

The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy

**How an international elite is
taking over and destroying
Europe, America and the
World**

Ioan Ratiu

The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy

How an international elite is taking over and
destroying Europe, America and the World

(and what can be done to restore
justice, democracy and freedom)

IOAN RATIU

**The Milner Fabian Conspiracy:
How an international elite is
taking over and destroying
Europe, America and the World**

Copyright © 2012 - 2019 Ioan Ratiu

All rights reserved. The author has asserted his right
to be identified as the author of this work
in accordance with the
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

First published in Great Britain, 2012
by
Free Europe Books

Revised edition 2019

ISBN 978-0-9574262-0-7

Printed and bound
by
Printondemand-worldwide
9 Culley Court
Bakewell Road
Peterborough PE2 6XD

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	i
1. Socialism	1
2. The Fabian Conspiracy	51
3. The Labour Party	122
4. The Council on Foreign Relations	139
5. Chatham House (RIIA)	170
6. The UN Scam	193
7. The EU Scam	232
8. Immigration	339
9. Multiculturalism	411
10. Islamization	421
<i>Index</i>	494

~ ~

Introduction

The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy is intended as a tribute as well as sequel to the work of two great American historians and researchers, Carroll Quigley and Rose L. Martin, who wrote *The Anglo-American Establishment* (1949) and *Fabian Freeway* (1966), respectively.

Quigley's exposé – together with his *Tragedy and Hope* (1966) – is unique among historical works in that it provides a detailed and verifiable account of the origins, development and aims of a network of organizations created for the purpose of world domination by certain international financial interests, which Quigley terms (not without justification) “the Anglo-American Establishment”.

What Quigley accomplished in regard to the Anglo-American Establishment or Milner Group, Martin did in regard to the Fabian Society. However, outstanding though they are, their works were written some time ago, giving rise to the need for more recent research. Moreover, although both authors briefly mention the connection between the two groups, what has been lacking is a detailed study of their interrelationship.

In addition, as observed by several scholars and researchers such as Antony Sutton and F. William Engdahl, despite the invaluable information it provides, for various reasons, some of which can only be known to Quigley himself, his work remains incomplete and, at times, ambiguous and misleading, in some important respects. This may have to do with the fact that Quigley was still undergoing a learning process, as suggested by the shift in his political views later in life.

The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy attempts to rectify some of the shortcomings, while putting together a more up-to-date version, of Quigley and Martin's accounts. The picture that emerges is at once clearer and more disturbing than that sketched by the above authors. It is the frightening picture of a world of smoke and mirrors in which nothing is what appears to be and where anything can be, and often is, a tool whereby unseen forces condition, manipulate and control large sections of mankind in the service of their own designs, which in the final analysis can only be described as self-serving and evil. In short, it is easier to see the Tragedy in this captive world than the Hope.

In its attempt to complete and add definition to the picture presented by Quigley and Martin, the present work places special emphasis on the nature of Socialism (a subject normally pertaining to the exclusive and heavily-defended domain of pro-Socialist publications) and its links to Liberal Capitalism; the role played by the Fabian Society in the Anglo-American (Milnerite) scheme; and the hidden historical background on which world-changing events such as Russia's 1917 Revolution and the two world wars have taken place, without knowledge of which much of mainstream history would remain poorly understood and dangerously misleading.

But no understanding of historical events would be of much practical value without reference to their impact on the populations involved. Therefore, this work traces the history of the Anglo-American Establishment from inception to the present, exposing its connections with international institutions like the UN, the EU and the Mediterranean Union, and looking into its involvement in global developments that have taken place since Quigley and Martin's account, such as mass immigration, multiculturalism and Islamization, as well as the alarming impact they have on the affected populations.

Bat Ye'or's ground-breaking *Eurabia* provides valuable documentation on the Islamization of the Western world as a deliberate political programme designed to destroy Western culture, civilization and society. In turn, the present book shows that Islamization, along

with mass immigration and multiculturalism, is the doing of the Anglo-American Establishment and a central plank in its conspiracy against humanity.

The designation “conspiracy” is used in the dictionary sense of “secret agreement to commit an act that is illegal, harmful or reprehensible”. While not always illegal or secret in a strict sense, secrecy was certainly involved in many instances, such as the creation of the European Union and the Bretton Woods System, in particular, with regard to the identity of those who instigated such schemes and their intentions and it is clear from the data provided that the activities of the groups described are harmful and reprehensible to the general public and to humanity at large and, therefore, they indisputably amount to conspiracy in moral terms.

While not intending to be exhaustive, *The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy* aims to provide a sound foundation for the objective and critical study of recent history in the belief that knowledge is power and that no matter how bleak and hopeless the current world situation appears, awareness of its nature and primary causes will lead the world’s right-thinking minds to undertake a diagnosis thereof and explore options for real change.

Another key belief that motivated the writing of this book is that countries and continents should be governed by the people to whom they rightfully belong. Europe, for example, belongs to its indigenous people, yet it is not governed by them, it is governed by financial institutions, political parties, religious organizations and other national and international groups whose main interest is to promote themselves at the expense of the common people.

Even elected national governments are becoming increasingly deceptive, undemocratic and dictatorial. This situation mirrors wider developments in Europe and the world, where there is a clear establishment trend to create ever-larger political entities: the Western European Economic Community (EEC), followed by the enlarged European Union (EU), followed by the further enlarged Mediterranean Union (Union for the Mediterranean), etc., while

governance is being taken out of the hands of nation-states by supranational bodies, such as the EU and UN acting as regional and global government on behalf of shadowy elite groups.

The anti-national character of such bodies and the elites behind them explains the catastrophic impact their policies are having on the peoples of Europe, America and the world. Mass immigration, multiculturalism, Islamization and the rapid disintegration of traditional Western society, culture and way of life, are just some of the main symptoms.

We believe that the only antidote to this destructive trend is to initiate a popular movement for the liberation of the Western world from anti-Western domination and for a return to the traditional values which have guided the West on its historical path to greatness. Europe, in particular, must rebuild itself on the solid bedrock of Christianity, Western culture and traditional values.

In sum, this book aims to provide the necessary information on key domestic and international affairs as a basis for political debate and action with a view to combating and preventing tyranny, oppression and genocide, re-establishing true democracy and freedom and enabling the West to reclaim its rightful place in the world.

Thanks are due to all who assisted with research for this book; to authors, publishers and others – in particular, Niall Ferguson, David Horowitz, Robert Spencer, Bat Ye'or and Mike Parker of the Webb Memorial Trust – for their kind permission to reproduce copyright materials; and last but not least, to all who offered suggestions, guidance and support. While every effort has been made to trace all copyright holders, should any have been inadvertently overlooked, necessary arrangements will be made at the first opportunity.

Ioan Ratiu

1. Socialism or the transition from democracy to dictatorship

Socialism is believed by some to be a thing of the past and so it ought to be. The only reason why this is not the case is that Socialism is the chosen political creed of the international financial interests which rule the world. This ensures that Socialism is not a thing of the past but of the present and, most likely, of the future. Understanding Socialism, therefore, enables us to understand recent history, become aware of the present situation and, above all, know what kind of future awaits us if we fail to act now.

Socialism's various branches such as Marxism-Leninism (a.k.a. Communism), Social Democracy, Fabianism, etc., have been the driving force behind many negative social, political, economic and cultural changes which have taken place in Europe and the world since the early 1900s. This has to do with the fact that Socialism itself has historical roots in negative developments in the Western world's political systems. Briefly, these may be described as a shift from monarchy to liberal democracy and from the latter to Socialist dictatorship. In other words, a shift from right to left, where "the Right" stands for the forces of Conservatism and Tradition and "the Left" for the forces of self-serving Change and Revolution (i.e., Destructive Upheaval).

The political and philosophical terms "right" and "left" originated in the political systems of Western Europe, notably revolutionary France, where conservative supporters of the monarchy in the National Assembly were seated to the right of the presiding official, whereas supporters of the revolution were seated to his left. This practice was historically correct: sitting at the right hand of a ruler had long indicated a position of honour and authority attached to the ruler's representatives. The Bible describes Christ as sitting at the right hand of God. The word "right" had always been associated with that which is upright, straight, correct, as opposed to that which is not so. Thus, "right" represents the

right view and the right conduct which through the experience of generations has become the established order by adhering to which human society prospers and thrives. Hence Greek *orthós*, “straight”, “right”, “correct” and *orthodoxía*, “right belief”; Latin *ritus*, “custom”, “ritual”; German *Recht*, “law”, “right”; English *righteous* (*right-wise*), “morally right”, “virtuous”, “law-abiding”. In contrast to this, we find Latin *sinister*, “left”, from which French and English *sinister*, “malignant”, “wicked”, “evil” (cf. Matt. 25:33-41).

The right order of things or Righteousness, that is, truth, order and justice, is not the invention of modern liberal democrats. As far back as recorded history goes, righteousness has been associated with the monarchy which has traditionally been entrusted with establishing and upholding righteousness for the good of society. Ancient Egyptian texts state that the deity has set up the king on earth that he may speak justice to the people, defend righteousness and fight evil (Assmann, 1975). Similar references to kings as upholders of righteousness may be found in the Bible (Ps. 2:6-7; Eze. 45:9) and other religious and philosophical texts. It is not for nothing that the sages of the ancient world, including Plato, advocated a society ruled by wise kings. (Incidentally, Plato’s work on the subject was titled *Politeia*, “Constitution” or “Just Government”, not “Republic” as conveniently mistranslated by Roman republican Cicero and later liberal academics.)

While Kingdom and, in particular, “Kingdom of God” is a traditional Christian concept, Republic is not. The concept of King is instantly recognizable as firmly rooted in Christian and even pre-Christian European tradition (note 1, p. 50). By contrast, “president” evokes the image of a person who chairs a business meeting such as (in England) the President of the Board of Trade. As we shall have occasion to see, the business world is precisely where both republican anti-monarchism and Socialism come from.

True, in the Left-dominated intellectual climate of today, the monarchy has come to be associated with “ostentation” and “undemocratic” practices. But we find that even in republican systems, including in Communist states, rulers reside in palatial homes and live a life of luxury. As for the claim that monarchy is defined by undemocratic practices, this is based on the erroneous definition of democracy as direct rule by the people. On this

definition, we find that no such system exists anywhere in the Western world. In contrast, if democracy is defined as rule according to the will and in the interests of the people, we find that this definition applies to traditional monarchy (including Plato's "philosopher-kings" who were to rule with the approval and in the interests, of the community; cf. *Laws* 680e, etc.; note 1, p.50, below).

Indeed, to the extent that the monarchy serves to uphold the principles of righteousness for the good of society as indicated above, it is the supreme example of democratic institution. This is confirmed by the fact that the decline of the monarchy has coincided with the decline of traditional society and the concept of righteousness, of what is right and what is wrong, on which true monarchy and true democracy are based. Although this decline has been hailed by some as "progress", the evidence is that the replacement of the monarchy with republicanism and "liberal democracy" sooner or later culminates in Socialist dictatorship.

This, of course, is not to say that all nations must embrace monarchism. Every nation has the right to choose its own political system - and there is no doubt that republics can function as proper democratic societies in the right circumstances. But republicans should be aware that their system may not ultimately prove to be the better one or deliver the promised boon. Meanwhile, suffice it to note that the transition from monarchy to Socialist dictatorship is a historical fact that no one can deny.

This transition may be classified into three basic types according to the tactics of its architects: overt (Type 1); imperceptible (Type 2); and covert (Type 3). The most obvious examples of Type 1 are Russia, Germany and Austria which all passed from monarchy to Socialist republic in 1917, 1918 and 1919, respectively. Type 2 is exemplified by America which developed from royal colony to liberal capitalist and from the latter to quasi-Socialist state under presidents Clinton and Obama. In this type, the transition has been so gradual as to be imperceptible to the general public (though not, of course, to historians and other critical observers). Thus, despite appearances, America is no exception. The best example for Type 3 is Britain where the monarch has remained head of state, but from 1945 the country has alternately been run by Fabian Socialists (Labour) and

“Conservatives” (Tories) increasingly pursuing Fabian Socialist policies. In all these (and other) examples, the State has acquired more and more powers while democracy, that is, rule according to the will and interests of the people, not to mention rule *by* the people, has been constantly eroded and suppressed. What becomes evident is that the loss of the concept of righteousness is directly related to loss of democracy and freedom: the promised all-providing Nanny State (in the British sense of welfare state) invariably transforms itself into an *all-controlling*, repressive Socialist Big Brother State.

Thus, modern history may be defined as a transition from Monarchy to Socialism, from righteousness to unrighteousness and from democracy to dictatorship. According to Karl Marx and like-minded 21st-century “progressives”, this shift from right to left is the inevitable outcome of the course of history. The present study refutes this view, showing that this development is in fact the result of systematic machinations on the part of certain self-serving financial and political interests. To claim that it is “inevitable” amounts to believing in the supremacy of selfishness, injustice and evil.

Socialism, Karl Marx and the art of subversion

Socialism is falsely projected by its sponsors, followers and supporters as a benign system aiming to raise the living standard of all citizens through equal access to resources, etc. In reality, it is a subversive system aiming to destroy the existing order and seize power as part of its agenda of world domination. In addition, Socialism has often achieved the opposite of what it had promised, as exemplified by Stalinism in Soviet Russia, Maoism in China, etc., where after decades of State-imposed Socialism the ruling regimes went bankrupt and were forced to import food from capitalist countries like the USA in order to feed their starving populations. Finally, Socialism has been responsible for some of the most serious crimes in history. Apart from systematic political and religious repression, it has resulted in the death of millions of innocent people. To be sure, most Socialists are well-meaning, ordinary citizens who are unaware of the true nature and history of the system they support. This is because all the information

available to them comes from Socialist-dominated or -influenced sources. However, it is not necessary for all of a system's followers, supporters and sympathizers to be malign in order for the system itself to be so. As we shall presently demonstrate, Socialism is not only a malign system but a fraudulent one. The facts speak for themselves.

The most influential Socialist ideologist, Karl Marx (1818-1883), was a German-born adventurer with an obsession for secret societies and revolutionary intrigue who sought to subvert for his own ends not only the establishment, but also the revolutionary movements he joined, leading the French Socialist Pierre-Joseph Proudhon to describe him as the "tapeworm of Socialism" (Hauptmann, vol. 2, p. 200). Following a failed attempt to foment revolution in Germany, Marx fled to France and then to Belgium where he became the head of the illegal revolutionary organization, the Brussels Communist League. In February 1848, using an inheritance from his father, he funded arms purchases for another (failed) revolution there, for which he was arrested and deported (Jenny Marx in Schütrumpf, pp. 57-8; Wheen, pp. 126-7).

About this time, Marx came to believe that terror was a necessary part of revolutionary strategy (Galvert, p. 138). Later that year, back in Germany, he wrote: "there exists only one means of shortening, simplifying, and centralizing the death agony of the old order of society and the bloody birth-throes of the new, only one means – *Revolutionary Terrorism*" ("The Victory of the Counter-Revolution in Vienna", *NRZ*, 7 Nov. 1848, quoted by Kautsky in *Terrorism and Communism*, Kerridge's translation, pp. 49-50, see note, pp. 48-9, below).

In February 1849 Marx was put on trial for incitement to armed rebellion, only to be acquitted by a sympathetic jury. As a result, the authorities were left with no choice but to recommend him for deportation as a non-German citizen (he had earlier renounced his citizenship) along with other members of the editorial staff of his revolutionary paper. The police on his heels, Marx fled to Paris and then to London where he remained until his death in 1883.

Unrepentant, Marx continued to believe that Capitalism was doomed and Socialism destined to replace it. In 1850, Marx and his financial sponsor and co-conspirator Friedrich Engels (1820 –

1895), issued a secret circular letter calling for “decisive, terroristic action against the reaction” in Germany (“Address of the Central Committee to the Communist League”, March 1850, *MECW*, vol. 10, p. 277; *Marxists Internet Archive (MIA)*, www.marxists.org). The actions of the Communist League led to the trial of some of its members and its dissolution in 1852.

In 1864 Marx was involved in the creation of the London International Working Men’s Association (IWMA, the “First International”) of which he became a leader, being elected to its General Council. Between 18 March and 28 May 1871, a group of Socialist revolutionaries, some of whom were followers of Marx and members of his International, seized the French capital and established an authoritarian regime which committed various atrocities such as executing scores of hostages, including the Archbishop of Paris. This regime came to be known as the “Paris Commune” and it became a model for Marxist revolutionary ideology (Marx, *The Civil War in France*, *MECW*, vol. 22, p. 540; cf. Postscript by Engels, 18 Mar. 1891). The exact role played by Marx and his collaborators in the uprising is not entirely clear. However, in April 1871, Marx associated himself with the Paris Commune in unambiguous terms, by writing that it was the “most glorious deed” of *their Party* since the June 1848 insurrection in Paris (Letter to Dr. Kugelmann, 12-17 Apr. 1871, *MECW*, vol. 44, p. 131, emphasis added). He later declared that the Commune will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society (“Third Address to the General Council of the International”, 30 May 1871, *The Civil War in France*, *MECW*, vol. 22, p. 230). Marx’s views drew criticism even from his own organization (IWMA) and he became known as “*the Red Terror Doctor*” (Letter to F. A. Sorge, 27 Sept. 1877, *MECW*, vol. 45, pp. 277-8; Berlin, pp. 188-9).

On his part, Engels in 1872 defined revolution as a reign of terror, stating that it was “*the act whereby one part of the population imposes its will upon the other part by means of rifles, bayonets and cannon*” and that the victorious party had to maintain this rule by means of “*the terror which its arms inspire in the reactionaries*”. While approving of the Paris Commune, Engels criticized it for not using terror freely enough (“On Authority”,

published Dec. 1874, *MIA*).

Apologists for Marxism typically attempt to shift the goalposts by claiming, for example, that since the Commune was controlled by Marx and Engels' Blanquist and Proudhonist rivals, "our Party" could only have been meant in a broad sense (Walicki, p. 326). But this is beside the point. The real point at issue, which must be beyond dispute, is that Marx and Engels described the Commune in terms indicative of their approval and admiration. Whether it was *their party* in a narrower sense or not, it was a movement to which they admittedly belonged and whose actions they openly endorsed.

Towards the end of his life, having failed to start a successful Socialist revolution in Western Europe, Marx turned his attention to Russia (even learning the language), declaring that this time the revolution will begin in the East (Letter to F. A. Sorge). Marxism was later introduced into Russia by Marx's disciples Georgii Plekhanov, Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky. Lenin and his Bolshevik gang readily embraced terrorism both while in the underground and after they seized power in the Communist Revolution of October 1917 (Law, pp. 76-7).

Following in the footsteps of Marx and Engels, Lenin berated the Paris Commune for "excessive magnanimity", quoted Marx and Engels to justify his own support for dictatorship and revolutionary terrorism (*The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*, *MIA*; cf. Walicki, pp. 326 ff.); created a secret police (CHEKA) as an instrument of state terror (*IET*, p. 72); and started the infamous campaign known as the "Red Terror" (Pipes, 1996, pp. 55-6), in which he ordered the internment of farmers, priests and "other doubtful elements" in concentration camps and public executions (Telegram to the Penza authorities, 9 Aug. 1918, Legget, p. 179; Telegram to the Penza authorities, 11 Aug. 1918, Pipes 1996, p. 50; Courtois, p. 73). As noted by George Legget, political concentration camps ("gulags") used to isolate and suppress political opponents originated in Soviet Russia (Legget, p. 179).

Similarly, Lenin's deputy Trotsky wrote *Terrorism and Communism* (1920), in which he openly boasted that his party were never concerned with the "prattle about the 'sacredness of human life'"; that the revolutionary class should attain its ends by all

methods at its disposal, including terrorism; and that to reject terror was to reject Socialism.

Another leading figure in Lenin's Socialist regime was Nikolai Bukharin who claimed that terror was a permanent principle of socialist organization (Kolakowski, p. 811). In his turn, CHEKA head Felix Dzerzhinsky said in an interview published in the official *Novaia Zhizn* (14 July 1918), "We stand for organized terror – this should be frankly admitted." Meanwhile, China's Moscow-backed Mao Zedong declared in 1927 that it was necessary to bring about a reign of terror all over the country (Schram, vol. 2, p. 435; Chang & Halliday, p. 43).

Marxist-Leninist-Maoist terrorism later spawned a wide range of terrorist movements from the German Baader Meinhof Gang – which was controlled by East Germany's Marxist intelligence chief Markus Wolf – and the Italian Red Brigades to the Peruvian Shining Path and many others. Even movements generally deemed "nationalist" have frequently been either initiated or subsequently taken over, by Marxists and other Socialists. Irish Nationalism, which was diverted for Socialist purposes at an early stage, is a case in point. Socialist Republican elements like Irish Republican Army (IRA) leader James Connolly had already infiltrated the movement in the early 1900s (English, pp. 100 ff.). In the 1930s, the IRA which had emerged during the 1916 Easter Uprising, embraced Socialism (Law, p. 233), while carefully preserving the appearance of a nationalist movement. In the 1970s, while denying being Marxist or Communist, the Provisional IRA (PIRA) committed itself to a Socialist Ireland. PIRA's political wing, the Provisional Sinn Féin, described itself as a movement "totally committed to revolution right across the board from top to bottom" (Janke, pp. 98, 103). Former PIRA leader Gerry Adams proudly proclaimed that the Republicans' aim was to establish a Socialist State ("Northern Ireland: It is Clearly a War Situation", *Time*, 19 Nov. 1979; cf. "Belfast Militant Is Elected Head Of Sinn Fein", *New York Times*, 13 Nov. 1983).

