

The premise that Wells would give birth to this full-blown ideology ab initio from within his own being based upon his middle class life experiences is, on its face, completely counter-intuitive. Almost certainly, the worldview Wells espoused was communicated to him by operatives of the dominant elite, much as hedge fund managers of the 21st Century anonymously "source" innumerable media reports and books.

The elitist blueprint injected into Wells' energetic mind combined with his prolific pen and personal appetites to produce his books and lectures. In his meetings with the Roosevelts, Stalin and intermediaries of the dominant elite, Wells absorbed their dominant elitist concepts and agenda more than he imparted his ideas to them.

A monstrous specter already stalked Americans when Wells wrote—his *Anticipations* merely comprised its shadow. Life in America has been more "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short"732 because this specter, embodied in sinister figures, assaults the poor and middle classes by deliberate, comprehensive design. Power is evident in nearly total concealment of the specter's very existence, as its members deliver blow after blow under guise of good intentions—and always looting, looting, looting.

A republic honestly representing its people would reject totally Wells' ideology and drive its carrier from the halls of influence. But that is not how Wells and ideas he promoted were treated in the U.S.

### **Wells and the Presidents**

After publication of *Anticipations*, Theodore Roosevelt invited Wells to the White House for discussions. Following his public audience with TR, Wells enthused that Teddy was, indeed, the human demigod he envisioned as embodying "the creative will in man."

Years before *Anticipations*, Woodrow Wilson was already one of those described by Wells as "intelligently critical men of the new republic." As U.S. president during 1913-1920, Wilson scored significant goals of the secret society promoted by Wells. Of course, creation of a private central bank for the U.S. was the top priority of the dominant elite, and Wilson

delivered the Federal Reserve System in 1913. The “heavy graduated tax on irresponsible incomes” Wells promoted as the best weapon to attack the upper-middle class also became federal law with Wilson’s signature in 1913. “Death duties” became law for the first time in 1916 when Wilson signed into law the first federal tax on “estates.”

Wells met also with Harding and Hoover (not with Coolidge), but he reserved for Franklin Roosevelt his highest praise for any U.S. president. Wells met with Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, and with the president’s Brain Trust, in 1934. Afterwards, Wells wrote that both Franklin and Eleanor were “unlimited people, entirely modern in the openness of their minds and the logic of their actions.”<sup>733</sup> He said Franklin was “continually revolutionary in the new way without ever provoking a stark revolutionary crisis.” Wells visited Roosevelt in the White House twice more by October, 1937—extraordinary access for a foreign intellectual in a time of nationalistic isolation.

In Franklin Roosevelt, Wells saw “the most effective transmitting instrument possible for the coming of the new world order,” and in Brain Trusters Raymond Moley, Felix Frankfurter, and Rex Tugwell, Wells found the nucleus of the new elite, those who were destined to take full power in time.”<sup>734</sup> This outcome was at least temporarily averted when Roosevelt failed to anticipate his own mortality and placed a middle class politician, Harry Truman, on his presidential ticket to gain his fourth term election.

Truman promptly fired Roosevelt protégé Nelson A. Rockefeller from his post at the State Department. But he also endorsed one-world government in June, 1945, shortly after becoming president. Truman and other presidents who followed him, to one extent or another, advanced the elitist scheme for a “new republic” world oligarchy of the nature described by Wells and entrenched by Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.

### **Defeating the Middle Class**

Why Wells promoted anti-democratic and anti-capitalist views is plain enough. Democracy and capitalism are tools of the poor and middle class to dig for political influence and economic success. The objective of the “new republic” described by Wells was and is success of the elite—in fact, domination by the “superior class”—over the middle class and the poor.

Somewhat more subtle was Wells’ attempt to gain support for the elitist agenda by falsely blaming the middle class for burgeoning numbers of poor which accompanied the onset of mechanization in the mid-18th Century. This charge was false in two important respects. First, middle class prosperity reduced the number of poor two ways. Prosperous people had lower birth rates per capita compared to the poor, and those born in poverty had opportunities to escape into prosperity by being industrious.

The second false aspect of blaming the middle class for growing poverty was Wells’ motive for doing so. Wells’ elitist sponsors were more alarmed by the growing middle class than by increasing numbers of poor. The middle class already competed with the elite for financial wealth and political influence. The middle class threatened to make the ideal “government of laws and not of men” a reality.

In coupling middle class prosperity with the perceived evil of unrestrained population growth, Wells aimed to inflame passions of the “irresponsible wealthy.” More of them were needed in the vanguard of “competent” to advance the semi-secret “new republic.”

The Roosevelts saw Wells as one of those “competents” and gave him direction. Wells understood FDR and Eleanor were near the top echelon of the “new republic” or he would not have showered the president and first lady with accolades after his conversations with

them and the Brain Trust. This explains Wells access to the White House and the Brain Trust. Also, praise from this British literary icon played as a stamp of international approval of FDR during times the president was acting as isolationist and nationalist.

The blueprint of elitist thought propagandized by Wells has much to answer for the nightmarish adventures which swept across the world in the first half of the 20th Century. Regimes which espoused it committed aggressions against their own populations and others. America herself was blemished badly by those who drove the phenomenon.