It must be noted that the words "top to bottom" expose the essential characteristic of *all* Socialist movements as undemocratic programmes imposed from above on the unsuspecting masses. The Irish, Basque and Kurdish cases are just some of the many

examples of national independence movements being cynically hijacked and converted into instruments of international Socialism whose ultimate aim is to abolish the nation-state. This, of course, is not unconnected with the fact that the Right has all but given up on national interests and has surrendered the initiative to the Left. The predictable result is that instead of having sovereign nations, mankind is inexorably moving towards a Socialist world state.

Socialism and dictatorship

By most accounts, Marx was an overbearing and authoritarian character who did not tolerate opposition or dissent in any form. According to police reports, his dominant characteristic was a boundless ambition and desire for domination (Lovell, p. 25). Michael Bakunin, Marx's colleague and rival in the International, described him as a "fanatical authoritarian" who "will not stop at the basest intrigue if, in his opinion, it will serve to increase his position, his influence and his power" (Berlin, p. 80). Even Marx's employer, Gustav von Mevissen, referred to him as "domineering" (Wheen, p. 38). His strategy was simple: his behaviour meant that his prospective collaborators either turned away in disgust or allowed themselves to succumb to his bullying. As there were always some who would choose the latter, this ensured him a small but loyal following.

Marx's dictatorial ambitions were matched only by his violent ideology based on "class struggle", "revolution" and, in particular, the "dictatorship of the proletariat". He interpreted Capitalism as the "dictatorship" of the middle class (which he derogatorily called "bourgeoisie") over the working class (which he called "proletariat"). His aim was to reverse the roles of the two classes through armed revolution and establish a dictatorship of the working class over all other classes. Indeed, Marx claimed that the "dictatorship of the proletariat" was the inevitable result of class struggle and revolution (Letter to J. Weydemeyer, 5 March 1852, *MECW*, vol. 39, pp. 62, 65). Allegedly, this dictatorship would lead to a new era of Communism – a utopian "classless society" based on common ownership.

Marxist apologists falsely claim that Marx never endorsed dictatorship by any individual and that he did not promote

organizations “in which his will would be primary” (Lovell, pp. 25-6). Marx may not have *overtly* endorsed dictatorship by any individual, but he was certainly involved in the creation of the Communist Correspondence Committee, the Communist League, the Brussels German Workers’ Association, the Brussels Democratic Association and the London-based International, all of which aimed to place themselves at the head of the revolutionary movement and in all of which he strove to acquire a leading position *for himself*. It is evident from Marx’s own statements that he judged the merit of all Socialist organizations solely by the degree to which he could control them (Berlin, p. 193). As evident from the *Communist Manifesto* itself, Marx intended the Communist Party (of which he was a leading figure) to take the lead in a revolution (cf. Priestland, p. 40). Clearly, a successful revolution carried out by any of these organizations would have resulted in a dictatorship run by such an organization, e.g., the International, over whose General Council Marx admittedly had (in his own words) “*decisive intellectual influence*” (Lovell, p. 29). In fact, Marx did not merely “influence” the International but, as its general secretary, was its official leader. This would have placed Marx in a position very close to that of a dictator.

Engels himself was no less dictatorially-minded (Berlin, p. 193). While Marx preferred to scheme from behind the scenes, at the most financing the purchase of arms for Socialist revolutionaries in Brussels or calling for “class war against the bourgeoisie” in Vienna (Rapport, pp. 230-1), Engels – who went by the sobriquet “the General” – took active part in armed insurrection with the clear intention of converting Germany’s Democratic-Constitutional revolution into a Socialist-Republican coup and imposing his own minority (or *personal*) agenda (Rapport, p. 342). There can be little doubt that Marx and Engels’ compulsive rebelliousness against established authority coupled with the drive to impose their own authority on the world were rooted in their hatred of their fathers as well as their desire to eliminate and replace them, which they consciously or subconsciously projected on others. In Marx’s case, this was considerably aggravated by violent moods and mental imbalance (Shuster, 2008; cf. Bolton, 2013).

The editor and columnist Stuart Jeffries of Britain's left-wing *Guardian* believes that there is no direct link between the *Communist Manifesto* and the gulags (Jeffries, 2012). It may be the case that neither Marx nor Engels can be held *legally* responsible for the crimes of later Socialist regimes, given that they died long before those regimes were established. But their advocacy of revolution and repression of opposition to it makes them intellectually and, above all, *morally* responsible. Their teachings certainly were a causal factor in the actions of their disciples (Lovell, pp. 15, 192). Like all political demagogues, Marx advocated different policies at different times, sometimes preaching an evolutionary Socialism, based on the theory that Capitalism would evolve into Socialism over time and sometimes a revolutionary Socialism, based on conspiracy and terrorism (Bernstein, p. 152; Kolakowski, p. 437). This made it inevitable that some among his disciples (the Social Democrats) would embrace one policy and others (the Marxist-Leninists) the other.

As evident from Marx's 1850 Address to the Communist League, he believed in revolution by a small, self-appointed clique who would seize power and hold on to it as the executive committee of the masses in whose name they claimed to act. This doctrine was taken up by Alexander Helfand (alias Parvus) and put into practice by Lenin and Trotsky in 1917 (Berlin, p. 138). The concepts of "class struggle", "revolution" and "dictatorship of the proletariat" popularized by Marx and Engels became central to later Marxist thinking.

Lenin went to great lengths in using Marx and Engels' teachings to extract support for his own theories of dictatorship (Walicki, Lovell). He insisted that Socialist dictatorship was not bound even by its own laws, writing that the secret police (CHEKA, forerunner of the KGB) should instruct the courts on what sentences should be passed (Lovell, pp. 174-5). Trying people in accordance with Party guidelines later became established routine in the Soviet Union (Radzinsky, p. 251) and was faithfully emulated by its Socialist satellites from China to Eastern Europe. This, of course, was based on Marx's dismissive comments on the rule of law as "obsolete verbal rubbish". In Marx's view, the law in Socialist society was not to be above political considerations

(“Critique of the Gotha Programme”, 1875, *MESW*, vol. 3, pp. 13-30; *MIA*).

Lenin taught that Socialist revolutionaries must be “merciless” and “ruthless” (Walicki, p. 271). As he put it, the proletarian dictatorship had to be “cruel, stern, bloody and painful” (*LCW*, vol. 29, p. 355). As the black leather-clad CHEKA (originally “The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage”) was the official instrument of State terror established to crush all opposition (*IET*, p. 72), it requires no great mental effort to grasp what Socialist “dictatorship of the proletariat” meant *in practice*, regardless of what it might have meant in theory.

But it is not the case that Marxist doctrines were merely employed by power-obsessed fanatics like Lenin and Stalin to legitimize their totalitarian practices. As pointed out by R. G. Wesson and others, *authoritarianism is inherent in Marxism* (Lovell, p. 11). Among the reasons why this is so is the central Marxist concept of “classless society” itself. Classlessness presupposes a society in which all citizens have the same occupation and the same income. It implies that all are portioned out an equal share regardless of the intelligence, skills, physical effort or time they put into their work. Not only is such an arrangement morally wrong, leading to the kind of morally bankrupt society as seen in the former Communist Bloc, but it is practically impossible. It can only be attempted (never accomplished) through *coercion*.

Marx himself admits that due to the inherent inequality of individuals (one being stronger or weaker than another, etc.) even a system where each receives an equal quantity of products in return for an equal quantity of labour leads to *inequality*, resulting in a situation in which “one will in fact receive more than another, one will be richer than another, and so on”. In fact, Marx completely dismisses ideas like “equal right” and “fair distribution” as “obsolete verbal rubbish” – just as he dismisses the rule of law. Having dodged the question, he characteristically “settles” the matter by claiming that in some (hypothetical) “higher phase of Communism” the rule will be “from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!” (“Critique of the Gotha Programme”,

Marx's exclamation mark).

Like all other key questions, the issue as to who will decide what each person's ability and needs are, is conveniently left unanswered by "scientific" Marxism and for very obvious reasons, too: it would be the *Communist Party*, Marx's own organization, who will have control over these and other matters. As the *Communist Manifesto* declares, all capital and means of production were to be concentrated in the hands of the State. As representative and executive power of the State, the Communist Party (Marx and Engels' own clique), would have been the dispensing authority. As is well known, this was the case of Soviet Russia and other Communist regimes in the 20th century.

Yet to admit this much would have amounted to admitting that Socialism is not only a dictatorial but a totalitarian system. Hence Lenin (paraphrasing Marx) dodges the question by claiming that only someone "with the hard-heartedness of a Shylock" would stoop so low as to calculate the exact quantities given or received. Incredibly, he insists that such a "narrow horizon" will be left behind and that there will be "no need" for such calculations as each will "take freely according to his needs". Even more incredibly, Lenin in the same breath says that until the arrival of the "higher phase" of Communism, the Socialist State will demand the strictest control of the quantities of labour and consumption. In a fit of Orwellian doublethink or *schizophrenia* by now typical of Marxist thinkers, what had been dismissed only a few sentences before as "the hard-heartedness of a Shylock" was now admitted to be official policy of the Socialist State. He concludes that asking such questions is a display of "bourgeois stupidity" (*The State and Revolution*, 1917, *LCW*, vol. 25; *MIA*).

If in 1917, the first year of the Revolution, the intrepid enquirer was called a "bourgeois idiot", after 1918 and the creation of the secret police (CHEKA), expressing doubts about the infallible wisdom of the Party meant being branded "bourgeois enemy", "class enemy", "enemy of the people" or "enemy of the Revolution" and being sent to the concentration camps or shot (Applebaum, p. 111). This may have silenced opposition, but it changed nothing about the absurdity of Marxist teachings. Equally absurd was Marx's concept of "marketless society" which, again,

can only be attempted by force. As the Soviets themselves came to realize, no advanced society can exist without exchange of goods. The notion of producing goods and then freely distributing them or letting everybody help themselves “according to their needs” is a fantasy bordering on the pathological that could only have sprung from the overexerted minds of amateur philosophers like Marx and third-rate lawyers like Lenin.

The same applies to Marx’s doctrine of “proletarian dictatorship”. It is obvious that a whole class cannot be involved in government. Governing would have to be entrusted to a select few and this would result in the rule of a handful over the majority. If it is claimed that such a system would nevertheless be democratic because it serves the interests of the majority, the answer is that the majority at the time of Marx consisted in fact of farmers, artisans, traders, etc., *not* “proletarians”, i.e., urban (industrial) workers. This was especially true of Russia where Marx wanted to export his system in his last living years. Lenin himself admitted that Communist Russia in 1920 was not a workers’ state but a workers’ and peasants’ state “with a bureaucratic twist to it” (“The Trade Unions, The Present Situation and Trotsky’s Mistakes”, 30 Dec. 1920, *LCW*, vol. 32, p. 24). In fact, Russia never became a “workers’ state” even after eight decades of Socialism. The same is true of China which remains a technocratic dictatorship over the proletariat where the farming majority is brutally suppressed. Even if we allow for a society where the majority actually are urban workers, the claim that the governing elite represents the workers’ interests cannot be tested in a system which admits of no other representatives. Moreover, those chosen to govern would cease to be workers by virtue of their new, non-proletarian occupation, and would become a new class of governors. Far from being classless, such a system would create a new class as in fact it did in Russia and other Communist states. Again, Lenin’s standard reply to those who questioned Socialist dictatorship was to brand them as “fools”, “idiots” and “politically ignorant” persons who were not to be allowed anywhere near a meeting (“Achievements and Difficulties of the Soviet Government”, March-April 1919, *LCW*, vol. 29, pp. 71-2). The fact is that, like other Marxist absurdities such as “classless”, “marketless”, “stateless” society, the “dictatorship of

the proletariat” is a practical impossibility which can only be attempted through coercion by a fanatical and self-serving clique who knows itself to be in the minority (and in the wrong) and has no other means of imposing its agenda but lies and brute force. It demonstrates that Marxism is as authoritarian and dictatorial as its inventor and it exposes Socialism’s *true aim*, namely to create a new governing class and take over political power on behalf of a self-serving elite. Indeed, middle-class Marxists from Marx to Lenin insisted on a “proletarian dictatorship” (a) because unlike farmers who had no interest in state-ownership of land (and whom Marx therefore dismissed as “a sack of potatoes”), industrial workers had nothing to lose and (b) because these Marxists knew that, ultimately, they themselves would be in charge, not the workers. Like their successors, Marx and Engels had no intention to place themselves under anyone’s authority, even less to join the ranks of the working classes. Far from being a working man, Marx himself employed a private secretary and a female servant.

Professor Walicki concedes that Marx “was possibly the most extreme utopian” because he advocated common ownership, abolition of market exchange, etc., without supporting his views by “*any scientific arguments whatsoever*” (Walicki, p. 151). That Marx was a utopian fantasist ought to be beyond dispute. After all, he had started his career as a utopian. In 1845, he wrote that in Communism “nobody has one exclusive sphere of activity” so that it would be possible for everybody “to do one thing today and another tomorrow, to hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, rear cattle in the evening, criticize after dinner ...” (*The German Ideology*, 1845, *MECW*, vol. 5, p. 47; *MIA*). Equally beyond dispute must be that a system which is unsupported by scientific argument is not a scientific system. But Marx was not only a utopian, but one who falsely claimed to be a “scientist”. It is clear that Marx, who held a degree in philosophy, was perfectly capable of rational and logical reasoning. Therefore, he must have been aware of the fact that his theories did not hold water and could *not* be supported by scientific (or even philosophical and logical) arguments. This is why, despite falsely describing his opinion-based system as “scientific”, he never explained key concepts like “dictatorship of the proletariat”, choosing instead relentless and

savage critique of others (including Socialist rivals) as a device for covering up his own fallacies or lies. A typical Marxian tactic was to read during the day and impose his half-digested (and sometimes plain false) knowledge on his interlocutors – often during night-long drinking bouts. An excellent exposé of Marx as a clever, power-obsessed charlatan is provided by Gustav Techow, a Prussian officer who, as a Republican and chief of the general staff of the Palatinate Revolutionary Army, was a potential ally of Marx's Communists (Wheen, p. 240).

Marx's fraudulent behaviour is obvious from other evidence showing, for example, that he plagiarized his *Communist Manifesto* from a work titled *Principles of Socialism: Manifesto of Democracy in the Nineteenth Century*, written five years earlier by French Utopian Socialist Victor Considérant (Sutton, 1995, pp. 38-40). This was no isolated incident. Passing off material lifted from others as his own work was a characteristic Marxian habit (Davies, p. 837). Even his newspaper articles were in large part written by Engels. On balance, the inescapable conclusion is that Marx was a *fraud*. And if Marx was a fraud Marxism, too, was a fraudulent project. Indeed, given its far-reaching social, economic and political implications, Marxism may be regarded as the intellectual fraud of the 19th century, if not of history. Marxism is a fraudulent project not only because it claims to be “scientific” when patently it is not, but also because its predictions about a “better” society under Marxist rule have been refuted by events. The Marxist prediction that Socialist revolution will lead to an ideal Communist society has turned out to be a *false prophecy*. Faced with its own internal inconsistencies and contradictions as well as hard facts, Marxism has become like a faith-based messianic religion – with Marx and his successors as central figures – that promises salvation on earth (Bauer, 1976, p. 176; Davies, p. 837; Schumpeter, p. 5). But while the ideal society promised by messianic religion (e.g., a peaceful and happy society governed by righteousness like the kingdom of God in Christian tradition) may conceivably become reality, especially in the hereafter, the utopian society promised by Marxism is positively a society that never comes.

As Francis Wheen (p. 307) has shown, the best way to expose the *real* Marx is by quoting his *Capital*, that Bible of “scientific”

Socialism which tells a lot about Marx's views on Capitalism but scarcely anything on what he meant by Socialism's promised land of "stateless", "classless", "marketless", "moneyless" society. For example, Marx wrote on the "relative form of value": "... As a use-value, the linen is something palpably different from the coat; as value, it is identical with the coat, and therefore looks like the coat. Thus the linen acquires a value-form different from its natural form. Its existence as a value is manifested in its equality with the coat, just as the sheep-like nature of the Christian is shown in his resemblance to the Lamb of God ..." (*Capital*, vol. 1, pp. 142-3; *MIA*).

Apologists for Marx have claimed that he was being humorous. That may be so. But (quite apart from the fact that this was supposed to be a serious, "scientific" work) as Marx himself was forced to acknowledge, his *Capital* was received with silence. There was a very good reason for this. That Capitalism was not perfect was common knowledge (no man-made system is). What is remarkable – and devastatingly revealing – is that Marx's three-volume magnum opus, which had taken half a lifetime to compose, was silent on what was to *replace* the Capitalist system it criticized.

More importantly, Socialists of all shades at first defended Marx, only to be forced by the hard facts to acknowledge his astounding fallacies. One of the smarter and more colourful figures among them, Bernard Shaw, published a series of brilliant articles and letters in which he exposed Marx's fallacies of "surplus value" and "class war". Shaw concluded that people understood their own affairs much better than Marx did, and the simple division of society into two classes had "as little relation to actual social facts as Marx's value theory had to actual market prices" (G. B. S., "The Class War", *Clarion*, 30 Sept. 1904, quoted in Henderson, p. 167).

Indeed, Marx may have been a knowledgeable man, but he was not a scientist. Nor, as noted by Walicki, did he bother to support his theories with scientific arguments or evidence. For example, he failed to produce evidence to support his central claim that history was in fact the history of struggles among classes and not struggles among *individuals*. His method was not that of the scientist but that of the political agitator who uses a mixture of fact and fiction to

gain the support of an ignorant and gullible public. His theory of class struggle only served to set one class against another as a device for individuals like Marx to acquire power for themselves (Techow in Wheen, p. 240). *See also* note 2, p. 50.

Unmoved, fellow fraudsters and diehard fanatics like Lenin and Stalin, who were in the pay of international financiers (Sutton, 1974), perpetuated Marx's great deception regardless. Lenin's own theorizing on Marxist lines and constant shifting from one meaning of terms like "state", "dictatorship" and "democracy" to others clearly expose his intention to deceive (Lovell, p. 170). Objectors were labelled "bourgeois enemies", a blanket word equivalent to modern "Nazi", deployed to silence opposition whenever the authorities ran out of arguments and were close to being exposed – tragically, a daily occurrence.

Communist regimes, of course, were *Marxist* dictatorships where "bourgeois" dissenters were routinely sent to the torture chamber, the concentration camp or the execution cell. The situation was slightly different in the West where opposition was more difficult to suppress. At first, as Shaw had discovered, nobody in the Socialist movement knew anything about economics (Henderson, p. 159), which explains why Marx invariably took refuge in economic theories which he used as his weapon of choice to bully his opponents into submission. But this soon changed after Shaw's critical articles and letters. Leading German Socialist Eduard Bernstein, a former Rothschild banker, who had established close links to Shaw and other Fabian leaders during his exile in London, published *The Preconditions of Socialism*, a critique of Marxian theories, in 1899. By 1919, another leading Marxist theorist, Karl Kautsky, came to admit that class dictatorship was pure nonsense and led to state terror as it did in Russia under Lenin (*Terrorism and Communism*). Unsurprisingly, Western European Socialists were forced to dismiss Marx's doctrine of class struggle, violent revolution and proletarian dictatorship. Unfortunately, they did not reject Marxism or Socialism. Following Engels, Bernstein and Shaw, they took the path of "slow propaganda work and parliamentary activity" to achieve their nefarious goal. There were, of course, exceptions: Karl Liebknecht, the son of Marx's co-conspirator and intimate friend Wilhelm Liebknecht, did attempt a

coup during the 1919 Spartacist Uprising in Berlin. But even for those who swapped the Marxian hare of revolution for the Fabian tortoise of evolution, the objective remained the same: the conversion of the world to Socialism.

In the Social Democratic traditions of Western Europe, Socialism has been adept at establishing and maintaining an iron grip on society by more subtle and less bloody, yet equally efficient and ultimately dictatorial, means. Sweden's Social Democratic Party ruled without interruption from the 1930s to the 70s. Similarly, Norway's Labour Party has been in power for most of the post-war period. While some may wish to see this as the result of genuine democratic procedures, it hardly could have been achieved without constant and systematic propaganda, media control, manipulation of public opinion and other tactics routinely deployed by anti-democratic forces (some of these tactics are described in Ch. 2, *The Fabian Conspiracy*).