### **The Paramount Mercantilist Motive**

Although population growth control is a primary motive of those who exert “active, energetic power” to write laws and mold opinions, it is not their paramount motive. Behind this great power is a “vast and dominant... pecuniary interest,” meaning their overriding motive is material gain.<sup>735</sup> For the dominant elite, accretions to capital come from financial designs assisted by government power, not from labor or production. The dominant elite want more money, so they covet additional influence over government power which pours more capital into their coffers. Influence begets money, and money begets influence. Unlike capital production in free markets, influence on government is a zero-sum game. If the middle class gains influence in the political arena, those gains mean elitists or the poor lose influence proportionately. Therefore, a primary objective of dominant elitists is to reduce middle class influence over government policies. This is synergistic with adding to elitist capital with government help. Population growth control fits nicely into the same quiver.

Ever-greater accretions to capital, domination of governments, defeat of the middle class and population growth control broadly comprise the elitist paradigm. The dominant elite pressure every aspect of American society to shape it to fit this blueprint.

Central banks appear to wield great power in all matters financial; elite media build that image for them. This in itself is an important function of central banks, as it distracts attention from those actually making decisions. Central banks and their officials are not the dominant elite. From the beginning, central banks have been the property, the instruments, the functionaries, the vassals of the true dominant elite, who control the international banks.<sup>736</sup>

Among the fallacious ideas spread to mislead and confuse the middle class is the notion that the power and influence of the financial elite were destroyed in about 1930 by their insistence upon the gold standard and by the ability of industry to finance itself from profits.<sup>737</sup> This was utterly false in its fundamental premise. The financial elite increased their power, influence and capital immensely before and during the Great Depression. As already shown, the Great Depression did not result from “steady deflation”<sup>738</sup> inherent in the gold standard or from Federal Reserve mismanagement. Neither did the Roosevelt administration “follow an unorthodox financial program of inflation,” as has been reported,<sup>739</sup> although FDR’s devaluation of the dollar and gold-buying misled some. Financial elite tell historians enough to get their version of reality into authoritative print, but not the truth about the power they wielded in bringing the Great Depression to America and the world.

Dominant elite have always controlled the Federal Reserve. In 1971, they greatly increased their power over financial markets and the economy by obtaining President Nixon’s executive order giving the Fed discretion to manipulate the dollar’s value and to control domestic interest rates. This power has been used to redistribute capital created by the middle class to the financial elite. Throughout the 20th Century and more than ever in the

first decade of the 21st, the Federal Reserve has played the role conceived for central banks before it was created: to preside as feudal lords of civilization, dominating government by controlling access to loans, manipulating foreign exchange rates and economic performance, and compromising pliable politicians and intellectuals.

### **The Broader Agenda**

The most heavily entrenched weapon of the dominant elite against the middle class is the federal tax system consisting primarily of the income tax, payroll taxes and the estate/gift taxes. No doubt should remain that these taxes were planned to weaken and destroy the middle class, as Wells divulged both motive and scheme a dozen years before the federal income tax was enacted. The tax on earned income of working people funds growth of the envisioned elitist-controlled leviathan state. Social security, Medicare and unemployment taxes are re-directed to general budget uses, while preventing self-sufficiency and wise investment for future needs. Death taxes require each new generation of producers to begin with little or no capital.

In 2010, the dominant elite continued to act as aggressively as Wells argued they should a century earlier. During the intervening years, the dominant elite attacked society's most productive individuals, the upper middle class, with the federal tax system's highest rates on earned income. They bought votes from the poor with welfare benefits paid with tax revenues collected from the middle class. High tax rates on earned income left large capital holdings unmolested, especially tax-exempt trusts and foundations. The dominant elite held sufficient capital in tax-exempt assets such as municipal bonds so their non-taxable income was sufficient to cover consumption. Capital gains could be deferred, taken off-shore or taxed at lower rates. Some elite simply ignored tax obligations, apparently confident the Internal Revenue Service would not disturb them.

Poor quality public education for middle class children debilitates their capabilities to compete with the elite in business and in politics. Teachers' unions unwittingly serve the elitist cause, sacrificing interests of their own children and students. They oppose curriculum rigor and competition among schools, especially vouchers which enable parents to take an assigned portion of tax funds for use as tuition in private schools. Simultaneously, elitist academic institutions attract the middle class' brightest youth as measured by IQ testing and acculturate them to serve elitist interests.

Environmental policy is imaginatively designed to serve all three major tentacles of the elitist paradigm. Cap-and-trade legislation, for example, enables dominant elite to siphon profits from industrial production and deposit them in their own coffers. Endangered species laws divert precious fresh water supplies from food production and waste it in the ocean under guise of enhancing habitat for fish said to be hard to find. This is more effective in preventing food production, and thus is more dangerously anti-social, than was FDR's farm bill which required destruction of six million piglets in 1933.

Making food more expensive and scarce, by nature, seeks to reverse population growth as it impoverishes and starves the populace. The U.S. government paid for corn to be converted to ethanol alcohol for use as energy, which hit the middle class in three hurtful ways. The price of the most important foodstuff of Central and South America, not to mention the U.S., was sharply increased, causing hunger and starvation. The cost of turning corn into ethanol was subsidized with taxes taken from the middle class. Higher food costs, higher taxes and reduced access to cheap energy from crude oil yielded a lower standard of living and pushed more from the middle class into poverty.

Environmentalism publicly espoused a minimal human footprint on the Earth, but its true target was middle class prosperity. Cash for Clunkers in 2009 used middle class tax revenues (borrowed entirely from future generations) to destroy operational cars. The program denied many lower and middle class Americans access to affordable transportation. Cap-and-trade and carbon tax legislation would control all sources and uses of energy and all emissions of carbon dioxide. If signed into law, those bills were designed to reduce U.S. production, transfer trillions to the elite through the capital markets and impoverish the middle class overnight.

Wells' "people of the abyss" emit carbon dioxide, as do all living animals. Some animals, including dairy cows and beef cattle, were already on the "cap-and-trade" hit list in 2009. Cap-and-trade legislation was, in fact, highly relevant to elitist aims to subjugate the middle class and to control population growth. The same was true of healthcare legislation debated in Congress and across the U.S.

Cap-and-trade and healthcare were major items on President Obama's legislative agenda in 2009 and 2010, right behind the immediate big-spending "economic stimulus" bill. Cap-and-trade slid behind healthcare because significantly higher energy costs were too obviously counter-productive during economic recession and high unemployment. Democratic leadership rammed the Obama-care bill of 2,000 pages through Senate and House votes without time even to read its provisions, much less to debate them fully.

Public opposition to the bill was intense across the country despite promises by Obama and Democratic leadership that the wholesale restructuring of healthcare services would reduce expenses of government and individuals. Republicans in Congress unanimously opposed the federal takeover of healthcare, and were joined by all Republican governors and some Democratic governors.

Obama's big move towards nationalized health care passed Congress by the narrowest margins, with the maximum number of Democrats opting to vote against it so they might save their political careers in the ensuing 2010 elections. Their leaders followed the dictate of the dominant elite, who had savored control of access to healthcare by middle class and poor for more than a century. This time they would not be denied, even if it meant losing a congressional majority for a time.

### **Indispensable Media**

The elitist agenda enjoys support of "mainstream media" for much the same reasons it enjoys congressional support. Vast capital holdings are attractive and, at the same time, intimidating. Media owners and executives are influenced by those with enough capital to ruin them—as politicians are. But print and electronic media are vulnerable in ways politicians are not. Media executives, anchors, editors and reporters who offend the wrong people can be deposed overnight.

On October 17, 2009, Morgan Stanley sold its entire position as second-largest shareholder in New York Times Co. shares in a single day, sending the share price to a 10-year low. In May, 2010, J. P. Morgan Chase disclosed investing \$400 million to become the largest shareholder of Gannett Co., Inc., publisher of USA Today, also the largest U.S. publisher and owner of nearly two dozen television stations. Elitist influence on news content cannot be ignored.

For this reason, when mainstream media unite against a person or idea, the target is almost always identifiable with middle class interests. Sarah Palin was a prime example. Her potential as leader of the middle class was evident in crowd responses. Attacks on Palin and her family in the media during and after the campaign were predictable, but unusually



venomous. Michelle Bachmann, a congressional representative from Minnesota, was another articulate icon of middle class values similarly targeted.

### **Making the Agenda Happen**

The dominant elite's agenda explains why the U.S. State Department is so perennially "independent" in any presidential administration, whether Democratic or Republican. This is another way to say the dominant elite influence U.S. foreign policy directly, as well as through the president.

National security issues are held more closely within the White House, but do not escape elitist influence. Trade policy is strongly protectionist even while it is said to be free trade. High tax regimes are promoted worldwide through policies and practices of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Anti-war and disarmament policies are often embraced in rhetoric as national security and defense capabilities are weakened. These policies historically have provoked greater conflict and war, rather than less. As in the Dark Ages, when wars occur, the middle class and poor fight the battles because they know the importance of their freedoms. The dominant elite instigate and profit from the conflict. The "active, energetic force" which wrote laws and molded thought in the U.S. in the first decade of the 21st Century included Goldman Sachs, J. P. Morgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Rockefeller, Rothschild, Soros, Kennedy, Schumer, Paulson and others, some recognizable and others not so well known. Additional esteemed members of "the force" were the giant tax-exempt foundations and trusts, which wielded enormous capital in an expansive economic role, and yet paid no taxes on income as did the bedeviled middle class. This was what Wells forecast would be done to take down and destroy the propertied middle class, along with its hated democracy and capitalism. "The force" owned the U.S. government. Narcissistic, anti-social, even sociopathic aims formed its worldview and ideology.

Deciphering aims and designs of the dominant elite has never been simple. They maintain deep cover behind multiple curtains hiding them from public view. Think of the Wizard of Oz times ten and remember what Henry George described as extensive, elaborate "fallacies and misleading theories" designed to hide motives and schemes. But identifying their aims is not impossible.

Recall the "new republic" said by Wells to be in the nature of a secret society which would evolve into a world government. In 1914, as President Wilson busily implemented important elements of the elitist blueprint, a new periodical publication named The New Republic, came into being. TNR, as the magazine called itself, showed remarkable resilience during nearly a century which saw the rise and demise of many more prominent periodicals. Wells' "new republic" did not go dormant when Wilson left office. E. M. House, Wilson's interface with the dominant elite, fronted public formation in 1921 of the Council on Foreign Relations<sup>740</sup> whose members would serve as functionaries in exerting influence over the federal government. CFR operated throughout the 20th Century and, by 2006, had more than 4,000 members dispersed in powerful positions throughout American government, finance, industry and society.

In 1954, an elite circle invited by Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands formed an international secret society called the Bilderberg Group. The name was chosen either from the hotel where they first met or as a tribute to Farben Bilder, a subsidiary of I. G. Farben AG, the giant German conglomerate formed in 1925.

Bernhard served on the board of Farben Bilder in the early Thirties, and was in the Reiter SS Corps. Farben Bilder's executives were notable for having initiated Heinrich Himmler's "circle of friends" who were protected from Nazi displeasure during the Thirties.<sup>741</sup> After

marrying into the Dutch royal family, Prince Bernhard spoke against Hitler in 1940 and was commander of the free Dutch armed forces by 1944.