History shows a clear tendency for Socialism to eliminate opposition and move towards one-party rule and dictatorship. A system which indoctrinates people from an early age to blindly obey it and to think, speak and act in ways that are convenient to itself is no less of a dictatorship than one which relies exclusively on armed forces and secret police to suppress opposition (O'Meara, p. 108). Controlling information and suppressing the truth about the origins and nature of Socialism, the fraudulent character of its founders and its connections with international finance (see below) are unmistakable marks of dictatorship. Nor is it clear how importing millions of foreign workers and driving wages down and living costs up can be in the interests of local workers whom Socialism allegedly represents.

As in the case of Britain's Fabian Socialist Labour Party who looked up to Communist Russia as a social and economic model well into the 1960s, i.e., for over forty years (Callaghan, pp. 198-200), the anti-democratic agenda of Western European Social Democracy is exposed by its covert or overt support for bloody dictatorships like those of Soviet Russia and Maoist China. A typical example was the Norwegian Trygve Lie, a close associate of Lenin's Communist International (Comintern), who became Secretary-General of the UN with Soviet support (Griffin, pp. 110

ff.). Moreover, as in Leninist Russia, dissenters in Socialist-dominated “liberal democratic” society are routinely labelled “stupid”, “ignorant”, “backward” or “reactionary”, excluded from democratic processes and targeted by violent “anti-fascist”, “anti-racist”, “anti-Capitalist” groups and other far-left proxies of the establishment. *In the final analysis, Socialism does not create a free society but one that is totally controlled by the State which is in turn controlled by a small clique representing vested international interests.*

Socialism and genocide

As already noted, the other key feature of Marxism was the belief in class struggle. In the *Communist Manifesto* (1848), Marx wrote that “the history of all societies is the history of class struggles”. Marx claimed that revolution involved two mutually exclusive social classes, the class of “emancipation” and the class of “subjugation”. While the class of “emancipation”, i.e., the Socialist revolutionary class (a minority) was projected as representing the whole of society, the other class was proscribed as “the embodiment of the general social obstacles and impediments” within society (“Criticism of the Hegelian Philosophy of Right”, Introduction, 1844). The revolutionary class was to be “emancipated” and the reactionary class the “obstacle” to be eliminated. This implicitly defined revolution as the liberation of society from one class, providing the basis for the Marxist belief in the extermination of a whole class as a precondition of successful revolution. In addition, early Socialists beginning with Marx and Engels were social Darwinists who believed that the existing human race had to be replaced by a “superior”, Socialist type of man. In his *Class Struggles in France* (1850), Marx compared his generation to the Biblical Jews led by Moses through the wilderness, claiming that it had to perish in order to give way to those who were fit for a new Socialist world order (p. 114). As according to the Bible large numbers were killed during the Exodus, the genocidal implications are quite clear.

Likewise, in 1849, Engels in the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* (NRZ) wrote that all reactionary (i.e., non-Socialist) peoples were destined to perish in the next revolutionary world war, presumably

at the hands of Socialist revolutionaries like himself (“The Magyar Struggle”, 13 Jan. 1849, *MECW*, vol. 8, p. 227; *MIA*).

Under Lenin and his Russian Communist Party, totalitarianism founded on state terror and genocide as state policy became two of the 20th century’s defining ideas (Will, 1996). Lenin based his theory of mass extermination on Marx and Engels’ twin concepts of dictatorship of the proletariat and class struggle. He proclaimed revolutionary violence to be the “fundamental feature” of proletarian dictatorship. He further defined revolutionary violence as violence “of one class against another” and added that the object of revolutionary violence of the working class (“proletariat”) against the middle class (“bourgeoisie”) was the latter’s destruction (*The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*, 1918).

Already at the beginning of the Red Terror campaign, Lenin’s regime called for mass extermination and genocide. In 1918, Grigory Zinoviev, member of the Central Committee and leading ideologue of the Communist Party said: “To dispose of our enemies, we will have to create our own socialist terror. For this we will have to train 90 million of the 100 million Russians and have them all on our side. We have nothing to say to the other 10 million; we’ll have to get rid of them” (*Severnaya Kommuna*, no. 109, 19 Sept. 1918, p. 2; cf. Leggett, p. 114 and Courtois, pp. 75-6). In the same year, Russia’s Socialist leadership published the following statement in its paper *Krasnaya Gazeta*: “We will make our hearts cruel, hard and immovable, so that no mercy will enter them, and so that they will not quiver at the sight of a sea of enemy blood. We will let loose the floodgates of that sea ... let there be floods of the blood of the bourgeois, more blood, as much as possible” (cf. Leggett, p. 108). In November 1918, CHEKA chief Martin Latsis gave instructions to his henchmen to exterminate the “bourgeoisie” as a class (Courtois, p. 8). Lenin’s deputy Trotsky himself in his *Terrorism and Communism* (1920) wrote: “The historical tenacity of the bourgeoisie is colossal ... We are forced to tear off this class and chop it away. The Red Terror is a weapon used against a class that, despite being doomed to destruction, does not want to perish.” It becomes evident from these statements that the Soviet leadership advocated the physical extermination of Russia’s entire middle class, amounting to about ten million people.

While it is impossible (due to lack of adequate data) to know the exact extent to which the extermination of the middle class was carried out under Lenin and Trotsky, it is beyond dispute that large-scale extermination was begun under them and successfully implemented under Stalin, who came to power following Lenin's demise in 1924. Indeed, one of the defining features of Stalin's rule – known as “the Great Terror” – was the systematic killing of millions of people (many of them farmers who, as pointed out by Stalin, “did not even want to hear about Socialism”) through executions, imprisonment, slave-labour, beatings, torture, malnutrition and starvation (Conquest, 1991).

While the Tsarist government had executed 3,932 persons for political crimes in nearly a century (between 1825 and 1910), Stalin's Socialist regime executed 681,692 persons for “anti-Soviet activities” in 1937-38 (one year) alone (Pipes, 2001, p. 66).

Censuses show that the population of the Soviet Union decreased by 9 to 10 million persons in just seven years (between 1932 and 1939) (Nove, p. 180; Pipes 2001, p. 67). The total number of victims of Russia's Socialist regime has been estimated at between 20 million (Conquest, 1991) and 62 million (Rummel, 1990 www.hawaii.edu). In China, in 1950 (soon after seizing power) Mao Zedong launched his own campaign of mass killings by ordering “massive arrests, massive killings”. In 1955 he devised a Five-Year Plan for mass arrests and killings (Chang & Halliday, pp. 337, 411). In 1956, Mao sought to surpass the extermination policies of Europe's Socialist regimes, declaring that the basic problem with some Eastern European countries was that they did not eliminate all those counter-revolutionaries (Chang & Halliday, p. 434). Not surprisingly, the total number of victims of China's Socialist regime under Mao has been estimated to be over 70 million (Chang & Halliday, 2005; Rummel, 2005).

Meanwhile, Western Europe (including Britain) was being taken over by a “non-violent”, gradualist form of Socialism that was to prove as deadly as its Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist-Maoist cousins. Among its first victims were between five and six million Germans who perished as a result of deportation, mistreatment and starvation at the hands of Allied authorities between 1944 and 1950 (de Zayas, p. 111; Bacque, pp. 119, 204; Dietrich, pp. 107-8, 140-

1). The chief architect of the plan resulting in this deliberate genocide was US Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., a supporter of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID), the London Fabians' "provincial society" (Martin, p. 237). But the American's eager collaborators included Communist Russians and Fabian Socialist Britons.

As shown in the following chapters, the Morgenthau Plan for Germany is being followed up by the ethnic cleansing (or what some have called "bloodless genocide") of Europe's indigenous population by stealth and under the cover of a spurious ideology of "racial diversity", through state-imposed, gradual mass immigration from non-European countries. Thanks to Europe's political elites, there has been unprecedented immigration from the Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh) into Britain; from North Africa into France; from Turkey and other parts of the Middle East into Germany, etc. Needless to say, over time this can only result in the complete replacement of Europe's indigenous population with non-Europeans. Thus, while earlier generations perished in the name of racial purity, entire nations must now disappear for the sake of "racial diversity".

Socialism and international finance

It must be noted at this point that Socialism could not have achieved the position of global dominance it has enjoyed for decades without some form of collaboration on the part of Capitalist forces. Indeed, contrary to the popular perception that Socialism and Capitalism do not mix, Socialists and Capitalists have collaborated in many different ways, especially at *top level* (Sutton, 1995, p. 33).

The origins of Marxism itself can be traced to a group of Liberal industrialists and bankers, i.e., Capitalists, based in Cologne. Situated in industrialized Rhineland which was part of the North German Kingdom of Prussia, Cologne had earlier been under French Republican occupation and had become a Liberal stronghold. In 1841, this group, which included the textile magnate (later industrialist and banker) Gustav von Mevissen and the banker Ludolf Camphausen, set up the "Liberal" paper *Rheinische Zeitung* (NDB, vol. 17, pp. 277-8). All the key figures involved in

the emergence of Marxism, Moses Hess, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, were closely connected with the *Rheinische Zeitung* and the Liberal Capitalist financial interests behind it. Hess, a wealthy publicist, seems to have been an early Communist ringleader who arranged the financing of the *Rheinische Zeitung* and converted Engels to Communism (Berlin, p. 55; Hunt, p. 77). In his turn, Engels himself who, like von Mevissen, had links to British business interests, was a textile magnate and member of the Manchester Royal Exchange (Hunt, p. 1; see also Ch. 2, The Fabian Conspiracy). Engels also became Marx's lifelong collaborator and financial backer. It was in the same circles that Marx became acquainted with Communism.

Why would Liberal Capitalists support anti-Capitalist Socialism? The short answer is that, as a minority, Liberals needed allies against the established order. The longer answer is that Liberals had a number of goals in common with the Socialists. Liberalism had its roots in 1600s' England and 1700s' France where it had started as a left-wing movement aiming to restrict the powers of the Conservative monarchy, aristocracy and clergy and obtain greater economic freedom for the emerging Capitalist middle class. By the 1830s, while some German Liberals (Constitutionalists) would have been content with a constitutional monarchy, others wanted to eliminate the Conservative monarchy and aristocracy altogether and *substitute themselves as the ruling class*.

The deceiving character of Liberal Capitalism is evident from the fact that it was Capitalism itself, not the monarchy, who was responsible for many social and economic ills such as poverty and unemployment among considerable sections of society. Industrial Capitalism, in particular, was responsible for the introduction of mechanized production (e.g., in the textile industry) and the resulting loss of livelihood to many workers. Capitalism was the creation of merchants and later, bankers and industrialists, not of the monarchy. While officially the monarchy held the political and military power, the Capitalist classes (the bankers and the industrialists) controlled the economy. Politics was dominated by Capitalist economics, not by Monarchism. The monarchy itself, originally based on agriculture and trade, had become heavily

dependent on Capitalist bankers.

This situation was correctly understood by the majority of people. For example, impoverished German weavers in 1844 stormed the local cotton mills – in protest against Capitalist industrialization – not the royal palace in Berlin (Hunt, p. 125). Marx himself in the *Communist Manifesto*, *Capital* and elsewhere clearly linked the development of industry and commerce, i.e., *Capitalism*, with the deteriorating situation of the working class (see also “Inaugural Address and Provisional Rules of the International Working Men’s Association”, 21-27 Oct. 1864).

Clearly, blaming social and economic problems on the monarchy amounted to shooting at the wrong target. True, it may be argued that the monarchy had failed in its fundamental duty to protect the land and its people against harmful developments and allowed itself to be overwhelmed by events. But, if so, its crime was one of omission not of commission, the active agents – and principal culprits – being the predatory Capitalist bankers and industrialists. Yet it was precisely these elements who cynically aimed to use the monarchy as a scapegoat for the problems created by *Capitalism* in order to grab even more power for themselves. Marx and Engels, of course, fully agreed: they claimed that Capitalism was a “progression” from “Feudalism” and an essential step towards Socialism (Kolakowski, p. 250). Thus the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of Liberal Capitalist rule coincided with the aims of the Radical Democrats and their Social Democratic bedfellows.

What is conveniently overlooked by “democracy-loving” apologists for Socialism is that Marx and Engels in their *Manifesto* state that the farmers, artisans and lower middle classes (i.e., the majority) were “conservative”, “reactionary” and seeking to “turn back the wheel of history”. Industrial workers themselves, Socialism’s supposed “revolutionary” class, were “smashing machinery”, “setting factories ablaze” and “seeking to *restore the vanished status of the workman of the Middle Ages*” (*Communist Manifesto*, *MECW*, vol. 6, p. 492). If the oppressed classes wanted to return to a medieval, pre-Capitalist and pre-industrial form of society, then whose interests was a Socialist revolution serving, if not those of the Liberal Capitalist industrialists and bankers who

wanted to expand and monopolize industry and finance for their own purpose? In addition, the upper reaches of Liberal Capitalism aimed to go beyond their domination of the national economy and gain control over *all* of the world's economies and political systems through control over the world's finances. This coincided with the Socialist aim of abolishing national frontiers, creating an international society and establishing a World State. In fact, this aim had its origins in the same Liberal Capitalist circles who were now collaborating with the Socialists against the monarchy. This explains why "Liberal" international financiers have frequently supported totalitarian regimes (not only Socialist ones) in many parts of the world, as shown by Quigley (1966), Sutton (1974) and others.

On their part, the Socialist minority, too, needed the Liberals as allies. Socialists like Marx and Engels aimed to bring about a Liberal-Democratic revolution as a *preliminary step* towards Socialism (Hunt, pp. 161-2). The March Revolution of 1848 forced the Prussian King Frederick William IV to form a new government headed by the Liberal banker Camphausen, who became the first commoner to hold that post. Camphausen's government saw itself as an instrument for implementing the transition from absolute to constitutional monarchy (*NDB*, vol. 3, p. 114). With the Conservative monarchy on the retreat and the Liberal Capitalists on the ascendance, all the Socialists now had to do was to keep pushing the movement to the left until Socialism prevailed.

In a clear illustration of their mode of operation, in June 1848, Marx and Engels who had set up a wide network of Communist League cells, resumed the publication of their paper (which had been closed down by the authorities in 1843). Called *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* (New Rhenish Newspaper), the *NRZ* was staffed by Communist League members under Marx's leadership. In September that year, Marx and Engels who evidently had expected Camphausen to establish a Liberal dictatorship and "smash up" the existing order, berated him for not having done so ("The Crisis and the Counter-Revolution", *NRZ*, 13 Sept. 1848, *MECW*, vol. 7, p. 431). The Prussian Crown, at the time, was able to suppress such plans. But Marx and Engels carried on regardless with their revolutionary scheming. Their intentions are known

from their secret circular letter to the Communist League of March 1850, in which they describe their position in unambiguous terms: the Socialist revolutionaries were to cooperate with the Liberal Democrats for the purpose of overthrowing the Conservative rulers and *oppose them* “wherever they wished to secure their own position”.

From the very moment of victory over the Conservatives, the Socialists’ efforts were to be directed against their former Liberal Democratic allies. The Communist League was to establish revolutionary governments alongside the new official governments (in various parts of Germany and other countries) and work both “openly and secretly” against the latter. To enable Socialists to oppose the Liberal Democratic government “forcefully and threateningly”, the whole revolutionary working class (in fact, a very small minority) was to be armed with “musket, rifles, cannon and ammunition” (“Address of the Central Committee to the Communist League”, March 1850, *MESW*, vol. 1, pp. 175-85; *MEW*, vol. 7, pp. 244-257).

As pointed out by Kolakowski (p. 437), the Address was Blanquist in spirit, following as it did the conspiratorial line of Auguste Blanqui who joined the Communist League that year and who advocated revolution by a small group who would seize power and establish a dictatorship which would impose a new order. However, the Address was not only Blanquist. As Bernstein notes, it was entirely in line with Marx and Engels’ very own *Communist Manifesto* and other writings which they had published in 1848 (Bernstein, p. 152). It clearly shows that Marx and Engels planned a revolutionary coup by a tiny non-proletarian clique.

Moreover, it exposes a very elaborate, international scheme to stage a revolution within a revolution: in the first phase, a Liberal Democratic Revolution was to eliminate the Conservative Monarchist government and install a Liberal Democratic one; in the second phase, a parallel Socialist Revolution was to remove the Liberal Democrats and bring the Socialists to power. It goes almost without saying that this would have paved the way for Marx and Engels’ own Communist League to install itself as the new Communist government.

What becomes evident is that Marx was quite capable of

*highly deceptive behaviour. This was wholly in line with his character. Marx's fellow journalist Karl Heinzen described him (with full justification) as "a liar and an intriguer" and Bakunin called him "perfidious and sly" (Wheen, pp. 42, 64). Particularly revealing is Marx and Engels' public appeal to NRZ readers not to stage a putsch in Cologne ("To the Workers of Cologne", NRZ, 19 May 1949), while calling for armed insurrection and "decisive terrorist action" in secret circulars like the one of March 1850. On balance, this reinforces our conclusion that Marx and Engels were fraudulent characters acting not on behalf of the people (the majority of whom clearly did not want a Socialist revolution) but on behalf of themselves and other vested interests. It also exposes Socialism as a parasitic system imposed on the masses from the outside – as admitted by Socialist leaders from Bernard Shaw to Lenin (Lenin, *What Is To Be Done?*; Walicki, p. 294) – which is precisely why Marx and his clique never succeeded in winning the support of the majority and why Socialist rule has been imposed by force in many parts of the world.*

The German authorities, of course, were no fools. In May 1849, they closed down Marx and Engels' paper and not long after smashed the Communist League's Cologne section, with some of its members being put on trial and jailed while others scattered far and wide. As a result of this, the League was disbanded in 1852. However, the authorities could not ultimately prevail against the forces of international Socialism and their Liberal Capitalist backers. In the 1860s, Marx and Engels' co-conspirators Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel were able to set up a Socialist party which in the following decades was to play a key role in the gradual conversion of Germany into a Socialist state.

Meanwhile, the League's principal leaders, Marx and Engels, were safe in England where they were out of the reach of the German government and where they continued to pull the strings through a network of Socialist organizations. Of particular interest is that by 1850 this Europe-wide revolutionary conspiracy was orchestrated from London. The Communist League had various centres across Germany, as well as in Switzerland, France and Hungary. But, as stated by Marx and Engels themselves, the London section or "district" was not only the strongest in the

League, but also its main financial backer, *single-handedly bankrolling the whole League* (“Address of the Central Committee to the Communist League”, June 1850, *MEW*, vol. 7, p. 311).

In light of the fact that Marxism had been close to Liberal circles from inception, it cannot be mere coincidence that the Communist League’s strongest section was in London, the world’s capital of Liberalism. Similarly, we find that on the other side of the Atlantic America’s financial centre, New York, became a stronghold of Liberalism and Marxism and, perhaps inevitably, a source of finance for the Communist League’s leadership. Indeed, between 1851 and 1861 Marx was in the pay of the leftist *New York Tribune*, which published Marx’s articles (which were reprinted in other papers around the world). The *Tribune*’s owner and editor were collaborators of Clinton Roosevelt, a radical Democrat member of the Morgan-associated Roosevelt Clan (Sutton, 1995, p. 45). In addition, it was to New York that Marx transferred the headquarters of his International Working Men’s Association (IWMA) in 1872.

England, of course, had its own Socialist-oriented movements such as Chartism and the “Manchester School” from which Marx’s Communism admittedly drew inspiration. But it was Marx’s better-organized and, given Engels’ links to the textile industry, *better-connected* movement that knew how to impose itself and secure a leading role for itself. Following the break-up of the Communist League, Marx used the London-based IWMA, of which he became general secretary, to pursue his subversive schemes. Following the failure of the 1871 Paris Commune, the International lingered on for a few years and was eventually dissolved. However, in 1881, it was decided to reconstitute the organization and the Second International was formed in 1889. Like its predecessor, the Second International was the coordinating body for international Socialism and was linked to characters like Helfand and Lenin who later were involved in the Russian Revolution. It was reconstituted and taken over by the London Fabian Society after the Second World War.

There can be no doubt that Marx’s International also originated the idea leading to the creation of that other subversive outfit, the British Labour Party (Berlin, p. 190). In 1893, Engels became honorary president of the Second International and, in the same

year, Keir Hardie, who had taken part in its founding (as well as in the founding of the Scottish Labour Party), set up the Independent Labour Party (ILP) with himself as chairman and leader.

The creation of the Labour Party may have been instigated by Engels himself who was berating Britain's Socialists for relying on the Liberal Party instead of following the German example and setting up their own Socialist party. At any rate, in 1900, Hardie and other Socialists associated with Engels' Second International founded the Labour Representation Committee (LRC), which was renamed "The Labour Party" in 1906. The aim of the ILP and the Labour Party was the abolition of private property and establishment of state-control over the means of production. Needless to say, this was identical to the aim of Marx and Engels' Communist League as stated in its *Manifesto*. In Russia, this aim was promoted by Lenin's Social Democratic Labour (later Communist) Party and similar "Labour" parties run by middle-class elements were founded in Europe and elsewhere.