In 1973, a pre-eminent member of the Bilderberg Group, David Rockefeller, also chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, was the prime mover in forming a third interlocking secret group called the Trilateral Commission, which brought Japan into the circle of American and European elite.<sup>742</sup> By that date, gigantic stores of wealth amassed by the Japanese elite through World War II looting of Asia—initially buried in deep cover within Japan or the Philippines—were known to America’s dominant elite, and much of the gold bullion unearthed was distributed by the U.S. among international banks and central banks.<sup>743</sup> The Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission acted in tandem to exert power privately and through governments. Their capability to control events globally was beyond definition, other than by incidental anecdotal illustrations, due to the invisible nature of power emanating from capital holdings which moved their agenda. In 2010, TNR published commentary by an academic economist (a CFR member) that “a breakdown in the rule of law ... at the deepest level” caused the continuing financial crisis in America.<sup>744</sup> The author mentioned repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999, the Commodities Futures Modernization Act of 2000, and SEC’s 2007 repeal of the uptick rule relating to short sales of securities. These legislative and regulatory acts amounted to “de-supervision,” which caused a “criminal takeover of the home mortgage industry” manifested in unwise loans to unqualified borrowers.

The new President Obama, advised TNR’s author, should have changed course, nationalized “the largest problem banks,” written-down their mortgage assets and curtailed the banks’ lobbying influence over Congress. Since Obama missed his opportunity to take charge and re-shape the financial industry, the author advised this prescription: “new, policy-focused financial institutions like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to take over the role that the banks and capital markets have abandoned ... a national infrastructure bank, an energy-and-environment bank, a new Home Owners Loan Corporation, and a Gulf Coast Reconstruction Authority modeled on the Tennessee Valley Authority ... [a]ll of this by loans made at low interest rates and for long terms....”

Centralized planning, ownership and operation of capital deployment on this scale by government—inevitably doing what the elite demands—is the time-honored recipe for destroying middle class prosperity. Yet advice of this nature passed for serious intellectual contribution in 2010 U.S. power circles—proof positive that those circles are dominated by the mercantilist design to suppress the middle class and return to the two-class society Wells portrayed as the natural scheme of things. Government controlled by the dominant elite drove commercial banks and other private capital from their traditional market roles. With markets in this crippled condition, TNR-selected “intelligently critical men of the new republic” pressed government to fill the vacuum in ways which stripped the middle class of their use of markets and even of their political rights. These events represent substantial advances along the path Wells laid out in 1901 for returning to a two-class society.

### **Mercantilism vs. Capitalism**

Why the enmity expressed by H. G. Wells towards capitalism? This may seem an anomaly to some, since Wells was champion of the dominant elite, who as financiers of Wall Street were often said to be the purest epitome of capitalism. Wells should not hate capitalism if his masters and sponsors were pure capitalists.

In fact, however, dominant elite financiers of Wall Street were not and are not capitalists. They are mercantilists, the bitterest enemies of capitalism. Dominant elite acquire capital

and wealth by leveraging government influence for commercial and financial advantage. They live and gain by government favor—monopoly markets, or tacit license for deceitful trading and commercial tactics. Mercantilists deplore true competition in markets, and use government influence to avoid and foil it.

Capitalism was developed by the middle class as they competed against each other and the dominant elite. Capitalist is the name given to one who produces for reward. Capitalists create and accumulate capital, which enables them to improve their standard of living. Capitalism and democracy empowered the new third class—the middle class—while the dominant elite fought both processes with hammer and tong to keep outsiders penniless and subjugated.

Wells attacked democracy and capitalism for these reasons. Neither democracy nor capitalism could have succeeded without the other. Failure of democracy would have meant no political rights and no right to compete in commerce—thus, no capitalism and no prosperity. Absent capitalism, there would have been no prosperity, and thus no political influence or democracy for those who languished in poverty for more than half a millennium as mercantilists plied their graft. Democracy and capitalism are so intertwined and symbiotic, reality is often described as democratic capitalism.<sup>745</sup>

During the past millennium, human society has existed fully three-quarters of the time—750 of 1,000 years—under the boot-heel of elitist domination. During the remaining 250 years, counting from 1760 to the present, even Americans have been afflicted repeatedly with wars and depressions fashioned first in the minds of mercantilist elite. The “good” 250 years contain by far the deadliest war in U.S. history (1861-1865), the longest economic contraction (1873-1879), the two most destructive and deadliest wars in world history (1914-1919 and 1939-1945), the deadliest world epidemic (1917-1918 “influenza”) and the deepest economic depression in U.S. history (1929-1940).

This drives home the point that these elite are habitually domineering—they do not easily or willingly submit to middle class control of government policy. The relatively prosperous interregnum in the U.S. since World War II appeared to be nearing its end in 2010.

Mercantilist policy was evident in rampant fraud in financial markets, public debt borrowed to make gifts to Wall Street banks and other government allies, Federal Reserve creation of money for gifts to Wall Street banks, manipulation of currency value as weapon of trade war, tariffs imposed on automobile tires favored by poor Americans but made in China, and diversion of fresh water from farmers in the San Joaquin Valley of California for release into the Pacific Ocean through the Sacramento Delta.

The list goes on, but the message communicated resembled Franklin Roosevelt’s message during his 1932 presidential campaign. The U.S. government was abandoning the larger production model of free market capitalism in favor of the smaller, mercantilist, monopoly production model.

This turn towards more stringent mercantilism meant fewer jobs, higher unemployment, lower wages and lower living standards for the middle class—all those who work for a living. For the dominant elite, it meant lower cost of resources and assets, less competition in business and for political influence, and no likelihood of government policing of financial fraud. In other words, for the dominant elite it meant returning to something like the nirvana of the Great Depression. The primary distinction was much higher public debt incurred in 2008-2010, which implied higher tax rates and longer lasting poverty for generations ahead.

## **Private Agenda Shadows Public Policy**

Sociopaths pursue their goals, not by declaring them openly, but through deceit. They use multi-layered deception (Keynesian economics, for example) to create “elaborate fallacies and misleading theories,” while concealing designs and motives.

A watchful eye notes that U.S. public policy varies in certain respects from views expressed by Wells in 1901. The political platform of the Democratic Party reshaped by Franklin Roosevelt departs from Wells’ pronouncements even more sharply. For example, “people of the abyss,” people of color, the physically or mentally impaired, the genetically vulnerable and others Wells reported would “have to go” are now championed both in public policy and by the Democratic Party.

Wells and his sponsors realized that the “solutions” he described could not be admitted in public discourse, much less fully implemented, until the timing was right—when men of the new republic took full power. Why not use votes of “people of the abyss” to gain power before letting them in on the true social agenda?

Human abortion is obviously a social practice bearing upon population growth, the greatest evil in the elitist paradigm. The U.S. Supreme Court first ruled in its 1971 *Roe v. Wade* decision that an expectant mother has a constitutional right of privacy in dealing with abortion of her baby until onset of the third trimester of pregnancy. On this legal foundation, abortion grew sharply as a social practice in the U.S. The underlying motive of abortion policy evolved from avoiding unwanted births into expression of woman’s freedom of choice.

Similarly, Wells’ graduated heavy taxation of middle class incomes has been fully implemented on occasions, but disguised by public rhetoric and media as hitting the rich and wealthy hardest. This fallacy is permitted by public misunderstanding that the most successful middle class—those who produce and earn most—are the rich and wealthy. When the mercantilist agenda produced public scandal, a favorite responsive tactic was to characterize the cause as capitalism. Media pretended mercantilism was capitalism, while in truth capitalism is antithetical to mercantilists. So capitalism got the bad name, and mercantilism got a pass. In a similar vein, elitist public media unfailingly described the central human dynamic in markets and capitalism as “greed.” These points are not trivial. They illustrate how misinformation—repeated again and again in classrooms, music, television and other media—molds false worldviews.

Mind games of this nature undermined the ability of individuals to assess correctly and resolve social dilemmas. A frequent error misperceived mercantilism to be capitalism—precisely the outcome intended by dominant elitist mercantilists who pull the strings on such thought control. In turn, this led to the mistaken view that socialism was preferable to capitalism, since government had more sway in shaping socialism. This common thought process brought many well-meaning individuals to think and act in ways directly harmful to self and society.

Within the middle class, some consider the dominant elite to be, at worst, benign.

Intellectuals and upper-middle class in varying numbers credited themselves with having “made it” socially, and associated themselves with elitist ideas. Some believed they and the dominant elite were simpatico. Any such idea was serious error, however, unless held by one in the hard-core “superior class,” in which case the person was not middle class at all. One who does productive work to make a living needs to understand that the dominant elite intend to do them harm—to destroy them. Tragically, naïveté creates vulnerability

which makes class exploitation easier to accomplish and more difficult to detect, prevent or defeat.

Mercantilism combines private interest and government power for corrupt, malicious purpose. Mercantilism and government together perpetrate policy which is fundamentally anti-social. Understanding this is essential to success of human liberty.

A person aware of mercantilist policy is likely to prefer smaller government. Few wish to give government more power over private activity if doing so weakens private enterprise and increases government latitude to act corruptly.

Capitalism is the tool of the middle class, not of financial predators. In centuries past, the firm most often was the individual, and this remains true for millions in the 21st Century. Capitalism came into being as the business system of the firm, much as classical economics formed as the economic theory of the firm.

This remains the essence of capitalism. It is the business mechanism by which the individual, the firm, the small business advances its interests. The fact that some individuals and firms act at counter-purposes to it—that is, they design means for stealing capital produced by productive efforts of others—should come as no surprise. But those persons with deceitful, predatory designs should not be called capitalists any more than bank robbers should be called bankers or businessmen.

### **The European Front**

Observers of the dominant elite sometimes miss the crucial mercantilist distinction. Not recognizing mercantilism, they fail to grasp that mercantilism sees capitalism as the tool of its arch-enemy—the middle class—and seeks the destruction of both.

One scholar born in pre-revolutionary Russia with a Christian world-view found capitalism to be a predatory culprit. This was his conclusion even as he exculpated essentially the entire middle class from complicity in a Capitalist-Communist conspiratorial drive for absolute power.<sup>746</sup> Thus, even a person closely attuned to detecting contrivances of the dominant elite can be misled on important issues. Fallacious theories in economics are designed to conceal such fundamental points.

The same Russian author, George Knupffer, later translated from Spanish to English an astonishing and historically significant document. Called *The Red Symphony*, it included a transcript of the 1938 interrogation of C. G. Rakovsky, former ambassador to France from the Soviet Union, conducted by Joseph Stalin's agent amidst purges which preceded Stalin's assassination of Leon Trotsky.<sup>747</sup>

Before this interrogation, Rakovsky was given a show trial with other Trotskyists, pronounced guilty and sentenced to death. During his later Lubianka questioning, Rakovsky's testimony was so riveting, so insightful, so penetrating and intricate, and so helpful to Stalin, that the dictator stayed his execution and kept him alive, a very rare occurrence.