The Socialists' close proximity to Liberal Capitalism is illustrated by the fact that in the 1880s, that is, before the founding of a separate Labour Party, they stood in parliamentary elections as Liberals. Similarly, the Fabian Society had been set up for the purpose of implementing Socialism through the Liberal Party, which represented Capitalist interests. But what is particularly significant is the fact that Marx's principal preoccupation in his *Capital* seems to be not the abolition of Capitalism but the establishment of a planned and efficient method of production in which large-scale labour was to be subordinated to a directing authority. (Priestland, p. 38).

Already in the *Communist Manifesto*, Marx had praised Capitalism for creating "massive and colossal productive forces" and for centralizing production by replacing the "patriarchal workshop" with large factories where masses of labourers were organized like soldiers (*MECW*, vol. 6, pp. 488, 491; cf. Priestland, p. 29). State-controlled mass production bears no resemblance whatsoever to Marx's earlier utopian aim of restoring freedom and dignity to workers. On the contrary, it sounds very much like *State Capitalism*, as later practised in repressive societies like Communist Russia and China. Having identified industrialization

and mass production as responsible for the alienation and dehumanization of the workers, the logical solution would have been to restrict or abolish such developments altogether. Instead, what Marx was implicitly advocating was the expansion of industrialization and mass production and their elevation to official policy of the future Socialist State. This was entirely predictable. Marx's Socialist revolution was, after all, the product of a textile manufacturer and a utopian philosopher (or fantasist). Indeed, a true revolution, that is, a revolution desired by the majority, would have been a return to traditional values and methods of production. In other words, a restoration of the rule of righteousness as opposed to the dictatorship of vested interests. This was the original meaning of the word "revolution" (from revolve, turn about, hence *return* to an original state or point of departure, e.g., the revolution of heaven in astronomy) and it was originally applied in this sense to the restoration of the English monarchy in 1660. Even in "revolutionary" France, the majority as late as 1871 favoured a restoration of the monarchy. In contrast, Marx's Socialist project was a false revolution which merely continued, reinforced and *accelerated* the industrial revolution of Liberal Capitalism (the root-cause of it all), complete with the dispossession of rural communities and their transfer *en masse* to the city where they swelled the ranks of the army of industrial workers, as well as those of gullible converts to Socialism. Far from restoring the rule of righteousness, this false revolution pushed mankind further and further away from the land, from tradition and from themselves into the arms of unprincipled dictators leading them into slavery even while promising "liberty".

Unsurprisingly, we find that Marx's Liberal Capitalist obsession with military-style, large-scale, state-controlled labour was shared by his successors Lenin, Stalin and Mao. Lenin, who just a few months earlier had declared that only those "with the hard-heartedness of a Shylock" would calculate the quantities of labour and products given or received, began in 1918 to impose the strictest accounting and control of production and distribution, imposing very tight labour discipline or, in his own words, "iron rule". Lenin, who in 1917 had claimed that in Socialism labour would be so productive that each worker will "voluntarily work

according to his abilities” (*State and Revolution*), now declared that only “everyday labour discipline” could lead to a Socialist system. He now called for “iron discipline while at work, with *unquestioning obedience* (Lenin’s emphasis) to the will of the Soviet leader” (i.e., himself) stressing the need for the “steady advance of the iron battalions of the proletariat” (“The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government”, Mar. – Apr. 1918, *LCW*, vol. 27, pp. 235-77).

Already in September 1917, Lenin had declared that State Capitalism was “*a step towards socialism*”. In April 1918, he reiterated his claim, announcing that “*state capitalism is something centralised, calculated, controlled and socialised, and that is exactly what we lack ... if in a small space of time we could achieve state capitalism in Russia, that would be a victory*” (“Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee”, 29 Apr. 1918, *LCW*, vol. 27, pp. 279-313).

Far from restoring freedom and dignity to workers, the entire population was to be transformed into servants of the state and organized into a giant “state syndicate” controlled by Lenin and his clique and run on Capitalist lines. In a telling move unmasking the true face of Socialism, Lenin introduced the Liberal Capitalist methods of mass production designed by Frederick Taylor and Henry Ford to extract the maximum output from the workers for the benefit of large-scale industrialists, which were in vogue at the time in Liberal Capitalist America. Taylor had written that “In the past, Man has been first. In the future the system must be first,” which perfectly fitted the Communists’ own philosophy. Taylor had also influenced Henry Ford, of Ford Motor Company. In addition to being a large-scale Capitalist manufacturer, Ford was a pro-Bolshevik with links to the American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia, a Wall Street outfit whose Progressive vice-president Frederick C. Howe had authored *Confessions of a Monopolist* (1906) in which he proposed methods by which monopolists could control society (Sutton, 1974, pp. 19, 154).

The bitter irony (or farcicality) of all this was that the Soviet regime intended to show its alleged superiority over Capitalism by introducing Capitalist methods. Soviet Russia, of course, was too dysfunctional to even remotely implement either Taylorist or

Fordist methods of production (or, for that matter, anything else apart from State terror and oppression) but it is beyond any doubt that the intention was there and that “Taylorization” and “Fordization” became part of the Soviet vocabulary along with more orthodox Marxist terminology. Another unexpected result of the Communist revolution was that by the early 1920s Capitalist monopolists like Ford could look forward to doing some brisk business with the new Socialist regime (White, pp. 139, 163-4 ff.). While Britain’s Labour Party was demanding government loans to the Soviet Union, the latter was flooded with imported Fordson tractors, followed by Ford cars and trucks mass-produced there under licence. The regime’s fascination with large-scale, Capitalist-style projects funded by Western banks continued well into the 1980s (see p. 199). Thus, Socialism failed to overcome the fatal handicap of dependence on Capitalist technology, Capitalist methods of production and, above all, Capitalist credit, which exposed it as a form of Capitalism. Indeed, the State Capitalism advocated by Lenin and applied today in Communist China is indisputably a form of Capitalism, albeit one where planning and control by a self-interested elite is carried to unparalleled extremes.

The connections between comprehensive state planning and certain business interests have been noted by many authors. Professor P. T. Bauer has observed that comprehensive planning shields business enterprises from competition (Bauer, 1976, p. 92). As there is no evidence that such planning has raised general living standards anywhere, the enduring insistence on such methods can only be explained by a desire to control production and the resulting financial and political power, a desire shared equally by Socialists and Capitalist monopolists. But Bauer also notes that comprehensive planning “can act as a substitute for lost values” (Bauer, 1976, p. 94). This is an interesting point which supports our contention that modern developments like planned mass production of goods – advocated by both Liberal Capitalism and Socialism – are symptoms of the wider pathology caused by the loss of traditional values. It is a medical fact that disorders in a person’s psychological structure or nervous system result in abnormal behaviour which can include compulsive, repetitive actions and an obsession with planning and control. Thus, the

compulsive preoccupation with large-scale industrial production and state planning and control may be regarded as a substitute gratification for the unfulfilled need for traditional moral and spiritual values which were progressively suppressed in modern Western society. Even before the Russian revolution, this was exemplified by Britain's Fabian Socialists, an association of culturally and spiritually uprooted individuals who rejected a society based on traditional values and aimed to replace it with one which was well-organized, efficient and controlled by themselves.

Psychological disorder is often accompanied by a marked desire in the affected person to hide the symptoms. Indeed, in addition to financial and ideological links, another key factor shared by Socialists and monopolistic elements among the upper reaches of Liberal Capitalism was the tactic of pretending that their exclusive objective was the "public good". Both Socialists and their "Liberal Capitalist" backers claimed, and continue to claim, that their aim is to establish social and economic "equality", "justice", "progress", "peace" or whatever happens to be the fad of the day. Monopolistic industrialists and financiers' belief (or delusion) that their activities were in the interests of the "public benefit" goes back to the Carnegie, Astor and Morgan groups of the 1870s (Corey, p. 80) and before. In Britain, these interests and their tactics came to be represented by Liberal elite groups (see John Passmore Edwards' monthly magazine *The Public Good*) and their successors like the Liberal Milner Group and the Socialist Fabian Society. Both camps surrounded themselves with a smokescreen of endowments like the Rhodes Trust and the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations through which they were able to influence or control public figures from academics to politicians, while purporting that it was all for the "public good". While this dissimulation may have been involuntary or unconscious in some Liberals and Socialists (even well-intentioned individuals may at times unwittingly engage in deceptive and harmful behaviour), there can be little doubt that it was conscious and deliberate in others. At any rate, like Lenin, they all aimed to reduce the masses to obedient and efficient servants of the new ruling elites (Crowley, pp. 115, 133).

While Marx and Engels failed to establish Socialism in their lifetime, their conspiracy was carried on by their co-conspirators

and disciples including Liebknecht, Bebel, Bernstein and Kautsky, in Germany; Jules Guesde, in France; H. M. Hyndman, in England; Helfand, Lenin and Trotsky in Russia, etc. Like Marx and Engels, these elements were closely linked to international financial interests with whom they collaborated in the cause of world revolution. Liberal Capitalist financiers were responsible for financing Japan's 1904-05 war against Russia (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 961; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2. p. 396); for spreading revolutionary propaganda in Russia ("Pacifists Pester Till Mayor Calls Them Traitors", *New York Times*, 24 Mar. 1917); for backing the overthrow of the Tsarist government and the seizure of power by Socialist-Revolutionary elements (Sutton, 1974, pp. 40-1, 59); and for helping Russia's Communist regime to survive following the 1917 Revolution (*ibid*, pp. 19 ff.) – hence the establishment in 1918 of the American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia by liberal Wall Street Capitalists. Similarly, the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement of 1921 was engineered by the government of Liberal Capitalist Lloyd George, while diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia were established in 1924 under Fabian Socialist Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Both Lloyd George and MacDonald had close links to the Liberal Capitalist Milner Group (Quigley, 1981, pp. 229, 231).

The same international interests who instigated the Russian Revolution also called for a revolution in Germany. The November Revolution of 1918 resulted in the abolition of the German monarchy and establishment of a Socialist government, while the large industrialists and bankers continued operating unhindered from behind the scenes. International bankers with Milner Group connections, from Montagu Norman of the Bank of England to Thomas Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., were keen on advancing credit to Germany's new Socialist State (Quigley, 1981, p. 235). In Austria, too, with the abolition of the monarchy, the country became a republic in 1919. In the following year, the Liberal-Socialist director of the Austrian National Bank, Michael Hainisch, became President of the Austrian Republic. Thus, Socialism stands exposed as a convenient instrument by which Liberal Capitalist bankers and industrialists removed monarchies from power and imposed themselves as the new (covert or overt) rulers.

It is evident that monopolistic, Liberal Capitalist financial interests were at the apex of this world-revolutionary movement, followed by an extensive network of Liberal and Socialist organizations. Among these, Liberal parties (including Britain's Liberal Party), the Milner Group, the Fabian Society, various Marxist groups and their Anglo-American associates, played key roles. While Liberal Capitalists were providing the financial backing and influenced the economy in ways that were conducive to first Liberal and then Socialist revolution, the other groups were responsible for the preparatory political and social groundwork through permeation, indoctrination, agitation and organization. In some cases, as in 1917 Russia, they carried out armed coups.

In the light of these facts, it becomes clear that the Russo-Japanese War and World War I were just a smokescreen deployed by international financial interests to instigate revolution and impose Socialist regimes that would enable them to implement their agendas. This is confirmed among other things by the International Socialist Congress of Basel, 1912, which even before the start of the war had resolved that Socialists should "with all their powers utilize the economic and political crisis created by the war to arouse the people and thereby to hasten the downfall of capitalist rule" (*Extraordinary International Socialist Congress Basel, November 24-25, 1912*, Berlin, 1912, *HI*, vol. 22, p. 149). This had well-documented historical precedents like the Franco-Prussian War which had been used by subversive elements connected with Marx and Engels' International to instigate the Paris Commune of 1871. The use of wars and other (e.g., financial and economic) crises for the purpose of subverting the existing order and moving closer towards world government has remained a key tactic utilized by these groups to this day. The global financial crisis which began in 2007-08 and the installation of Marxist-inspired left-wing activist Barack Obama as President of the United States is a case in point (see pp. 394 ff.).

The same interests have also enabled Communist-controlled China to become a dominant economic power at the expense of Western countries. In short, this alliance between Liberal Capitalism and its offshoot, Socialism, is the key to the correct understanding of the events that have shaped the modern world.

The real issue has never been “Feudalism”, the “Monarchy” or the fictitious “class antagonism”; it has been and remains *monopolistic Capitalism* and *totalitarian Socialism*. Thanks to the treacherous policies of monopolistic “Liberal Capitalists” who control the world’s finances, Socialism is alive and well and on the march towards world domination and dictatorship.

The feigned “death” of Marxism and its miraculous “resurrection”

The much-publicized abandonment of Socialist ideology and “embrace of Capitalism” following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc in the late 1980s has been little more than a temporary measure by ex-Communist regimes to save themselves and their economies from total collapse. Despite Russia’s Communist Party being outlawed in 1991, the country is run by an administration that has been dragging its feet on restoring the monarchy (which for many Russians would represent a break with the Communist past and return to normalcy) and former Communists with links to the International Left are never far from power; China remains firmly under Communist Party control; and many “ex-Communist” leaders continue to hold positions of power and influence in Eastern Europe’s new democracies which instead of truly abandoning Socialism are reinventing themselves along the lines of Western European “Democratic Socialism” a.k.a. “Social Democracy”.

As proudly trumpeted by Stuart Jeffries, “Marxism is on the rise again”. Indeed, Marxism is enjoying a well-orchestrated comeback: Marx, Lenin and Stalin are once more the heroes of colleges and university campuses; Russian hats with Soviet insignia and T-shirts with “CCCP” (“USSR”) and “Che Guevara” logos are making Bolshevik chic fashionable again on the streets of London; the Fabian Socialist London School of Economics (LSE) advertises itself as the ideal political mentor to young people, etc. According to Wheen, Marx’s *Communist Manifesto* is “still a bestseller” in London book stores (Wheen, p. 124). Jeffries notes with barely contained excitement that sales of *Das Kapital* “have soared ever since 2008” (Jeffries, 2012). Wheen and Jeffries may have overlooked many a bookseller’s leftist propensities or, for that

matter, that British cities like London have been Socialist fiefdoms ever since the days of Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb.

In addition, British cities and, in particular, London, are also *financial centres*. All the key ingredients of Socialism from finance to Marxist ideology and from government/local authorities to universities (to which we may add migrants) are to be found in urban centres. And this is precisely why Socialism in London and other centres of international finance has never really been on the decline. Though Socialists may tell us that they are rebelling against financial institutions like those that are at home in London, Athens and New York (Jeffries, 2012), the fact is that these very institutions are the primary movers behind World Socialism. This is the *true* explanation for Socialism's vampire-like longevity as well as its recent revival.

It ought to be obvious to all objective and critical observers – though, understandably, not to propagandists of the *Guardian* (a paper run by Rothschild associates like Paul Myners and Anthony Salz) and their gullible followers – that the financiers who bankroll World Socialism also bankroll “rebellion” against themselves: Occupy Wall Street, funded by billionaire financier and Rothschild associate George Soros is a classic illustration. The purpose of this tactic is to mislead the opposition and to trick the political system into introducing further banking control and centralization, a key demand of Marx and Engels' *Communist Manifesto*. Thus, while smaller, honest banks are struggling, offending global giants like Rothschild, Lazard, JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup and Goldman Sachs, are growing and their links to each other and to the ruling elites are becoming ever closer and stronger.

Socialists rebelling against banks should be asked to explain the similarity (or identity) of Marxist objectives to that of big bankers relentlessly pushing for concentration of finance in the hands of a few. Above all, they should explain the close collaboration between their leaders and the leaders of international finance, for example: Lord Rothschild, of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, personally funded and served as president of the LSE, an institution set up by Fabian leaders to teach economics *on socialist lines*, to which the Rothschilds have retained close links ever since as have the Rockefellers and other leading bankers; leading Western banks

provided, secretly or overtly, billions of dollars a year to Soviet Russia's Socialist regime; the Rockefeller-dominated International Monetary Fund (IMF) bankrolled Britain's Labour governments in the 1940s and 60s (Martin, pp. 77, 109); in the 1970s, Fabian Socialist and LSE graduate David Rockefeller became a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank (the bank which dominates America's banking system), while LSE graduate and Soros associate Paul Volcker became its president and later chairman of the Federal Reserve itself (Sutton, 1995, p 109); the Socialist Lord John Eatwell, former adviser to Labour leader Neil Kinnock and fellow Socialist Lord Patrick Carter, adviser to Labour's Blair-Brown regime, became senior advisers to the global private equity firm Warburg Pincus; leading Fabian Socialist Lord Mandelson, is not only the architect of Britain's New Labour, but also a close friend of the Rothschilds and other international plutocrats, as well as senior adviser to the global investment bank Lazard Ltd., which has a history of generous support for leading Socialists around the globe, including US President Barack Obama; Mandelson's disciple Tony Blair was a member of the World Economic Forum's (a Rockefeller-dominated organization) Global Leaders of Tomorrow group even before becoming Prime Minister and joined the J.P. Morgan International Council (part of the Rockefellers' JPMorgan Chase) after leaving office; LSE graduate and Rothschild associate George Soros, has been bankrolling globalization and Socialist causes for decades, etc.

The question, in other words, is, why are Socialists rebelling against bankers who are either Socialists or are being advised by Socialists and who, moreover, are bankrolling Socialism? The obvious answer is that either they are hypocrites (which must be true of some of them) or they are allowing themselves to be led by the nose by their own leaders (which is true of most of them).

Socialism and global government

One key element of Socialism that has remained unchanged since Karl Marx is internationalism and the resultant drive for world government. While various degrees of internationalism have been promoted by other systems, it has been a core value of Socialism. Already in his 1848 *Communist Manifesto*, Marx expressed his

belief that solidarity between the workers of all countries was more important than solidarity between the citizens of one country. Marx also recognized that the emergence of global markets had turned Capitalism into a global system. Yet instead of challenging the global economy that supported Capitalism, he advocated the replacement of global Capitalism with global Socialism.

As noted above, Socialist organizations promoting internationalism have been created from the time of Karl Marx. Marx himself had been a leading figure in the International Working Men's Association (the "First International"). As wars tended to disrupt the construction of International Socialism, Socialist efforts in this direction had to be resumed after each major war. Following the Franco-Prussian War, a Second International was formed in Paris in 1889. After WWI, another, Communist International was formed by Lenin (in 1919) and after WWII a Socialist International (a continuation of the Second) was formed by Britain's Fabian Society (in 1951).

At its first Congress at Frankfurt, the Socialist International (SI) declared that "national sovereignty must be transcended" ("Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism", Declaration of the International adopted at its First Congress held in Frankfurt-on-Main on 30 June – 3 July 1951).

At the 2-4 June 1962 Oslo Conference, the International reiterated its position, resolving that "*The ultimate objective of the parties of the Socialist International is nothing less than world government. As a first step towards it, they seek to strengthen the United Nations so that it may become more and more effective ... Membership of the United Nations must be made universal*" ("The World Today: The Socialist Perspective", Declaration of the Socialist International endorsed at the Council Conference held in Oslo on 2-4 June 1962; www.socialistinternational.org). This clearly exposes Socialism's internationalist character and intentions.

As Socialism expanded its reach at national, regional and global level, it was able to advance its internationalist agenda through the creation of the Soviet Union or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the League of Nations (LON), the United Nations (UN), the British Commonwealth and the European Economic Community (EEC). While they could not have been taken without

Capitalist collaboration, the main driving force behind these steps has been Socialism, this being the dominant ideology at the time in the Soviet Union, Europe, China and, through “Liberal Socialism”, in the USA.

At any rate, it is evident that the developments the world has witnessed since the rise of Socialism in the 20th century are nothing but phases in the process of transition from global Capitalism to global Socialism leading to Socialist-dominated global government and dictatorship.

Socialism and the UN

The League of Nations (LON) and its successor, the United Nations (UN), have been the principal schemes through which international Socialism and its “Liberal Capitalist” bedfellows have implemented their plans of world domination.

The United Nations which was created at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of August – October 1944, was a Socialist organization backed by international financial interests such as the Rockefellers. Its main (permanent) founding members were Socialist-dominated Britain, Socialist (Marxist-Leninist) Russia, Liberal Socialist USA (under Democrat and New-Deal author Roosevelt), Socialist France (under Charles de Gaulle’s coalition government of Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats) and National Socialist China (under “Red General” Chiang Kai-shek).

Despite, or perhaps *because* of, its Liberal Capitalist backing, the UN was run by Socialists from inception. The post of UN President was occupied by Socialists beginning with the appointment in 1946 of leading Belgian Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak. The post of Secretary-General was also occupied by Socialists: Trygve Lie, a leading figure in the Norwegian Labour Party (1946-52); Dag Hammarskjold, former Foreign Secretary in Sweden’s Socialist government, outspoken Socialist and supporter of Maoist China (1953-56); U Thant, former functionary in Burma’s Socialist government and openly pro-Soviet and pro-China (1961-71) (Griffin, pp. 110, 114, 117-8), etc.

Other key posts in the UN were also given to Socialists. For example, the post of Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs (assistant to the General-Secretary)

between 1946 and 1992 (almost half a century) was held by Soviet Russians – with the exception of 1954-57 when it was held by Socialist Yugoslavia (Griffin, pp. 85-6).

Given its Liberal Capitalist-Socialist background, it is not surprising to see that the UN promoted Soviet-type state-sponsored industrialization and industrial manufacturing in underdeveloped countries, for example, through initiatives like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), launched in the early 1960s.

Socialism and the EU

The idea of a united Europe originated in Socialist circles with links to Liberal Capitalism. Marx and Engels' co-conspirator Moses Hess advocated a federation of England, France and Germany in the 1840s. At about the same time, the French writer and statesman Victor Hugo campaigned for a "United States of Europe". Its Liberal Capitalist origins are confirmed by Engels himself who described Hugo's project as "bourgeois" (Letter to A. Bebel, 18-28 March 1875, *MECW*, vol. 42, p. 61). Unsurprisingly (given its Liberal Capitalist backers), the Socialist camp represented by Wilhelm Liebknecht (1888), Karl Kautsky (1911), Vladimir Lenin (1914), Arthur Ponsonby (1915), Leon Trotsky (1929) and others, all parroted the Liberal Capitalist slogan by calling for a "United States of Europe". It goes without saying that they all meant a *Socialist* USE.

Among the most vigorous promoters of the idea were the Austrian Socialist Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and France's Socialist Prime Minister Aristide Briand. A leading figure in the French Section of the Second International, Briand became Foreign Minister in 1925 and declared his ambition to establish a "United States of Europe". In 1929, Briand made a speech to the then 27 European members of the League of Nations in which he proposed a federal union. In 1930 he presented to the League a "Memorandum from the French Government on the Organization of a Regime of European federal Union" (*Britannica*, vol. 18, p. 712).

In 1931, Sir Arthur Salter, a former Fabian Society member who later served as head of the economic and financial section of

the League of Nations Secretariat, published a collection of papers entitled *The United States of Europe* in which he explored the building of a federal Europe, declaring that “the United States of Europe must be a political reality” (Booker & North, pp. 16-7).

The structure of the new supranational entity described by Salter was later used by his collaborator Jean Monnet as a model for the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) created through the April 1951 Treaty of Paris (Booker & North, p. 58).

In 1955, Monnet founded the Action Committee for the United States of Europe (Booker and North, p. 70) which became one of the driving forces behind the initiatives leading to the 1957 Treaty of Rome and the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1958, the European Community (EC) in 1967, and finally, the European Union (EU).

Like the UN, the EU was run by Socialists from the time of the first President of the Common Assembly of the ECSC (which later became the European Parliament), Paul-Henri Spaak and has remained dominated by Socialists such as Roy Jenkins, Jacques Delors, Romano Prodi, Javier Solana, Lord Mandelson, Baroness Ashton and many others.

Following the dissolution of the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and its satellites), many former members of East European Communist parties were appointed to key posts in the EU hierarchy. Although former Marxist-Leninist and Maoist regimes have ostensibly abandoned their Socialist ideology, in reality they have done little more than join the rest of the world most of which is Democratic (or Liberal) Socialist for all practical purposes. If anything, the new collaboration between “ex-Socialist” and current Social Democratic or Liberal Socialist regimes has brought the prospect of global government closer than ever before.

Socialism and the destruction of the nation-state

It may be argued that all international economic cooperation tends to lead to global economy and global society ruled by global government. However, classical Capitalist (e.g., British Liberal) internationalism revolves (at least in theory) around cooperation between *sovereign* nation-states within a framework of international law. By contrast, Socialist internationalism entails the

dissolution of the nation. Therefore, internationalism as advocated by Socialism presupposes the abolition of sovereign nation-states and transfer of government to regional and global bodies such as the EU and UN. Here, again, Socialist aims coincide with those of the Liberal (in fact, *illiberal*) Capitalist elite mentioned above.

It is generally accepted that a nation's identity is defined by territorial, ethnic, cultural and religious boundaries. All of these have been deliberately and systematically eroded by the Socialist-Liberal Capitalist alliance:

- The territorial boundaries of Britain and other European nations have been constantly eroded through growing national integration into regional and global systems like the EU and UN.
- Ethnic boundaries have been eroded through State-imposed mass immigration.
- Cultural boundaries have been eroded through the introduction and promotion of foreign cultures or “multiculturalism”.
- Religious boundaries have been eroded through the introduction and promotion of foreign religions or “multireligionism”.

It goes without saying that a nation ceases to exist according as the erosion of its defining boundaries advances. Socialism and its Liberal Capitalist collaborators have been the main driving force behind this process. For example, Lenin wrote: “We do not support ‘national culture’ but international culture ... We are against national culture as one of the slogans of bourgeois nationalism. We are in favour of the international culture of a fully democratic and socialist proletariat” (“Draft platform for the Fourth Congress of Social Democrats of the Latvian area”, May 1913, *MIA*).

In Britain, the Labour Party passed the 1948 British Nationality Act which allowed all inhabitants of the British Empire to enter, live and work in the UK without restriction; multiculturalism was introduced by Labour Home Secretary (later President of the European Commission) Roy Jenkins in 1966 when the Labour Party changed its policy from assimilation of immigrants to state-promoted “cultural diversity” (Joppke, p. 19) and mass immigration deliberately intended to make Britain more

multicultural was secretly promoted by Tony Blair's "New Labour" regime ("Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser", *Daily Telegraph*, 5 May 2011). As we shall have occasion to see, similar policies have been pursued by left-wing interests elsewhere in Europe and America.

Socialism and Islamization

Islamization is the transformation of non-Islamic into Islam-dominated society. While this is not the express aim of Socialism, Socialist collaboration with Islam is undeniable and must be regarded as having to do with Socialism's aim of creating global government which, by definition, must include Islamic nations. More specifically, Socialism regards Christianity as "reactionary" and Islam, as the arch-opponent of Christianity, as "revolutionary". Already in the early days of Lenin's Socialist Revolution, there had been a clear official trend to gain favour with Muslim-dominated Central Asian populations by pandering to the idea that Muslims were victims of Christian "oppression". The regime's collaboration with Islam even went so far as to allow the use of Sharia courts (Crouch, 2006).

Outside the Soviet Union, Socialist groups infiltrated Arab Muslim countries in the first half of the 20th century. Following the 1956 Suez crisis, the Soviet Union established close links with pro-Socialist Arab regimes, particularly those of Egypt and Syria, and in the early 1960s began to support the Palestinian cause and supply the PLO and other Palestinian terrorist organizations with weapons. In the Arab-Israeli War of 1973, the Soviet Union sided with the Arabs, supplying them with military equipment.

However, Western Europe's own Socialists went even further, with British Fabian Socialists like Denis Healey taking a leading role. Having inspired the nationalization of Western-controlled oil industries in Muslim countries, resulting in higher oil prices and increased income and power for oil-producing Islamic regimes, they proceeded to open Europe up to Islamic influence. In November 1973, the Socialist-dominated European Economic Community (EEC) issued a declaration initiating a Euro-Arab Dialogue (EAD) with the objective of strengthening the ties between European countries and the Arab world. In July 1974, an

official meeting at ministerial level between Europeans and Arabs was convened to discuss the organization of the EAD and the European Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation was founded to improve political, economic and *cultural* cooperation between Europe and the Arab world (Ye'or, pp. 52, 54). A key role in these discussions was played by French President Georges Pompidou and German Chancellor and Socialist leader Willy Brandt. Brandt later became President of the Socialist International (the successor to Marx's own International).

Since its accession to the EEC in 1986, Spain – a nation formerly occupied by Muslim Arabs – has become a key player in the Euro-Arab project. In 1995, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) was created on the initiative of Spain's Socialist Government represented by Foreign Minister Javier Solana (Barcelona Conference 1995 *eeas.europa.eu*).

Other initiatives instigated by Solana, Spain's Socialist President Jose Luis Zapatero and their collaborators have led to the creation of the Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures (ALF), the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA) and, above all, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), which aims to incorporate all North African and Middle Eastern countries into Europe by 2030 (Lannon & Martin, pp. 15-16, 21; Bicchi et al., 2011).

References and notes:

- Applebaum, Anne, *Gulag: A History of the Soviet Camps*, London, 2004.
- Assmann, Jan, *Aegyptische Hymnen und Gebete*, Zurich, 1975, no. 20, II, 31-37, quoted in Assmann, J., *The Mind of Egypt: History and Meaning in the Time of the Pharaohs*, New York, NY, 2002, p. 187.
- Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation 1944-1950*, London, 1997.
- Bauer, Peter Thomas, *Dissent on Development*, London, 1976.
- Berlin, Isaiah, *Karl Marx*, Oxford, 1978.
- Bernstein, Eduard, *The Preconditions of Socialism*, 1899, English translation Cambridge, 2002.
- Bicchi, Federica and others, *Mediterranean Politics*, vol. 16, issue 1, March 2011, reproduced in F. Bicchi & R. Gillespie, eds., *The Union for the Mediterranean*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2012.

- Bolton, Kerry, *The Psychotic Left*, London, 2013.
- Booker, Christopher & North, Richard, *The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union*, London, 2003.
- New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 29 vols., Chicago, IL, 2002.
- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Chang, Jung & Halliday, Jon, *Mao: The Unknown Story*, New York, NY, 2005.
- Conquest, Robert, *The Great Terror: A Reassessment*, Oxford, 1991.
- Corey, Lewis, *The House of Morgan: A Social Biography of the Masters of Money*, New York, NY, 1930.
- Courtois, Stéphane et al., *The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression*, Engl. translation, Cambridge, MA and London, 1999.
- Crenshaw, M. & Pimlott, J., eds., *International Encyclopedia of Terrorism (IET)*, London, 1998.
- Crouch, Dave, "The Bolsheviks and Islam", *International Socialism Journal*, Issue 110, 6 Apr. 2006.
- Crowley, Brian Lee, *The Self, the Individual and the Community: Liberalism in the Political Thought of F. A. Hayek and Sidney and Beatrice Webb*, Oxford, 1987. For the Socialist belief in the individual's duty to submit to the will of the state, see also Ramsay MacDonald's *Socialism and Government* (1909).
- Davies, Norman, *Europe: A History*, New York, NY, 1996.
- De Zayas, Alfred-Maurice, *A Terrible Revenge: The Ethnic Cleansing of the East European Germans, 1944-1950*, New York, NY, 1946.
- Dietrich, John, *The Morgenthau Plan: Soviet Influence on American Postwar Policy*, New York, NY, 2002.
- Engels, F., "On Authority", *Almanacco Repubblicano*, Dec. 1874. English translation in *Marx-Engels Reader*, New York, NY, 2nd ed., 1978, pp. 730-3; *Marxists Internet Archive*, www.marxists.org
- English, Richard, *Irish Freedom: The History of Nationalism in Ireland*, London, 2006.
- Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, 2 vols., New York, NY, 2000.
- Garlvert, Peter, "Theories of Terror in Urban Insurrection", *IET*, pp. 137-144.
- Griffin, Edward G., *The Fearful Master: A Second Look at the United Nations*, Belmont, MA, 1964.
- Henderson, Archibald, *George Bernard Shaw: His Life And Works, A Critical Biography*, Cincinnati, OH, 1911.
- Haubtmann, Pierre, ed., *Carnets de P.-J. Proudhon*, 4 vols., Paris, 1960-74. *Histoire de la IIe Internationale (HI)*, *Documents Généraux*, 23 vols., reprint Geneva, undated.

- Hunt, Tristram, *The Frock-Coated Communist: The Life and Times of the Original Champagne Socialist*, London, 2010.
- Janke, Peter, *Guerrilla and Terrorist Organizations: A World Directory And Bibliography*, Brighton, 1983.
- Jeffries, Stuart, "Why Marxism is on the rise again", *Guardian*, 4 Jul. 2012.
- Joppke, Christian, *Immigration and the Nation-State: The United States, Germany and Great Britain*, New York, NY, 1999.
- Encyclopaedia Judaica*, 16 vols., Jerusalem, 1971.
- Kautsky, Karl, "War and Peace", *Justice*, 29 Apr. 1911.
- *Terrorism and Communism: A Contribution to the Natural History of Revolution*, 1919, translated by W. H. Kerridge, London, 1920. Kerridge correctly renders the German "Terrorismus" as "terrorism". For a variant translation of this passage see note under K. Marx.
- Kolakowski, Leszek, *Main Currents of Marxism*, English edn. New York and London, 1978.
- Lannon, Erwan & Martín, Iván, *Report on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Status & Progress 2009*, Barcelona, 2009.
- Leggett, George, *The Cheka: Lenin's Political Police*, Oxford, 1981.
- Lenin, V. I., *Collected Works (LCW)*, 45 vols., Moscow, 1960-70.
- "Draft platform for the Fourth Congress of Social Democrats of the Latvian area", May 1913, *Lenin Collected Works (LCW)*, vol. 19, p. 116; *MIA*, www.marxists.org
- "The War and Russian Social-Democracy", Sept. 1914, *LCW*, vol. 21, pp. 25-34.
- *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*, 1918, *LCW*, vol. 28, pp. 104-112; *MIA*, www.marxists.org
- Law, Randall D., *Terrorism: A History*, Cambridge, 2009.
- Lovell, David W., *From Marx to Lenin*, New York, NY, 2009.
- Marx, Jenny, "Short Sketch of an Eventful Life", 1865, *Reminiscences of Marx and Engels*, Moscow (undated); "Kurze Umriss eines bewegten Lebens", 1865, *Mohr und General. Erinnerungen an Marx und Engels*, 4th edn., Berlin, 1982, pp. 184-213; also in Schütrumpf, pp. 55-76.
- Marx, K. & Engels, F., *Werke (MEW)* [in German], 43 vols., Berlin, 1956-1990.
- *Collected Works (MECW)* [English], 50 vols., London, 1975-2004.
- *Selected Works (MESW)* [English], 3 vols., Moscow, 1969.
- Marx, K., "The Victory of the Counter-Revolution in Vienna" (Sieg der Kontrerevolution zu Wien), *NRZ*, No. 136, 7 Nov. 1848, *MEW*, vol. 5, 455-7 www.dearchiv.de. Note: The official (Soviet Communist) English translation reads, "there is only one way in which the murderous death agonies of the old society and the bloody birth throes of the new society can be *shortened*, simplified and concentrated, and *that way* is revolution-

ary terror,” Marx & Engels, *Articles from the Neue Rheinische Zeitung 1848-49*, translated from the German by S. Ryazanskaya, Moscow, 1972, 2nd printing 1977, p. 150; *MECW*, London, 1977, vol. 7, p. 503. However, the German original has “terrorism” (Terrorismus). Marx’s advocacy of terrorism is confirmed with approval by leading Marxists like Trotsky in his *Terrorism and Communism* and must be beyond dispute.

Marx, K., *Class Struggles in France*, 1850, New York, NY, 1964, reprint 1997; *MESW*, vol. 1, pp. 186-299; *MIA*, www.marxists.org

Marx, K., “Criticism of the Hegelian Philosophy of Right” [Towards a Critique of Hegel’s *Philosophy of Right*], Introduction, 1844, H. J. Stenning, trans., *Selected Essays*, Freeport, NY, 1926; “Contribution to the Critique of Hegel’s Philosophy of Law”, Introduction, *MECW*, vol. 3, p. 4; “Zur Kritik der Hegelschen Rechtsphilosophie”, Einleitung, Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels, *Werke (MEW)*, Berlin, vol. 1, 1976, pp. 378-391. Marx, K. *Capital*, *MECW*, vols. 35, 36, 37; *Capital*, 3 vols., New York, NY, 1967.

Neue Deutsche Biographie (NDB), 24 vols., Berlin, 1953-2010.

Nove, Alec, *An Economic History of the Soviet Union*, London, 1988.

O’Meara, Michael, *New Culture, New Right*, London, 2013.

Pargeter, Alison, *The New Frontiers of Jihad: Radical Islam in Europe*, London, 2008.

Pipes, Richard, ed., *The Unknown Lenin: From the Secret Archive*, New Haven and London, 1996.

Pipes, Richard, *Communism: A Brief History*, London, 2001.

Ponsonby, Arthur, “The Case for a United Europe”, *Labour Leader*, 1 Apr. 1915.

Priestland, David, *The Red Flag: Communism and the Making of the Modern World*, London, 2009.

Quigley, Carroll, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*, New York, 1966, 3rd printing, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1998.

----- *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.

Radzinsky, Edvard, *Stalin*, 1988, English translation London, 1996.

Rapport, Mike, *1848: Year of Revolution*, London, 2008.

Rummel, Rudolph, *Lethal Politics: Soviet Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1917*, New Brunswick, NJ, 1990; www.hawaii.edu

Rummel, Rudolph, “Reevaluating China’s democide to be 73,000,000”, 20 Nov. 2005.

Schram, Stuart, ed., *Mao’s Road to Power: Revolutionary Writings 1912-1949*, New York, NY, 1994.

Schumpeter, Joseph A., *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, 3rd edition 1950, New York, NY, 1962.

Schütrumpf, Jörn, *Jenny Marx oder: Die Suche nach dem aufrechten Gang*, Berlin, 2008.

Shuster, Sam, "The nature and consequence of Karl Marx's skin disease", *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 158, issue 1, Jan. 2008, pp. 1-3.

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.

----- *The Federal Reserve Conspiracy*, first published in 1995, reprinted in Carson City, NV, 2005.

Trotsky, Leon, *Terrorism and Communism. A Reply to Karl Kautsky*, 1920, English translation New York, NY, 1922.

Walicki, Andrzej, *Marxism and the Leap to the Kingdom of Freedom*, Stanford, CA, 1995.

When, Francis, *Karl Marx*, London, 1999.

White, Christine A., *British and American Commercial Relations with Soviet Russia, 1918-1924*, Chapel Hill, NC, 1992.

Will, George F., "Man of The Century, Alas", *Newsweek*, 16 Sept. 1996.

Ye'or, Bat, *Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis*, Madison, NJ, 2006.

Notes:

1. "King of kings", "God the King", "King of the gods", are titles of God in both Christian and pre-Christian, Classical tradition (KJV, 1 Tim. 6:15; LXX Ps. 48:2(47).2; Hom. *Od.* 4.691; Hes. *Th.* 886; Pi. *O.* 7.34; Emp. 128.2). *See also* "Thy kingdom come" in the Lord's Prayer (Matt. 6:5-13). In Classical usage, the word "king" (Greek *basileús*) referred to a righteous ruler as opposed to an unrighteous one or tyrant (*týrannos*). Hence, to the Church Fathers monarchy (*monarkhia*) modelled on God's heavenly kingdom and represented by the first Christian states was the only acceptable form of government (Greg. Naz. *Or.* 29.2; Euseb. *L.C.* 3.5-6).

2. Righteous or just society is based on harmony between occupation-based estates or classes such as (originally) clergy, nobility, craftsmen and farmers. When this balance is disturbed, as occurred with the rise to prominence of self-seeking merchants, financiers, bankers and industrialists, the task before the genuine revolutionary is to restore the original harmony. Marx had no interest in doing this because, as observed by Techow, he aimed to seize power for himself by driving the aristocracy from government with the help of the working class. It follows that Marx's chief concern was not the welfare of working men but the acquisition of personal power. As the following chapters show, concern for the working class stands exposed as an elaborate yet ultimately fraudulent power-seeking, divide-and-rule strategy which Socialist leaders have used for their own agendas ever since. (For the fraudulence of Socialism's social and economic policies *see also* T. DiLorenzo, *The Problem with Socialism*, 2016).

2. The Fabian Conspiracy

Fabianism is the world's most influential social, political, economic and cultural movement. At the same time, it is one of the least known, at least to the wider public. Even less known are its aims, methods and global reach. This is entirely intentional. Its almost invisible London headquarters for over eighty years (see picture) is witness not only to its “humble” beginnings but also to its policy of stealth. As a subversive movement, Fabianism has always, and quite deliberately, operated from behind the scenes. According to one of its leaders, the Fabian Society, which has fathered the movement, was organized “for thought and discussion”, and not for electoral action which it left to other organizations – such as political parties – while encouraging its members to infiltrate and operate from within those organizations (G. D. H., Cole, 1942). This tactic has rendered the movement's far-reaching activities and influence virtually invisible to outsiders.



Paul Farmer 2009

St James's Espresso Bar (formerly a Fabian bookshop) and the Fabian Society (right), 11 Dartmouth Street, London – the FS official headquarters from 1928 to 2013.

Karl Marx, Thomas Davidson and the Fabian Society

The Fabian Society is a semi-secret private organization which owes its ideological beginnings to the influence of two men, Karl Marx and Thomas Davidson. Its founding members were supporters of the Democratic Federation (Social Democratic Federation from 1884), established in 1881 by Henry Hyndman, a wealthy leader of the International.