The Rakovsky transcript came to light primarily due to the role of Dr. J. Landowsky, the physician selected by Stalin's NKVD to assist the interrogation. Landowsky was a Russianized Pole commandeered by the NKVD for his expertise in effects of drugs on humans. He assisted prisoner interrogations for years at Lubianka, the Moscow headquarters of the secret police.

Landowsky was ordered to prepare Rakovsky for questioning (i.e., to select and administer appropriate drugs), to record his testimony, to transcribe it, and to make two copies—one copy for Stalin and one for his NKVD commander. He made a third copy of the transcript,

which was found on his body in Petrograd (Leningrad) during World War II together with other documents describing his experiences.

Much more was disclosed by Rakovsky than will be related here. He asserted that New York financiers “are revolutionaries objectively and subjectively, quite consciously,” and “these people, the bankers, have the impulse towards full power ... [s]uch power as Stalin has in the USSR but world-wide ... absolute power.”<sup>748</sup> He identified the Rothschilds as treasurers, or more likely chiefs, of the first Comintern, or cell of the Communist International in Europe. He said this Comintern relationship funded the Rothschild expansion as international bankers, and further identified Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as successor to the House of Rothschild.<sup>749</sup>

Notice Rakovsky’s references to “revolutionaries” and “impulse towards full power” are essentially identical with terms used by H. G. Wells during the Thirties in commenting on Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and the Brain Trust. Rakovsky said “not one of ‘Them’ is a person who occupies a political position or a position in the World Bank.” Such positions are given only to “intermediaries.”<sup>750</sup> He told how young Leon Trotsky, leader of the 1905 revolt in Petrograd against Czar Nicholas II, leapt ahead of older revolutionaries by marrying into a family partnered with the bankers Warburg. “They” accomplished “organized defeats” of Russian forces in World War I sufficient to inspire overthrow of the Czar by parliamentary officials led by Alexander Kerensky. Kerensky conspired with “Them” to hand over power to Trotskyed Bolsheviks as the Communist vanguard. The “October revolution” was financed by “Them” through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other American and European banks, including a Swedish bank where Rakovsky “participated in the transmission of funds.”<sup>751</sup>

Rakovsky explained the Versailles Treaty following World War I as “the most decisive precondition for the revolution.”<sup>752</sup> Reparations payable by Germany to France far exceeded the value of all of France. Hyper-inflation followed by barriers to international trade produced hunger and unemployment and then financial aid from Allied nations—all orchestrated by “Them”—prepared Hitler-led Germany as the only nation situated to invade the Soviet Union so Stalin (the “bonapartist”) could be toppled in favor of Trotsky (“Their” agent).

Rakovsky attributed to “Them” an objective to provoke war by Western democracies to topple Hitler in Germany because Hitler “removed ... private and international capital [and] took over ... the privilege of manufacturing money and put it to work for the benefit of the State.”<sup>753</sup> Although Germany had almost no gold reserves, Hitler produced jobs and prosperity for seven million workers by means of economies achieved through direct issuance of currency. Though Hitler’s objective was rearmament, similar strides were possible in commercial production using the same financial methods. “They” saw this as “hidden danger ... very serious ...” in its implications for their control of other nations.<sup>754</sup> Pressed to name names, Rakovsky said he did not have direct knowledge of who was a part of “Them,” but had assurances from Trotsky, who must have known, that Walter Rathenau was one. He was confident that Lionel Rothschild was, also. Others he concluded from “work and personality” as under control of “Them” included the Wall Street bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and its families Schiff, Warburg, Loeb and Kuhn. Further, Rakovsky named “Baruch, Frankfurter, Altschul, Cohen, Benjamin, Strauss, Steinhardt, Blom, Rosenman, Lippmann, Lehman, Dreifus, Lamont, Rothschild, Lord, Mandel, Morgenthau, Ezekiel, Lasky.... Most of them in the United States.”<sup>755</sup> He said he was uncertain whether any one person named was actually one of “Them,” but even so each one named could present a

proposition to “Them” through indirect channels by expressing thoughts or hypothesis. No direct answer to such a proposition is ever received; only “facts” and events may be observed by waiting and watching.

Were it not for Franklin Roosevelt’s actions to deepen and prolong the Great Depression, one could argue that assertions made against the U.S. president by a condemned man under interrogation by the Soviet NKVD should not be repeated. But three points overcome this position.

The first is that any claim Franklin Roosevelt might make to a presumption of good intentions is undercut by the content of this book. Second, Dr. Landowsky’s transcript of Rakovsky’s testimony was first published in Madrid years ago as Chapter XL called “Sinfonio en Rojo Mayor” of an 800-page book entitled *La Lucha por el Poder Mundial* by publisher Senor Don Mauricio Carlavilla. Senor Carlavilla validated authenticity of the material as prepared under his supervision by translation of copybooks found on Landowsky’s body by a Spanish volunteer at the Petrograd front of World War II. And, third, the American people have not been exposed to this information so as to evaluate it fully. Therefore, we proceed to what follows.