Just over seven months after Marx's death, on 24 October 1883, this group gathered around Thomas Davidson, a Scottish-born American schoolmaster with Utopian Socialist leanings who wanted to establish a "community of superior people". On 7 November, it was resolved to form an association for the purpose of "reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities" (as will become clear, these "highest moral possibilities" were in fact dictated by Marxist ideas such as "common ownership" and state control). On 4 January 1884 it was resolved to call the association "The Fabian Society".

As evident from Resolution 1 of the 4 January meeting, the Society's name was chosen in reference to the delaying tactics used by Roman general and dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus against superior Carthaginian forces and reflected the Fabian belief in the gradual establishment of Socialism as opposed to the more militant methods advocated by other Socialist revolutionaries.

The revolution-by-stages approach was also reflected in the language of Fabian publications. In February 1884, while the Fabians agreed that the militantly Marxist Democratic Federation was "doing a good and useful work" and was "worthy of sympathy and support", the language it used in its literature they deemed to be unacceptable and decided to produce their own literature (Pugh, p. 5). Despite the more guarded and "polite" language, however, Fabian writings were thoroughly Socialist from the outset and have remained so ever since. As admitted by leading Fabian Edward Pease, the Society's very first publication, *Fabian Tract No. 1* (April 1884), was a thorough-going statement of Socialism (Pease, p. 25). The Society's members continue to hold political views representing various shades of Socialism ranging from Social Liberalism to Stalinism.

Bernard Shaw and the Big Four

Although George Bernard Shaw is widely known for his plays, the fact is that he was first and foremost a Socialist activist. Irish-born Shaw had moved to London in 1876 where he was a struggling journalist living on subsidies from his mother and spending his afternoons studying in the British Museum reading room which was also frequented by Marx. He became friendly with Marx's youngest daughter Eleanor (who was working there as a copyist) and it is highly likely that he met Marx himself.

In 1882, Shaw began to attend meetings of Hyndman's Social Democratic Federation and ostensibly found the purpose of his life after reading a French translation of the first volume of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*: "From that hour," he declared, "I became a man with some business in the world." Having become a militant Marxist, Shaw in 1884 was about to join the Federation but chose the middle-class Fabian Society instead, feeling that it was more likely to attract men of his own "intellectual habits" (Henderson, pp. 98, 102; but see p. 60, below). He was admitted as a member in September that year (Pease, p. 27).

In October, the Fabians' belief in Marx's alleged economic genius was badly shaken by the critique of fellow Fabian Philip Wicksteed (a follower of economist Stanley Jevons), prompting them to take up the study of economics. Indeed, the discovery of the fact that the theories of their ideological master were unsound led Shaw and his friends to form the reading circle "Hampstead Historic Club" where Marx's theory of value and other Marxian inventions were much discussed and no doubt fuelled the Fabian obsession with Political Economics. This obsession resulted in the establishment of the British Economic Association (Royal Economic Society from 1902), the London School of Economics and similar economics-centred outfits (Henderson, pp. 155-161; Martin, pp. 15, 35). Contrary to Fabian claims, the fact that Thomas Davidson together with leading Fabians and teachers from money power-controlled universities were also involved in the founding of the American Economic Association in Saratoga (Martin, p. 123) indicates, as shown below, that far from being the creation of selfless idealists, the whole project was the doing of self-serving economic interests.

Unfortunately, the Fabians' criticism of Marxist theory did not translate into doubts about Marxism itself. Shaw insisted that he had never taken up a book that was better worth reading than *Capital*. He contended that while Marx's economic theories may be flawed, his *political* views remained valid. Marxism simply needed some readjustment to make it conform to scientific developments such as the findings of Jevons. After all, he wrote, the "arch Marxite" Engels himself had suggested that Marx's theories be revised. It was to take decades for Fabians to admit that their own economic theories were as bogus as those of Marx (Healey, pp. 377-83). Meanwhile, however, having constructed for themselves an air of learning on the subject of economics, they followed Marx's example of using economic theory to eliminate opponents and to promote Socialism even harder. *Fabian Tract No. 3* (June 1885) proudly referred to the Society as "having in view the advance of Socialism in England" and the *Fabian Basis* (1887), which all handpicked prospective members had to subscribe to, clearly stated "The Fabian Society consists of Socialists."

Having made an impression on the Society from the start, Shaw was elected to the Executive in January 1885 and surrounded himself with his friends from the Colonial Office, Sidney Webb and Sydney Olivier. They were admitted as members in May, followed by Olivier's Oxford friend, Graham Wallas, in April 1886. Together, they became the Society's dominant "Big Four". Using his eloquence and talent for drama and showmanship, as well as his overtowering frame, Shaw soon imposed himself as a dominant figure, becoming a primary driving force behind the Society. - In particular, he was responsible for conveying the leadership's ideology to ordinary Fabians, to the wider circle of sympathizers and to the general public, through his propagandistic plays and other Fabian publications.

Fabian "permeation" or Socialism by stealth

The Fabians' trademark tactic of "permeation", or infiltration and manipulation of other bodies (government, political organizations, etc.) for Socialist ends, was not a Fabian creation. It had in fact originated in Marxian circles. Ferdinand Lassalle (1825-1864), the dictatorial leader of Germany's Labour Party and one of Marx's

financial sponsors, had long campaigned for Socialist reform with government assistance (Berlin, p. 155). Marx himself from 1867 came around to accepting the possibility of introducing Socialism by non-revolutionary means and so had Engels. This clearly shows that Fabianism was an offshoot of “revisionist” or “reformed” Marxism which, in the face of failure to assert itself by force of arms, had developed new tactics for imposing its agenda on an unsuspecting world (cf. Martin, pp. 119-20).

Indeed, despite his revolutionary rhetoric, Marx in his old age had become adept at using covert Marxists like his “Tory” friend Maltman Barry to exert influence on members of parliament, who, Marx tells us, would throw up their hands in horror if they knew that it was the Red Terror Doctor, as they called him, who had been their “souffleur” or prompter (Marx, Letter to Friedrich Adolph Sorge, 27 Sept. 1877, *MECW*, vol. 45, pp. 277-8).

After Marx, permeation or in Shaw’s own words, “wire-pulling the government in order to get Socialist measures passed”, became a key element of Fabian policy particularly promoted by Sidney and Beatrice Webb who “loved scheming dearly” (B. Webb, 1948). In his paper *The Fabian Society: Its Early History* (6 Feb. 1892) Bernard Shaw explained the Fabian tactic of permeation which was also set out in the Society’s “Report on Fabian Policy” (1896), as the exertion of pressure and persuasion on all forces regardless of their political allegiance, while supporting actions advancing the Socialist cause and opposing those that were “reactionary” (Pease, pp. 188-9). Fabian Society Executive member (later chairman and president) George D. H. Cole explained this tactic as follows:

“In every field the characteristic Fabian policy has been that of permeation. In accordance with their doctrine of continuity the Fabians set out to develop existing institutions by permeating with this or that element of their doctrine those who had power to influence policy, e.g. the civil service, the political parties, the professions, the administration of business, and local government. It was part of their creed that no sharp line could be drawn between socialists and nonsocialists and that many who would not call themselves socialists could be persuaded to help with particular reforms for making socialism.” (G. D. H. Cole, 1932).

The natural target of Fabian permeation was the Liberal Party

which was receptive to Socialist ideas and amenable to Fabian manipulation. However, the Fabians also joined Radical and Conservative bodies and, by making speeches and moving resolutions at their meetings, as well as by using parliamentary candidates as their tools, they succeeded in planting their ideas in many heads that would not have even remotely considered themselves Socialist. By 1888, this had already been put into practice with great success. As stated by Sidney Webb, the Society believed in the policy of inculcating Socialist thought and Socialist projects into the minds not only of converts, but of individuals of all political denominations including Conservatives and of all social classes, from workers and trade unionists to employers and financiers (S. Webb, 1920).

In sum, what becomes evident is that Fabianism was a subversive movement aiming to establish Socialism by systematically infiltrating, manipulating or controlling all the relevant areas of government, business and politics, indeed, all aspects of society.

Wolf in sheep's clothing

As if to confirm the subversive nature of the Fabian project, Bernard Shaw in 1910 commissioned a stained-glass window showing, from left to right, Fabian leaders Edward R. Pease, Sidney Webb and Shaw himself (in the green coat) forging a new world out of the old, while other Fabians kneel worshipfully before a stack of Fabian writings. Though intended to be humorous, the Fabians' adulatory attitude towards Fabian writings (elevated to the status of "divine writ"), accurately portrays the cult-like nature of Socialism in general and of Fabian Socialism, in particular. The making of Socialism (or Fabianism) into a quasi-religious movement was a conscious objective of the Fabian leadership (see p. 71, below).

The window carries the logo: "Remould it [the World] nearer to the heart's desire", the last line from a quatrain by the medieval Iranian poet Omar Khayyam which reads: "*Dear love, couldst thou and I with fate conspire/To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire./ Would we not shatter it to bits, and then Remould it nearer to the heart's desire!*" and which clearly expresses the

Fabians' nefarious plan to destroy and reconstruct society along Fabian lines.

Significantly, the window also shows, in the background, the Fabian coat-of-arms consisting of a wolf in sheep's clothing (above the globe) holding a red flag with the initials "F. S.". The Fabian Window, as it is known, was executed by Caroline Townsend and is now located at the London School of Economics' Shaw Library.

As proof of its enduring significance to British Socialists, the window was unveiled in April 2006 by Prime Minister Tony Blair (a leading Fabian Society member), who said that a lot of the values the Fabians and George Bernard Shaw stood for would be "very recognizable" in today's Labour Party ("A piece of Fabian history unveiled at LSE", *LSE News and Media*, 20 April 2006 www2.lse.ac.uk).



Webb Memorial Trust 2012

The world through Fabian eyes: The Fabian Window illustrating the Fabians' world-reconstruction project

Financing Fabianism

Equally revealing are the means by which leading Fabians financed themselves and their Socialist projects. It will be recalled that Karl Marx himself had lived a life of leisure, using his father's and his upper-class wife's money, as well as that of his life-long sponsor Engels, to promote revolution and take-over by his secret (and illegal) society, the Communist League. This pattern was faithfully copied by leading Fabians: Bernard Shaw married Irish heiress Charlotte Payne-Townshend; Sidney Webb married Beatrice Potter, daughter of wealthy railway entrepreneur Richard Potter (chairman of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways of England and Canada); Ramsay MacDonald married Margaret Gladstone, daughter of Professor John Hall Gladstone, etc. In addition to wealthy Fabians such as the lawyer Henry Hunt Hutchinson; D'Arcy Reeve; the soap manufacturer Joseph Fels, who also financed Lenin (see below); Beatrice Webb's nephew Stafford Cripps; and pro-Soviet lawyer Denis Nowell Pritt, funds were provided by railway and newspaper magnates and, above all, by international bankers and industrialists like the textile and steel magnates Tata, the chocolate manufacturers Rowntree (who were interrelated with the other chocolate manufacturers and Fabian sponsors, Cadbury) and, significantly, the banker and financier Sir Ernest Cassel, the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers (Dahrendorf, pp. 124, 137; Pugh, 129; B. Webb, p. 182; Martin, p. 309). Luring liberal millionaires into the Fabian web of deceit has been a central concern of the Fabians right from the start. Beatrice Webb's *Our Partnership* reveals the Fabian leadership's preoccupation with "catching millionaires", "wire-pulling" and "moving all the forces they had control over", while taking care to "appear disinterested" and claiming to be "humble folk whom nobody suspects of power". A classic illustration is Shaw's propagandistic pamphlet "Socialism for Millionaires" (1886) which apparently started a "millionaire movement", converting steel magnate Carnegie, followed by John Davison Rockefeller, Sr. of Standard Oil and Henry Ford of Ford Motor Company. There can be little doubt that Fabian writings like the Webbs' *Industrial Democracy* were aimed at persuading wealthy industrialists of the "scientific merits" of

applied Socialism. At any rate, with the “pillars of Capitalism” quietly working for Socialism, generous financial support for Fabian causes was ensured for generations to come. Rowntree, Barrow Cadbury, Rothschild, Rockefeller and allied interests continue to support the Fabian Society and its projects.

More generally, funding was obtained from annual membership fees and the sale of Fabian writings. However, perhaps the cleverest means the Fabians have devised to finance their projects was getting the trade unions to support their Members of Parliament and getting governments to pump tax-payers’ money into Fabian causes, the latter being a feat they were able to duplicate in America with great success (Martin, p. 316).

The Milner Group

A key component element in the Fabian project, in addition to ideology and funding, was social and political connections. Indeed, the Fabian Society’s extraordinary influence cannot be properly understood without reference to the extensive network of organizations of which it was a part.

A prominent position in this network was held by the infamous Milner Group which became a parallel organization to the Fabian Society. The Group began as a small yet highly-influential secret society set up in 1891 by Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Milner and Nathan Rothschild, and bankrolled by the Rhodes Trust, the Beit Trust, the Astors and various powerful banks like Lazard Brothers & Co (Quigley, 1981, pp. 3-7). It also had very close relationships with associates of the Anglo-American banking house J. P. Morgan & Co., the Carnegie Trust and other members of America’s East Coast Establishment (Quigley, 1981, p. 183).

Although ostensibly supportive of the Empire, Milner was pro-Marxist and believed in a “noble Socialism” (Sutton, 1974, pp. 89, 93; Quigley, 1981, p. 68; Semmel, pp. 184-5 ff.). He and his group derived much of their ideology from Arnold Toynbee’s Socialist-style theories of social reform and their policies – like self-government for the colonies – eventually led to the *dissolution* of the Empire (Quigley, 1981, pp. 6 ff.). While the Fabians dominated the Labour movement, the Milner Group operated mainly in

Liberal and Conservative circles. However, the two organizations maintained close links with each other.

Milner-Fabian connections dated back to the years *before* the actual establishment of the Milner Group, in particular, through newspapers serving as mouthpieces for financial interests. In the same way Karl Marx and his Communist group revolved round the Liberal journal *Rheinische Zeitung* of Cologne, the Milner-Fabian combine was connected with the Liberal *Pall Mall Gazette* of London. From 1881, Milner had been writing for the *Gazette* where he established personal relationships with the editors, John (later Lord) Morley and William Thomas Stead (Quigley, 1981, p. 11). Bernard Shaw himself worked for the *Gazette* from 1883 into the early 1890s (Pugh, p. 48), after it had been taken over by William Waldorf (later 1st Lord) Astor. In other words, Shaw started his career as an *employee of the Milner Group*.

Another dubious character with media background was Hubert Bland, a former bank employee and failed-businessman-become-journalist, whom Margaret Cole described as “a sound Socialist but otherwise a Tory”. A member of Davidson’s original group, Bland was one of the Fabian Society’s founders and it was apparently he who had recruited his friend Shaw (Pugh, p. 7), who then recruited Annie Besant and other leading figures (M. Cole, p. 8). In addition to being a member of the Fabian Executive, Bland was also the Society’s long-serving treasurer although, as observed by Cole, he had little to do with accounts apart from signing the necessary cheques (M. Cole, p. 56). From 1889, Bland worked for the *Sunday Chronicle*, which was owned by newspaper magnate Edward Hulton, formerly of the liberal *Manchester Guardian*. This would appear to connect the Fabian Project with the shadowy world of Manchester’s industrialists and publishers, where Karl Marx’s sponsor Friedrich Engels (who wrote for the *Guardian* in the 1860s) was at home before permanently moving to London. Manchester at the time was a hotbed of left-wing radicalism.

We may note in this connection that one of the Fabians’ financial backers was John Passmore Edwards (see below). In the early 1840s, Edwards worked for the *Sentinel* in Manchester where he became a follower of the “Manchester School”, a Liberal movement advocating free trade and international peace,

spearheaded by textile manufacturers Richard Cobden and John Bright. Cobden, who also held substantial railway interests in America, was a founder of the Anglo-American Peace Society. Passmore Edwards accompanied Cobden to international Conferences in Brussels (the headquarters of Karl Marx's Communist League) and other European capitals, and organized meetings for the Society's League of Universal Brotherhood (LUB). Together with fellow Liberal Samuel Storey, Passmore Edwards became partner of Andrew Carnegie in the newspaper business in the early 1880s, that is, precisely at the time of the Fabian Society's founding (Passmore Edwards, 1905). A prominent journalist himself, Scottish-born Carnegie vented his Radical and anti-monarchist views in his *Triumphant Democracy* (1886), followed in 1889 by the essay "Wealth" in which he took the Fabian line that his own vision of the world differed from that of Communism only in that it required "evolution of existing conditions" as opposed to total overthrow of civilization. The essay was published in the *North American Review* in June and reprinted as "The Gospel of Wealth" in the Milner-Fabian *Pall Mall Gazette*. It may be added that *Pall Mall Gazette* editor John Morley had served as editor of Cobden's *Morning Star* in the late 1860s. Another Fabian link to Cobden's Manchester School was Harold Cox, a member of the Fabian Society who was a follower of Manchester Liberalism and served as secretary of the Cobden Club and editor of the influential quarterly *Edinburgh Review*, as well as being a collaborator of Sidney Webb (B. Webb, p. 502).

Thus, in addition to the Fabian leadership's well-documented later links to the international money power, we can establish links between the latter and the *genesis* of the Fabian Society. In particular, it must be noted that both the Milner Group and the Fabian Society came into being at a time of unprecedented centralization of industry and finance in the hands of precisely those interests (Carnegie, Morgan, Astor, Rockefeller) which (along with Tata, Rowntree, Cadbury, Oppenheimer et al.) came to bankroll the two organizations and their projects. The pivotal role played by key elements of the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy in the centralization and monopolization of power on both sides of the Atlantic indicates that leading liberal industrialists were not only

willing converts to Fabianism but its covert instigators.

In other words, we are dealing with a small group of international industrialists who opposed the existing order – particularly the monarchy – because they believed that all power should be in their own hands by virtue of their ability to amass wealth for themselves. To achieve their objective, they used slogans like “free trade”, “world peace”, “universal brotherhood”, “philanthropy” and other propagandistic soundbites purporting to advance the “public good”, while in reality serving the group’s monopolistic agenda. These liberal industrialists were joined in their conspiracy by the Rothschilds of both London and Paris who campaigned for free trade throughout the second half of the 19th century (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2., p. 419). The Rothschilds’ first port of call in England was Manchester, where Nathan Meyer started his career in the textile trade in the late 1700s. Their Whig (later Liberal) inclinations and their English and US cotton interests linked them with Manchester’s cotton and textile magnates who were behind radical movements like the Manchester School as well as with textile manufacturer Friedrich Engels himself. It was at Chetham’s Library, on Manchester’s Long Millgate, that Engels and Marx – skulking behind a stained-glass window – plotted their conspiracy in the early 1840s before going off to Europe and then back to England, to sow the seeds of revolution.

Like Marxism, Manchester Liberalism was a fraudulent project. Its proponents aimed to lower the cost of living so they could pay lower wages; claimed to support “free trade” while creating organizations to supervise and control trade; ostensibly supported “world peace” while being prepared to wage war against all nations that disagreed with them (see Shaw, below), later setting up a league to enforce peace *through war*; and cynically called for “universal brotherhood” as a cover for Anglo-American reunion in the interests of international industry and finance. These “Pharisees of politics” (as Marx ungratefully called them after lifting their theory of value), became the left wing of the British Liberal Party and spawned the Milner Group and the Fabian Society.

Milner-Fabian connections were in evidence early on: in 1885 Fabians attended a conference in London (funded by an Edinburgh industrialist) at which Scottish-born Arthur Balfour, future

President of the Local Government Board, praised Marx (Cole, p. 8); in 1887 radical Liberal Stead, who soon became a co-founder of the Milner Group with “Conservative” Lord Rothschild, together with Annie Besant of the Fabian Executive, founded the Law and Liberty League which was affiliated to the Fabian Society in the same year (Pugh, p. 17). In 1890, Stead started the *Review of Reviews*, which became the Milner Group organ (Quigley, 1981, p. 39). Milner Group leaders like Balfour and Waldorf and Nancy Astor were close friends of the Fabian leadership. The Shaws, the Webbs, the Balfours, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Grey and Lord Milner were frequent guests at places like Cliveden and Tring Park (the Astor and Rothschild estates). Key figures like Philip Noel-Baker, Arthur Salter and Walter Lippmann were members of both the Milner Group and the Fabian Society.

As we shall presently show, the two groups collaborated on many projects and continue to do so. Significantly, the Milner Group’s left-wing policies played into the hands of the Fabians who infiltrated and largely took over the Milner Group’s international framework of influence. The activities of the Milner Group will be dealt with in more detail in chapters 4 (The Council on Foreign Relations) and 5 (Chatham House).

The Rainbow Circle and the Coefficients

Other important though little-known organizations associated with the Fabian Society and the Milner Group were the Rainbow Circle and the “Coefficients”. The Rainbow Circle, named after the Rainbow Tavern in Fleet Street, London, was set up in 1893 to promote social, political and industrial reform in collaboration with the Liberals and the Social Democratic Federation. Its early members included Charles Trevelyan, Herbert Samuel, J. A. Hobson, Sydney Olivier and Ramsay MacDonald.