Rakovsky was told by his inquisitor that “proofs” of his truthfulness must be validated within days; otherwise, his time might run out before all aspects could be checked out. Under this Sword of Damocles, Rakovsky asked whether the new U.S. ambassador Joseph Davis were present in Moscow. He commented that his “exceptional situation gives me the right, as I see it, against the rules, to make use of an official intermediary.”<sup>756</sup> The context of the comment signaled to the NKVD inquisitor that the U.S. ambassador was an intermediary of “Them” capable of providing “proofs” helpful to Rakovsky’s cause. When asked whether the U.S. government was “behind all this,” Rakovsky answered it was “under all this,” implying “They” controlled the American government.

Rakovsky then explained that October 24, 1929, the first day of the Great Crash, was the beginning of the “real revolution” and more important than the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in Russia in October, 1917. In February, 1929, Trotsky left Russia, the financing of Hitler was agreed in July (recall that Baruch was then vacationing in Europe and Scotland), and the Great Crash occurred in October. He said Hoover’s term of office was used to prepare for seizing power in the U.S. by “financial revolution” and in the USSR (replacing Stalin with Trotsky) through war and defeat.<sup>757</sup> He continued: “[E]xecution of the plan on such a scale requires a special man, who can direct the executive power in the United States, who has been predetermined to be the organizing and deciding force. That man was Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.” (Emphasis added.)<sup>758</sup> He then referred to Eleanor as “this two-sexed being” included in the definition of “special man” because Franklin “had to avoid any Delilah.”

When asked specifically if Roosevelt was one of “Them,” Rakovsky answered: “I do not know if he is one of ‘Them,’ or is only subject to ‘Them,’ I think that he was conscious of his mission, but cannot assert whether he obeyed under duress of blackmail or he was one of those who rule; it is true that he carried out his mission, realized all the actions which had been assigned to him accurately.”<sup>759</sup>

In other parts of his testimony, Rakovsky advised regarding the nature of threats to Stalin presented by “Them” in preparing Hitler’s Germany for invasion of the USSR, and he prescribed intricate countermeasures. Almost certainly, neither Stalin’s intellect and knowledge nor those of his advisors were on par with Rakovsky. Leon Trotsky was assassinated by Stalin’s agent in Mexico on August 20, 1940. Hitler’s forces invaded the

USSR in June, 1941. Some report Rakovsky was executed at that time; others say he lived well into the 1950s under a changed name.

Thanks to Landowsky and Knupffer reporting Rakovsky's testimony, the depth of the U.S. crisis in 2008-2010 can be better estimated. America's affliction was not merely rampant financial criminals assisted by government to strip capital from middle class investors, though this reality itself was gigantic in its consequences. America's exposure included near-term bankruptcy and fall of constitutional government. This risk was a predictable probability based on known facts, partly because it was an interim objective of the vast, aggressive power which exerted dominant influence in writing laws and molding thought. Rakovsky asserted the eventual demise of Communism and installation of "state capitalism" in Russia to be "Their" plan, as was the destruction of nationalism in Germany, Russia and the U.S. The ultimate objective, or "end of history," in "Their" minds was absolute power in the U.S. and worldwide—far from the rise of republican democracy as Francis Fukuyama mused was the future after the fall of the Soviet Union.

### **Searching for Law of Human Progress**

In the last section of *Progress and Poverty*, Henry George sought to discover a law of human progress explaining why advanced societies decline and perish after reaching a peak. George first marshaled historical evidence to refute conventional wisdom that human progress is slow and steady. Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and other civilizations suffered worse than setbacks or reversals. Each met its demise relatively quickly. Contemporary historians agree that, though an empire may last centuries, or even "a thousand years" as Churchill hoped the British Empire might, the time lapse between zenith and collapse is brief.<sup>760</sup> George saw the need to identify the mechanism that brought about the rapid fall.

Patriarchal society naturally evolves into hereditary monarchy as population density increases wealth and government organization concentrates wealth and power. "[T]his unequal distribution of the wealth and power gained as society advances tends to produce greater inequality, since aggression grows by what it feeds on, and the idea of justice is blurred by the habitual toleration of injustice."<sup>761</sup>

The process intensifies when war is waged, because concentrated authority makes absolute power necessary. Similarly, specialization of function provides great gains in productivity, but also places leadership of military, justice and other social necessities in the hands of a select few. These elite few leverage their personal desires with government power. They ignore fairness and justice as necessary to achieve their ends. This is the antisocial poison which brings down civilizations. Injustice grows to counterbalance and then to overwhelm the force by which society improves and advances. Those suppressed by injustice expend ever greater proportions of mental and physical capacity merely to sustain existence. The elite, by contrast, expend greater resources intensifying their systematic suppression and ostentatious habits. "It is in this way that petrification succeeds progress"<sup>762</sup> and civilization falls.

This process by which human progress is slowed and reversed is accompanied by cultural moves away from morality and religion, particularly Christian principles. Cardinal virtues of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude, and Christian virtues of faith, hope and charity, do not reside easily in minds bent to purposes of ruling society. Ethical, moral and religious concepts cause angst which is not easily tolerated by rulers. Better to take a concept from the realm of physical science, say Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, and convert it into a social concept of ethics and morality. Right and wrong are not fixed and rigid concepts, but are determined relative to an individual's own experiences and views. If a



person can act without remorse or regret, then the act is acceptable and not to be judged by others—especially not by those with lower standing.

Rationalization may briefly comfort rulers, but removing a sense of right and wrong from society is shortsighted. Doing so raises a double-edged sword. One edge relieves a ruling class of pangs of conscience, but the other cleaves from the downtrodden many inhibitions when they rise against oppressors. Their rage is horrific to envision.

The social compact of Western Civilization includes a basic sense of justice. Much of this compact was reduced to written form in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution. Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, due process of law, no taking of private property without just compensation, trial of accused by a jury of peers, no double jeopardy, no ex post facto laws—which of these and other human rights may be impugned before the social compact is broken?

Drawing a fine line in answering this question is unnecessary when affronts to human dignity and sense of justice reach monstrous proportions. Inflamed passions do not await precise analysis. The Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Treasury, the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission—to name but a few—are levers of financial power. Each lever is misused to impoverish Americans and the world—not by error or mistaken judgment, but by design—to make selected beneficiaries immensely rich and influential. They must be recommitted by reform to service of the people.

A certain kind of power flows, as Mao said, from the barrel of a gun. Another kind of power flows from capital produced by labor and enterprise of humanity. Full power, so absolute it extinguishes all other power, flows from superior accumulation of capital. Elite financiers accumulated capital so successfully from producers that they succeeded in buying politicians, regulators and governments. From that point, their further accumulations proceeded so dramatically, without limits of law or conscience, the siren of absolute power beckoned from close by. Money didn't buy just guns or governments. It bought more money—more capital—to provide ever increasing influence, control and power.

The elitist paradigm concerns itself with trivialities of class envy, population growth, regulation and ideology. But its goal is full power to those few determined to take it by will. Can the middle class prevent this and survive, even flourish, through political action and rule of law?

708 Mark Blaug, *Economica*, New Series, 47, no. 188 [1980] p. 472.

709 Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* (New York, 1880) 294-295.

710 Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, 324.

711 H. G. Wells, *Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress Upon Human Life and Thought* (Harper & Brothers, New York and London: 1901), 76-77. Notice use of the term “reaction” in Wells’ title, which initially seems misused until the book’s contents reveal elitists’ blueprint to undercut, dismantle and destroy progress achieved by the middle class.

712 *Id.*, 77.

713 *Id.*, 79-80.

714 *Id.*, 80-86.

715 *Id.*, 83-84.

716 *Id.*, 85.

717 *Id.*, 88.

718 *Id.*, 90.

719 Id., 78.  
720 Id., 92.  
721 Id., 161-166.  
722 Id., 230. "[T]he negro and the poor Irishman and all the emigrant sweepings of Europe... constitute the bulk of the American abyss..." Wells observed. Id., 298.  
723 Id., 189-190.  
724 Id., 293.  
725 Id., 298. The "trust-owned business organisms" Wells had in mind, such as Carnegie's U.S. Steel and Rockefeller's Standard Trust, id, 296-297, were "of the utmost significance" in formation of the "new republic" secret society, as they had already "passed out of the region of commercial operations into that of public affairs... under men far more capable than any public officials... quite outside the ostensible government system altogether." The Carnegie Foundation, Id., 291, the later Rockefeller and Ford foundations, as well as the recent Gates Foundation (which houses the Bill Gates and Warren Buffett fortunes), conceived upon "disinclination to found families of functionless shareholders," would proceed "with a clearer common understanding" and, for that reason, would be exempted from paying income taxes on their substantial business activities.  
726 Id., 300.  
727 Id., 308-311.  
728 Id., 312-314.  
729 Id., 323-332.  
730 Id., 342.  
731 Id., 338.  
732 Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan* (1651), c. XIII.  
733 Fred Siegel, "The Godfather of American Liberalism," *City Journal*, Spring, 2009, Vol. 19, No. 2.  
734 Id.  
735 The financial mercantilists have been called "materialistic messianists." George Knupffer, *The Struggle for World Power: Revolution and Counter-Revolution* (USA, 4th Edit.: 1986), 103. Knupffer contended they seek absolute power throughout the world by exerting influence which flows from their ever greater capital, and that Communism was their tool for breaking down opposition in specific nations, primarily Russia under Czar Nicholas II.  
736 Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, 326-327.  
737 Id., 338.  
738 Id., 339.  
739 Id., 350.  
740 Daniel Estulin, *The True Story of the Bilderberg Group* (TrineDay LLC, 2nd Edit., 2009), 78.  
741 Id., 19-20.  
742 Id., 137-147.  
743 Seagrave, *Gold Warriors*, 96-100.  
744 James K. Galbraith, "Tremble, Banks, Tremble," *The New Republic*, July 9, 2010.  
<http://www.tnr.com/article/economy/76146/tremble-banks-tremble>  
745 Michael Novak, *The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism* (American Enterprise Institute, Simon & Schuster, New York: 1982).  
746 George Knupffer, *The Struggle for World Power: Revolution and Counter-Revolution* (4th Edition, USA: 1986), 48-49.

747 Dr. J. Landowsky, *Red Symphony* (Christian Book Club, USA: 1968).  
748 Id., 23-24.  
749 Id., 25-27.  
750 Id., 24.  
751 Id., 28.  
752 Id., 34-35.  
753 Id., 39.  
754 Ibid.  
755 Id., 48.  
756 Id., 48-49.  
757 Id., 49  
758 Id., 49-50.  
759 Id., 50.  
760 Niall Ferguson, *Empire: The Rise and Demise of the British World Order and the Lessons for Global Power* (Penguin Books, London: 2002), 245 et seq.  
761 Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, 516.  
762 Id., 518-519.

Jett, Wayne. *The Fruits of Graft: Great Depressions Then and Now* (pp. 457-488). Launfal Press, Div. of Classical Capital LLC. Kindle Edition.