Similarly, in 1902 the Fabians started the Coefficients dining club – named in allusion to the progressive elites’ fashionable preoccupation with “efficiency” – which was attended by influential figures from the Conservative and Liberal Parties, such as Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary), Richard Haldane (Privy Counsellor, later Secretary of State for War and Lord Chancellor), Leo Amery (Secretary of State for India and Burma) and Alfred

Milner (businessman and banker, Rothschild associate and later member of Lloyd George's War Cabinet) himself (Quigley, 1981, pp. 137-8; cf. Dahrendorf, pp. 75-80 and M. Cole, p. 118).

“Educate, Agitate, Organize”: Fabianism and Education

Even before it came to dominate politics, the strongest influence exerted by Fabianism had been on education. Already in 1885, the Fabians put the slogan “Educate, Agitate, Organize” in circulation. By 1889, they had declared the aim of Fabian educational reform as entailing the creation of a Minister for Education, with “*control over the whole educational system, from the elementary school to the University, and over all educational endowments*” (Shaw, “Educational Reform”, 1889).

Indeed, within a short time, the Fabians succeeded in bringing the entire education system under their control through the infiltration and domination of existing educational institutions and the creation of new ones; through legislative measures introduced by established political parties under Fabian influence, etc. Right from the start, they infiltrated the London School Board (LSB), the London County Council (LCC) and similar official bodies. They also established an extensive network of Fabian University Societies, the most influential being the one in the University of Oxford, formed in 1895. According to the Fabian Society's Annual Report, it consisted of men who within a few years would occupy posts of influence and importance across the country. The Cambridge University Fabian Society was established in 1906 and similar societies were operating in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberystwyth and others (Pease, pp. 79, 143).

Another influential Fabian project in the field of education – which may be regarded as one of the world's most malign and destructive instruments of mass indoctrination, manipulation and control – was the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Using moneys bequeathed by the Fabian Henry Hunt Hutchinson to Fabian Society leaders for the purpose of “furthering its propaganda, objects and Socialism”, Sidney Webb in 1895 founded the School with the express intention to “teach political economy on more modern and more socialist lines than

those on which it had been taught hitherto". By July 1896, the LSE already had 281 students. Ten years later, their numbers rose to 1,500, over half of whom conveniently consisted of employees of railway companies like Richard Potter's (Beatrice Webb's father) Great Western. Further funds provided by newspaper owner John Passmore Edwards, the Fabian-controlled LCC and its Technical Education Board (TEB, whose founder and chairman, Sidney Webb, was able to siphon off funds to the School) as well as the University of London, enabled the LSE to become a centre of Socialist indoctrination of worldwide influence.

Among LSE's early teachers were Graham Wallas, Bertrand Russell, Clement Attlee and the notorious Marxist Harold Laski. Its better-known students included Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. and his brother and future President John F. Kennedy (1933-35), followed by David Rockefeller (1937-38). The latter had earlier written a sympathetic thesis on Fabian Socialism at Harvard, while his family provided sizable grants to the LSE through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation (Rockefeller, pp. 75, 81). Tellingly, all three millionaire's sons studied under Laski (though JFK had to interrupt his year due to illness) as well as at Harvard, America's equivalent to the LSE – suitably located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and staffed with eminent Fabian professors like Graham Wallas and Laski himself. Another academic eminence at Harvard was the Austrian economist Joseph A. Schumpeter, a Fabian masquerading as liberal democrat, under whom Rockefeller had the honour of being drilled in the arcane arts of leftist economics (Rockefeller, p. 79) before making Laski's acquaintance at LSE. Significantly, Laski in 1939 was promoted to the Labour Party Executive, becoming its Chairman in 1945 (precisely when Labour came to power), and being appointed Chairman of the Fabian Society itself in the following year. This provides a classic illustration of Fabians coming to occupy positions of influence and importance exactly as predicted by Fabian writings. Not less significant, however, is what Fabian writings tend to be silent about, namely that Laski was a beneficiary of Rockefeller funding and that Labour's Fabian Socialist regime of 1945-50 (as well as its successor under Harold Wilson, another Fabian with LSE connections) was bankrolled by

Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations through the Marshall Aid programme and other thinly-veiled Socialist schemes bent on the reconstruction or (to paraphrase Schumpeter) "creative destruction" of Europe, America and the World according to Milner-Fabian designs (see pp. 504-5).

Even non-Fabian outfits like the Workers' Educational Association, an influential organization with international branches established in 1903 by Alfred Mansbridge, were soon heavily colonized by Fabians like George D. H. Cole, R. H. Tawney, Lord Lindsay of Birker, J. J. Mallon and many others (M. Cole, p. 186, n. 1). The same procedure was applied to the London School Board (LSB) where LSE lecturer Graham Wallas headed the School Management Committee, and on which many Fabians sat (M. Cole, pp. 102-3; Martin, p. 23).

On the abolition of the LSB in 1904, the London County Council (LCC) became the local education authority responsible for elementary and secondary schools. Like the LSB, the LCC, too, came under heavy Fabian influence from the outset. Among its early leaders were Sidney Webb himself who as Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee (which he reorganized into the TEB) was known as "Minister for Public Education", Will Crooks as Chairman of the Public Control Committee, Barbara Drake (Beatrice Webb's niece) as alderman, etc. More generally, domination of the LCC was ensured first through Progressives (Liberals) and Municipal Reformers (Conservatives) and later through the Fabian-controlled Labour Party itself, especially from 1934 when Labour took control of the LCC which it retained until its abolition in 1965.

The LSB and LCC became some of the Fabians' principal instruments, though by no means the only ones, for far-reaching education reform along Socialist lines. The foundations of the modern system of public education were laid through the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903, which in turn were based on the Fabian publication *Tract No. 106*, "The Education Muddle and the Way Out" (Jan. 1901). With Beatrice Webb's old friend Sir Arthur (later Lord) Balfour as Prime Minister, the Webbs' friend Robert Morant on the Board of Education (Permanent Secretary from 1903), Sir John Gorst as Vice-President of the Committee on

Education and Sidney Webb as “Minister of Public Education” for London, the Fabians were able to enforce their reforms to the letter (M. Cole, p. 105).

As “Minister for Public Education”, Sidney Webb was also responsible in 1898 for the reorganization of the University of London into a federation of teaching institutions of which his LSE became a Faculty of Economics in 1900. As admitted by Fabian Society honorary secretary and chairman, Margaret Cole, the reform of public education provided “the most classical example of ‘Fabian,’ ‘permeative’ tactics in successful operation” (M. Cole, p. 102). The fact that the negotiations on London University’s reorganization were presided over by Nathan (“Natty”) Rothschild, the “Conservative” *éminence grise* of the time (Haldane, *Memoirs*, in Wilson, p. 306) who funded and served as third president of the LSE (B. Webb, p. 182), is also a classic example of active collaboration between the Fabian Society and financial interests. The Fabians were also connected with the Rothschilds through Balfour, who worked closely with his friend Natty Rothschild while Prime Minister from 1902 to 1905 (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, pp. 417-8) and through Natty’s relative Lord Rosebery, who served as second LSE president. Indeed, as both the Fabian Society and the Rothschilds continued to act as advisers to British governments, their influence, both jointly and separately, on government policy must be beyond dispute. It may be noted that, in addition to LSE, another classic example of close collaboration between Fabians and financial interests at this time is provided by Imperial College London, set up by Sidney Webb with funds from Wernher, Beit & Co. (the gold and diamond mining company).

The purpose of this Fabian permeation was accurately described by Beatrice Webb in her diary, where she reviewed the Society’s achievements. Thus, she noted that their book *Industrial Democracy* had been “extraordinarily well received”. Indeed, volume 1 of the 1897 book was translated into Russian by Lenin and his secretary – later wife – Krupskaya in February-August 1898 for his fellow Russian Socialists and in the same year, Lenin and his wife edited the Russian translation of vol. 2. Webb also noted that their party had recovered a good working majority on the LCC and that the London School of Economics was stealthily

establishing itself as *the* English school of economics and political science. She concluded that thanks to the activities of the Fabian Society, the LSE, the LCC Progressives, and the influence of Fabian books, no young man or woman who wanted to study or work in public affairs could fail to come under Fabian influence (M. Cole, pp. 85-88). The ultimate object of all this, of course, was the conversion of Britain to Socialism and establishment of Fabian rule, not through working-class pressure but by means of an elite.

As Shaw himself put it, Socialism would come by instalments of public regulation and public administration enacted by parliaments, vestries, municipalities, parish councils, school boards, etc. (Tsuzuki, p. 119). In order to ensure that no section of society could slip through the Fabian net, the Fabians also set up a network of groups including the “Fabian Nursery”, for Fabians under 28 and, later, the Young Fabians; the Lyceum Group, for Fabian women to discuss the training of children; the Women’s Group, to infiltrate and manipulate the women’s rights movement; the Haldane Society, an organization for lawyers named for the Fabian lawyer and politician Viscount Richard B. Haldane, which, among other worthy causes was studying nationalization; and a Socialist Medical League. The Fabian obsession with control and manipulation of all aspects of life led to the creation of a special “Committee on Taste” responsible for such details like the lay-out, typography and design of Fabian publications (M. Cole, p. 126; Britain, p. 167).

Reinventing culture: the Fabian New Age

The Fabians’ stated aim to “remould” and “reconstruct” society from its foundations inevitably involved the total reinvention of culture. The Fabian view was that culture had to be “modified” to accommodate itself to progressive conditions, i.e., to Socialism (Wollheim, p. 18) and the Fabians were careful not to leave anything to chance.

One of the earliest Fabian artists of note was William Morris, who believed in embellishing social reform with art, poetry and other cultural adornments (Martin, p. 136). Morris was the instigator of the Arts and Crafts Movement and founder, in 1891,

of the Kelmscott Press. Following in Morris's footsteps, Sidney Webb, who was serving on the London County Council's Technical Education Board, surrounded himself with Morris's disciples and instigated the creation in 1896 of the Central School of Arts and Crafts headed by William R. Lethaby and George Frampton (whom he had earlier appointed to his TEB) and generally staffed by members of the Morris-influenced Art Workers Guild. Architects from the same fraternity were employed by the LCC to design both its housing estates and Webb's London School of Economics, which it also financed. Webb's admiration for the functional architecture of the Soviet Union did not fail to influence later developments in that field.

In 1899, the Fabians founded the Stage Society for the production of plays serving the Fabian agenda, including plays by Shaw. In 1905, the Fabians George Holbrook Jackson and Alfred Richard Orage set up the Leeds Arts Club with the object "to affirm the mutual dependence of art and ideas". The experiment being successful, Jackson in 1906 suggested the formation of groups that would exploit art, philosophy, science and politics for the advancement of Socialism (Jackson, 1906).

Early in the following year, the Society set up a Fabian Arts Group in London, headed by Jackson, Orage and Eric Gill. Its object was "to interpret the relation of Art and Philosophy to Socialism" and "to make an appeal to minds that remained unmoved by the ordinary Fabian attitude" and Shaw himself presided over the first meeting (Henderson, p. 175; Britain, p. 170). In the same year (1907) Orage and Jackson, with financial assistance from Shaw, bought up the influential Socialist magazine *The New Age* and re-oriented it along Fabian lines with regular contributions by leading Fabian ideologists like Shaw himself, Cole and H. G. Wells. While Morris and his early disciples had hijacked traditional style for Socialism, the new generation of Fabian artists sought to do away with artistic tradition altogether, promoting the Modernist Movement which subverted traditional values in favour of "progressive" concepts of social and sexual "freedom". Shaw himself regarded it as "good statesmanship" to blow every cathedral in the world to pieces with dynamite without concern about opposition from art critics or "cultural voluptuaries"

(Britain, p. 108).

Behind the widely acknowledged talent of some Fabian artists lurked the dark secrets of their deviant instincts. The all-pervading Fabian hold on society meant that the works of artists like Gill, a habitual practitioner of paedophilia, incest and bestiality (MacCarthy, 1989) made their way into “respectable” institutions like the London Electric Railway (later London Transport), the BBC, the League of Nations and even Westminster Cathedral. (The Fabian Left’s advocacy of “liberty” led to the formation of paedophile networks like the notorious Paedophile Information Exchange.) Although the Arts Group was dissolved after a few years, Orage remained editor of *The New Age* until 1922 and its work was carried on through lectures given by prominent figures from the Fabian Summer Schools and other projects. Noted Fabians infiltrated virtually all the key cultural institutions. For example, Shaw was on the council of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, while Walter Crane joined the Royal Society of Arts. Shaw and other Fabians infiltrated the Society of Authors and created the League of Dramatists as part of the society, etc. Among later Fabian cultural projects was the Festival of Britain, set up by Labour Party Deputy Leader Herbert Morrison (grandfather of Peter Mandelson), in 1951 in London. As with other Fabian projects, the Festival promoted a modernist twist on architecture, interior and product design, etc., in the 1950s.

In short, by the early 1900s, the Fabians achieved an unprecedented degree of influence on society and culture through their propagandistic publications such as *Fabian Essays* and *Fabian Tracts*, Shaw’s formidable arsenal of political plays and the works of scores of influential novelists, poets, playwrights, publicists and artists, all systematically planting subversive ideas in the minds of both the masses and the trend-setting elites, as a means of establishing a subtle control not only over what people did, but also over the way they thought and felt. As Wells put it in his *Old Worlds for New*, “unless you can change men’s minds you cannot effect socialism”. This, once again, exposes Socialism as an artificial project imposed on society by a self-interested elite.

Fabianism and faith: preaching the gospels of atheism and false religion

As religion played an important role in people's life, it inevitably became a key tool for systematic mind-control in the hands of the Fabian masterminds. In an unfinished work, Shaw wrote that the Fabians "must make a religion of Socialism" (Henderson, p. 488). The fact is that right from the start the Fabians' aim had been to *make religion more Socialist* and use it for Fabian agendas. Early Fabian Philip Wicksteed, a well-known Unitarian minister and theologian, converted fellow minister John Trevor to Christian Socialism and in 1891 the latter founded the Labour Church (later Socialist Church) movement. The new church interpreted the Kingdom of God, the ideal Christian society, as a society controlled by a secular (or atheistic) Socialist state. In a blatant perversion of Christian teachings, this "Church" managed to change the motto "God is our King" to "Let labour be the basis of civil society". It soon had over 50 branches nationwide and enjoyed the active support of noted Fabians like Philip Snowden, Edward Carpenter, Keir Hardie and R. H. Tawney.

In 1906, George Lansbury, another leading Fabian who wrote that Socialism was the "only outward expression of a Christian's faith", founded the Christian Socialist League with Dr John Clifford as one of its leaders. In 1909, the radical Methodist group Sigma Society was founded by Arthur Henderson who became an official member of the Fabian Society in 1912. In 1930, the Fabians founded the Christian Socialist Crusade, with Lansbury as President, for the declared purpose of promoting "Christian" Socialism among the public. In 1936 they founded the Socialist Christian League which had members like R. H. Tawney and pledged to "strive for the creation of an international socialist order based on the communal [i.e., State] control of the means of life" (Laidler, p. 730).

Also in the 1930s, the Fabians set up the "Christian Book Club" which was headed by leading Fabian Victor Gollancz. With Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean of Canterbury", as general editor, the club recommended for its Christian readers the Webbs' *Soviet Communism: A New Civilization* (1935) (Martin, pp. 54-5).

In 1942, they founded the Council of Clergy and Ministers for Common Ownership (CCMCO), which was led by Alfred Blunt (the Bishop of Bradford), Hewlett Johnson (the “Red Dean”) and Ronald Ramsay (the Bishop of Malmesbury).

In 1960, the Socialist Christian League joined the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers to form the Christian Socialist Movement. Fabian godfather R. H. Tawney attended the inaugural meeting, Methodist preacher and LSE graduate Donald Soper was one of the new movement’s leaders and its members pledged themselves to following the same agenda as the SCL. The movement, which is affiliated to the Labour Party, has had leading Fabians like Harold Wilson and Tony Blair among its members, and continues to work for the establishment of a “fair society” along Socialist lines.

What Fabians really thought of Christianity, might be gathered from the writings of leading figures like Annie Besant who declared that the Westminster Abbey was to be “reconsecrated to humanity” and have its “barbaric psalms” replaced with the “majestic music of Wagner and Beethoven” (Besant, *An Autobiography*). Typical Fabian writings on religion included those of noted Fabians like Stewart D. Headlam (*Christian Socialism: a lecture*, 1892), combining Christianity with land nationalization and Percy Dearmer (*Socialism and Christianity*, 1907), quoting with approval his mentor F. D. Maurice’s claim that “Socialism is the necessary result of sound Christianity”. Keir Hardie’s belief that “Socialism is the modern word for Christianity” and MacDonald’s proclamation that “Socialism is based upon the Gospels” pretty much represents the general Fabian thought.

In addition to this massive infiltration of all Christian denominations and their conversion into Fabian instruments of subversion, the Fabians were equally busy infiltrating secular organizations like the National Secular Society, in whose weekly paper *National Reformer*, Shaw published articles on Marx’s *Das Kapital* (Henderson, p. 160).

Leading Fabians like Annie Besant, A. R. Orage and Clement Attlee also infiltrated Masonic lodges (Besant set up her own lodge) and the “alternative” movements of the time such as “Theosophy” and Gurdjieff’s “Fourth Way”.

Fabianism and government: the Lib-Lab conspiracy and the Labour Party

As we saw earlier, the Fabian Society had been close to the Liberal camp from inception. Indeed, as conceded by Margaret Cole, with the exception of “Socialist Tory” Hubert Bland, all Fabians were “born Liberals”. Some Liberals, such as David George Ritchie and Stewart Headlam, were members of the Fabian Society. Conversely, some Fabians stood in parliamentary elections as Liberals (“Liberal-Labour”). While the Fabians’ masquerading as Liberals had the advantage of enabling them to influence politics through the Liberal Party, this tactic meant that they were unable to push through agendas that digressed too far from standard Liberal policy. Even left-wing Liberals could hardly have been persuaded to pass measures that were too obviously, or too radically, Socialist. Therefore, to achieve their aim of making Britain Socialist the Fabians had to set up a political party exclusively dedicated to Socialism.

The creation of a Socialist party had long been advocated by “Tory” Fabian founder Hubert Bland. But, as a private association, the Fabian Society – like the Milner Group – was reluctant to expose itself to public scrutiny and did not wish to become a political party itself. Its leaders, particularly the Webbs, preferred to stay in the background, “pulling wires of different thickness connected with different persons and differing groups” (M. Cole, p. 83). The only solution was to form a separate organization. This organization, however, could not be overtly Fabian. The Fabians were almost exclusively middle class. Together with their tactic of “permeating” other bodies, this did not make them exactly popular with upright working-class people who were the true labour movement. Therefore, in 1893, the Fabians created the National Independent Labour Party (ILP) which aimed “to secure the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange” and was little more than a federation of local Fabian societies led by Fabians Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald. The former had earlier co-founded the Scottish Labour Party with R. Cunninghame Graham who went on to serve as president of the Scottish National Party (SNP). Apart from shielding the Fabian

Society from public scrutiny, the ILP fulfilled the function of infiltrating the trade union movement and herding it in a Fabian Socialist direction. The main target was the influential Trades Union Congress (TUC) which the Fabian leadership intended to use for funding Socialist (and, above all, Fabian) Members of Parliament. According to Bernard Shaw's calculations, if every union member gave a penny a week, £300,000 could be raised to support 50 MPs (Pugh, p. 48). Trade union funding for the Labour Party is an arrangement which has remained unchanged to date. The TUC, in particular, which counts many a Fabian among its members, is a major donor to Labour. As the "brain-workers" of the party, however, the Fabians, then as now, remained in control of party policy. Having won the TUC over to their side, the Fabians next suggested the formation of a Labour Representation Committee (LRC) which was established in 1900. Organized by Shaw and E. R. Pease, the Committee consisted of representatives from the TUC, SDF, ILP and the Fabian Society, had Ramsay MacDonald as General Secretary, and became the basis of the present Labour Party. It should be noted that, in 1900, MacDonald resigned from the Fabian Society over its support for the Boer War which he opposed. However, the Society actually preferred to work with collaborators not officially associated with it. Moreover, as often the case with former Society members, MacDonald remained faithful to Fabian principles and as leader of the Labour Party obediently collaborated with the Fabian leadership.

Although initially lacking a public (overt) programme, the electorate was left in no doubt as to the new party's political intentions. Moreover, on the insistence of the Marxist SDF, at its 1905 annual conference the LRC showed its true colours by declaring as its ultimate object "the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism and the institution of a system of public ownership [euphemism for state control] of all the means of production, distribution and exchange".

In spite of being a separate party, the LRC (later Labour Party) found it expedient not to sever its connections with the Liberal Party and the latter remained a useful tool for furthering the LRC's career. Indeed, Labour's advances would have been quite unthinkable without Liberal collaboration. In the infamous anti-

Conservative Gladstone-MacDonald Pact of 1903, the Liberals' Herbert Gladstone reached a secret agreement with MacDonald to allow LRC candidates to stand instead of Liberals in some constituencies in the general election so as not to split the anti-Conservative vote. Interestingly, the pact was made not long after the Fabians had set up their Coefficients Club for the purpose of liaising with Liberals and other political leaders. The result of the pact was that in the 1906 general elections twenty-nine Labour MPs (four of them Fabian Society members) were returned to the House of Commons, providing the Labour Party for the first time with a parliamentary foundation. Three Fabians were successful as Liberals (Pease, p. 115).

Soon after the elections, the LRC was renamed "The Labour Party". Like the Fabian Society, the Labour Party was of course a *Socialist* party. The fact that it called itself "Labour" and not "Socialist" was part of the Fabians' general strategy of taking over power as discreetly as possible. It helped channel organized labour in a Fabian Socialist direction, while concealing from the electorate the new party's true agenda (cf. Martin, p. 38). To this day, many Labour supporters are unaware that the party they are voting for is a Socialist party aiming to establish Socialism with all its implications, such as total state control and abolition of democracy. As always, the Fabian Society leaders were the masterminds operating behind the scenes. The tactics, strategy and political attack of the new Labour Party were dictated by the Fabian Society (Pugh, p. 71), who produced a tract instructing the party to attack Capitalism, declaring that "The Labour Party is a party against the Landlord and the Capitalist" and that "every Labour member sent to parliament is one more nail driven into the coffin of the Capitalist system" (*Socialism and the Labour Party, Tract No. 127*, May 1906, pp. 3, 15).

The very notion of abolishing Capitalism, of course, was nonsense. Humans had always engaged in the exchange of goods or trade. Suppressing such activities amounted to dehumanizing life. Abolishing exploitation and monopolistic manifestations of Capitalism was one thing. Abolishing Capitalism was another. If deviant capitalist practices warranted the abolition of Capitalism, then aberrant aspects of Socialism, too, warranted the abolition of

Socialism. But Socialism does not apply its own logic when it is inconvenient to itself – which once again exposes its fraudulent character. Moreover, the Socialists never proposed the abolition of the industries that in their view defined Capitalism, but their *monopolization* by the Socialist State, which was to be run by the Socialist Labour Party and the Fabian leadership behind it. In other words, the true Fabian aim was to replace monopolistic Capitalism with monopolistic Socialism for the profit of the Fabian leadership and its Liberal Capitalist collaborators and sponsors.

Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb, in particular, were the string-pullers, ever on the lookout for ways of acquiring political power for themselves. There can be no doubt that the successful establishment of Socialism in Britain (which was the express aim of the Fabian Society) would inevitably have resulted in the assumption of power by a Socialist regime controlled by the Fabian leadership itself. Significantly, the Fabian Society consciously compared itself to the Milner Group's British South Africa Company (BSAC). Thus, in 1897, the Fabian Executive had announced that like the "Chartered Company" in Africa, the Fabian Society will capture and control the British natives "*for its profit and their own good*" (*Fabian News*, Sept. 1897, quoted by Pugh, p. 58). The "Chartered Company" was Milner Group founder Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company (BSAC) which had received its royal charter in 1889.

To grasp the extent of Fabian domination in Britain's Labour and Socialist movement we only need to follow the development of the new "Labour" party. Initially, the Fabian Society had been barely tolerated on the Labour Representation Committee, forcing it to place only one member (Pease) on the LRC Executive and being in constant danger of expulsion (Pugh, p. 69). However, ex-member MacDonald was General Secretary and, following the 1906 election, Keir Hardie was elected Chairman (in effect, Leader) of the party in Parliament (Parliamentary Labour Party or PLP). MacDonald and his personal aid Arthur Henderson (who was soon to officially join the Society) were Whips. Fabian Society General Secretary Pease himself, who had been on the LRC Executive, kept his seat on the Labour Party Executive. As pointed out by M. Cole, his influence was not inconsiderable (M. Cole, p.

90). A week after the election results, the Fabian Society assembled a committee consisting of Shaw, Pease and other leading Fabians to produce a document (*Tract No. 127*) laying down a Socialist policy for the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) (Pugh, pp. 70-71). From that point, both the Labour Party and Fabian influence experienced a rapid growth. In the 1910 general election, with MacDonald still as General Secretary and Keir Hardie as PLP Chairman, Labour managed to get 40 MPs elected.

In 1913, Beatrice Webb wrote that the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party were well on the way to “controlling the policy” of the Labour and Socialist movement (M. Cole, p. 167). In fact, the Fabian Society and the Labour Party were well on the way to controlling the policy of much of the country. In 1914, just before the outbreak of World War I, the Fabian Charles W. Bowerman of the TUC and Labour Party General Secretary Arthur Henderson (who had joined the Fabian Society in 1912) established the War Emergency Workers National Committee with Henderson as Chairman and Fabian J. S. Middleton as Secretary. The purpose of the Committee was to get the influential trade unions and through them, the whole Labour and Socialist movement, to follow the Fabian line in regard of war policies.

In 1915, under Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith, the Fabian Henderson became the first Labour Party member to join the Cabinet, serving as President of the Board of Education. In 1916, under Liberal PM Lloyd George, Henderson became Minister without Portfolio and was joined by fellow Fabian George Nicoll Barnes as Minister of Pensions and John Hodge as Minister of Labour. By 1922, Labour had won 142 seats in the House of Commons, becoming the second largest political party. As admitted by Pease, the Labour Party was “virtually, if not formally”, Fabian in its political policy (Pease, p. 73). Indeed, with Fabian Henderson as General Secretary, Fabian mastermind Sidney Webb on the Executive and its constitution, manifesto and party policy all written by the two, the Labour Party was a *Fabian Party*.

In January 1924, following the 1923 general elections and under Fabian General Secretary Henderson, the Labour Party was able to form the first Labour government in Britain’s history with the help of Liberal leader Herbert Asquith. As Prime Minister, MacDonald

appointed leading Fabians and Fabian collaborators to his government. The cabinet itself consisted of the following Fabians: Sidney Webb (President of the Board of Trade), Sydney Olivier (India Secretary), Arthur Henderson (Home Secretary), Charles Trevelyan (President of the Board of Education), Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Lord Noel-Buxton (Agriculture Minister), Lord Thomson (Secretary for Air), Ramsay MacDonald (Foreign Secretary), Arthur Ponsonby (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), the Webbs' personal friend, Lord Haldane (Lord Chancellor) who joined the Society in the following year; and Fabian collaborator J. R. Clynes (Lord Privy Seal). The government also included the Fabians Clement Attlee, Percy Alden, Arthur Greenwood, William Graham and James Stewart in minor posts and other Fabians as Parliamentary private secretaries.

The 1924 Labour government depended for its majority on the Liberals and did not last long. But Labour was back in power five years later, in 1929, again with Liberal support (with 216, Labour only had 6 seats more than the Conservatives and depended on the Liberal's 48). Henderson was still General Secretary. MacDonald became Prime Minister once again and, as before, appointed the usual Fabian fraternity to his government. His cabinet included the following Fabians: Lord Passfield a.k.a. Sidney Webb (Colonial and Dominions Secretary), Arthur Henderson (Foreign Secretary), Sir Charles Trevelyan (President of the Board of Education), Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Lord Noel-Buxton (Agriculture Minister), Lord Thomson (Minister for Air), Ramsay MacDonald (First Lord of the Treasury), Arthur Greenwood (Health Minister), William Graham (President of the Board of Trade), George Lansbury (First Commissioner of Works), Margaret Bondfield (Labour Minister). Further posts were taken by the Fabianized J. R. Clynes (Home Minister) and others.

It may be noted that the Liberals who helped Labour in its career were close to both the Milner Group and the Fabian Society. Herbert Gladstone was the son of former Liberal Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone, who had been a member of the so-called Cecil Bloc which spawned the Milner Group (Quigley, 1981, p.

30). Herbert (later Lord) Asquith was close to the Milner Group as well as a close friend of Bernard Shaw and a familiar guest at the Webbs' dinner table (Quigley, 1981, p. 30; B. Webb, p. 109 in Pugh, p. 47). Interestingly, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who in 1940 invited Labour to join his government, appointing former Fabian Society Chairman Clement Attlee his deputy, was not only a former Liberal but had close links to the Milner Group and its Anglo-American associates as well as to Fabian leaders (see Ch. 7, pp. 246 ff). Churchill's War Cabinet included leading Fabians like Attlee, Hugh Dalton, Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison, opened the doors to systematic Fabian infiltration of government (Martin, p. 65) and enabled the Labour Party (the Fabian Society's front organization) to take over in 1945.

Under Fabian General Secretary Morgan Phillips, Labour (out of whose 393 elected MPs 229 were Fabian Society members) formed a majority government which included the Fabians: Prime Minister Clement Attlee (First Lord of the Treasury and Defence Minister), Lord Jowitt (Lord Chancellor), Herbert Morrison (Lord President of the Council), Arthur Greenwood (Lord Privy Seal), Hugh Dalton (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Beatrice Webb's nephew Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade), Tom Williams (Agriculture Minister), John Strachey (Under-Secretary for Air), Lord Peckenham (Civil Aviation Minister), Arthur Creech Jones (Colonial Secretary), Lord Addison (Dominions and Commonwealth Secretary), Lord Pethick-Lawrence followed by Lord Listowel (India and Burma Secretary), Ellen Wilkinson (Education Minister) and Emanuel Shinwell (Fuel and Power Minister).

Similarly, following the 1997 elections, the Labour Party under Fabian General Secretary Tom Sawyer appointed the following cabinet: Tony Blair (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Civil Service Minister), John Prescott (Deputy Prime Minister and First Secretary of State), Gordon Brown (Chancellor of the Exchequer, Second Lord of the Treasury and later Prime Minister), Ann Taylor (Leader of the House of Commons and Lord President of the Council), Lord Richard (Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords), Jack Straw (Home Secretary), David Blunkett (Education and Employment Secretary), Margaret Beckett (Trade

Secretary 1997), Peter Mandelson (Trade Secretary 1998), Robin Cook (Foreign Secretary), Clare Short (Secretary for International Development), Harriet Harman (Social Security Secretary), etc. With one or two exceptions, all of these, beginning with Tony Blair, were members of the Fabian Society. Other Fabians and associates appointed to cabinets under Tony Blair and Gordon Brown included: Douglas Alexander, Ed Balls, Hilary Benn, Des Browne, Charles Clarke, Alistair Darling, John Denham, Peter Hain, Patricia Hewitt, John Hutton, Ruth Kelly, Alan Milburn, Ed Miliband, David Miliband and John Reid. In short, by 1997 there were over 200 Fabian MPs (out of 418 Labour MPs) in the House of Commons (“The Fabian Society: a brief history”, *Guardian*, 13 Aug 2001). The massive infiltration of Parliament and the systematic appointment of Fabians to key positions in the Labour Party and, particularly, in Labour governments, demonstrates without a shadow of doubt that from inception the Fabian Society has seen the Labour Party as an instrument for undemocratically exerting political power and influence for its own agenda, while its leadership operates quietly behind the scenes.

Making Britain Socialist

As stated in the 1887 *Fabian Basis*, the ultimate object of the Fabian Society was to “advance Socialism in England” – by which they meant Britain. Indeed, the establishment of Fabian societies in Scotland, Wales and Ireland as well as of the Scottish Labour Party (1888) proves that the Fabians never intended to restrict their missionary activities to England. Apart from establishing local Fabian societies all over the country and publishing Socialist propaganda materials (including Bernard Shaw’s own plays), the Fabians also set up a number of nationwide organizations for the purpose of consolidating the grip of Socialism on British society. Among these were: the Universities Socialist Federation, founded in 1912 by Fabian Society Executive member Clifford Allen (later Lord Allen of Hurtwood); the Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda (1930); and the Left Book Club (1939).

The Fabians were particularly active in promoting Socialism during World War II, taking full advantage of inter-party cooperation and state control. Already in 1939, the Society

declared that as war-time control embodies a large element of Socialism in the sense of public control over industry, commerce, and finance, it was the Fabians' business as Socialists to see to it that that Socialism shall be real Socialism and not a "bastard form of State Capitalism" (M. Cole, p. 261).

Accordingly, in June 1941, the Society formed a Socialist Advisory Committee which included representatives of the influential Left Book Club, urging the initiation of a great leap forward into Socialism after the model of the Soviet Union. In July, the Fabian Executive resolved to set up a committee on "International Work with special reference to Anglo-Soviet Cooperation". In August, Left Book Club co-founder Victor Gollancz delivered a Fabian summer school lecture on the theme that as Britain was an ally of "the great Socialist State" it was their opportunity and "immediate duty" to work for Socialism in Britain. The Fabian Executive formed a Socialist Propaganda Committee to carry the message through the land.

As a result of this massive propaganda campaign which included the systematic indoctrination of servicemen by Socialist tutors in the Army Educational Corps, the Fabians at the 1945 elections were able to launch Britain's first majority Socialist government. In an election broadcast earlier that year, Attlee had promised that a Labour government will "take the first steps along the road to a Socialist Britain" (Thomas-Symonds, p. 126). Once elected, his government proceeded to implement the Socialist measures proposed by the Fabian Society, such as the nationalization of land, railways and mines, state (i.e., Fabian Society) control of education, industry, trade and finance, etc., all of which was marketed as necessary to the establishment of Socialism for the nation's "welfare".

As openly stated by Shaw in his "The Transition to Social Democracy" (1889), the Fabian object was the "expropriation of private proprietors and the transfer of their property to the entire nation". The "nation", however, meant "the State as the representative of the people". *All facts considered, bringing the whole of society under state control and the state itself under Labour control, logically meant one thing: total control by the Fabian Society operating as always from behind the scenes with*

the Labour Party as a “democratic” front.

While the Labour Party has been the principal instrument through which the Fabians have aimed to control British society and to push it in a Socialist direction, it has been supported in its task by a spiderweb of academic, research and other organizations exerting influence on both government and public. Apart from LSE whose declared goal is to promote Socialism, these have included the following:

Royal Economic Society (RES), founded in 1890 by Fabian leader Bernard Shaw; **Imperial College London**, founded in 1907 by Sidney Webb; **Noel Buxton Trust (NBT)**, a foundation working for “social change”, established in 1919 by the Fabian Noel (later Lord) Noel-Buxton; **National Union of Students (NUS)**, co-founded in 1922 by the LSE and London University (another Fabian-controlled institution with which the LSE had merged earlier); **National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)**, set up in 1938 by LSE graduate and banker Josiah Stamp, NIESR has had Fabian Society general secretary Bosworth Monk among its presidents; **London Business School (LBS)**, University of London, founded in 1965 by representatives of the Fabian-controlled LSE and Imperial College; **Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)**, a clone of the US Social Science Research Council (SSRC) – itself founded in 1923 in collaboration with Sidney Webb’s American Economic Association – ESRC was set up in 1965 under the government of former Fabian Society chairman Harold Wilson with leading Fabian Michael (later Lord) Young as chief executive, who alone was responsible for the creation of over 60 like-minded organizations; **John Smith Memorial Fund (JSMF)**, founded in 1966 to promote the ideas of former Fabian and Labour leader John Smith, its advisory board includes Fabians like Lord Dubbs, former Fabian Society chairman; **Runnymede Trust**, set up in 1968 by Fabian Society honorary treasurer (later chairman) Anthony Lester; **Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)**, founded in 1988 with former LSE lecturer and Fabian Society chairman Tessa Blackstone, as chairman of the board of trustees, IPPR is advised by bodies like the Progressive Migration Advisory Group whose

members include former Fabian Society general secretary Sunder Katwala; **Progress**, a Blairite (New Labour) think tank and pressure group co-founded in 1996 by Liam Byrne, a former Fulbright Scholar at Harvard Business School, as well as a banker with N. M. Rothschild & Sons and a member of the Fabian Society, who is a leading advocate of corporate-sponsored Socialism which he euphemistically calls “inclusive capitalism” (Progress directors, chairmen and presidents have included leading Fabians like Fabian Society general secretary and later chairman Stephen Twigg; Jessica Asato, chairman of the Fabian Research and Publications Committee; and various other Fabian Society members, supporters, partners and collaborators such as Richard Angell, Dan Jarvis, Alison McGovern and John Woodcock, while Progress sponsors, partners and collaborators include Fabian organizations like the Fabian Society, British Future and IPPR; being affiliated with the Labour Party, Progress is a major source of Fabian influence on Labour after the Fabian Society); **Smith Institute**, named after John Smith (see above), the institute was founded in 1997 by the Fabian Gordon Brown, a protégé of John Smith; **Policy Network**, founded in 1999 by Prime Minister and Fabian Society member Tony Blair in collaboration with Germany’s Social Democrat Chancellor Gerhard Schröder and America’s Democratic President Bill Clinton and chaired by leading Fabian Lord Mandelson; **Policy Exchange**, established in 2002, its senior research fellows include the likes of John Willman, former general secretary of the Fabian Society; **British Future**, founded in 2007 and directed by the Fabian Sunder Katwala; **Migration Advisory Committee (MAC)**, founded in 2007 by Fabian Home Secretary John Reid; **UK Border Agency (UKBA)**, formed in 2008 as the Labour Government’s border control agency by Fabian Immigration Minister and Progress co-founder Liam Byrne, a former Rothschild banker who is also co-founder of the Young Fabians magazine *Anticipations*.

A thoroughly Fabianized World: Fabianism’s global network

Like its expansion in the United Kingdom, the international expan-

sion of Fabianism has been deliberate, systematic and *very thorough*. Even before becoming a national force, the Fabian Society had begun to extend its international tentacles through emigrating individual Fabians, through the formation of overseas Fabian societies and through systematic propaganda campaigns.

One of the earliest activists to have sown the seeds of Fabianism overseas was Karl Marx's youngest daughter, Eleanor. A believer in theatre as a Socialist tool, she had met Bernard Shaw and become involved with fellow Social Democratic Federation member and Fabian Edward Aveling (translator of Marx's *Das Kapital* into English). In 1885, accompanied by Aveling and Marx's disciple and intimate friend Wilhelm Liebknecht (co-founder of Germany's Social Democratic Party) Eleanor Marx-Aveling went on a tour of the United States to promote Socialism (Martin, p. 117).

As in England, Fabians were particularly active in American universities, beginning with Harvard, the first bridgehead of Fabian infiltration in America (Martin, p. 337), followed by other universities. Fabian Society leaders Sidney and Beatrice Webb themselves toured America in 1888 and 1898 when they trained Fabian groups and established connections with the American Economic Association at Harvard University (Dobbs, ch. 3, online version, www.keynesatharvard.org).

The Webbs were followed by other prominent Fabian missionaries, including LSE lecturer Graham Wallas who taught at Harvard on several occasions from 1910 and Harold Laski who lectured at Harvard from 1916 to 1919. Like many other universities around the world, apart from Fabian teachers, Harvard had a library full of Fabian writings and soon became a stronghold of Fabianism. Among Americans indoctrinated there were James Harvard Robinson (Harvard graduate, 1887), W. E. B. Du Bois (Harvard 1890), Oswald Garrison Villard (Harvard 1893) and, in particular, Walter Lippmann (Harvard 1910) who studied under Wallas in 1910 and later visited the Webbs and other Fabian leaders in England; and David Rockefeller (Harvard 1936). Rockefeller, who wrote a senior thesis on Fabian Socialism entitled "Destitution Through Fabian Eyes", was appointed to Harvard's board of overseers in the 1950s and 60s and was a good friend of

Harvard presidents like Nathan M. Pusey (Rockefeller, p. 332).

As a journalist, political activist and adviser to US presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Lyndon Johnson, the Fabian Lippmann became one of the most influential Americans of the early 20th century (Steel, 2005). Together with Harry W. Laidler, Lippmann was a leader of the New York Intercollegiate Socialist Society which had been founded under Fabian influence and guidance (Hubbard, p. 111) and was later renamed League for Industrial Democracy to reflect the Fabian Socialism advocated by the Webbs in their book *Industrial Democracy*. In 1914, Lippmann became founder and editor of the Socialist magazine *New Republic*, which published contributions by British Fabians. As admitted by Margaret Cole, the League for Industrial Democracy (LID) was one of the main contacts through which the London Fabian Society exercised influence in America (M. Cole, p. 347). In fact, the LID was more than just a “contact”, being described in Fabian Society Annual Reports (1925-1930) as “one of our provincial societies” (Martin, p. 236).

Earlier, former London Fabian Society Executive member J. W. Martin in collaboration with William D. P. Bliss of Boston had established an American Fabian Society at Boston which fathered Fabian societies in Philadelphia and San Francisco, and later societies were recorded in Chicago and at Yale (M. Cole, p. 347).

Of particular importance was British Fabian influence on religion. The Fabian Harry Frederick Ward emigrated to America where he was involved in the founding of the US Federal Council of Churches in 1908. Percival Chubb, a founding member of the London Fabian Society, became President of the American Ethical Union in 1934, etc. Similarly, in 1906, W. D. P. Bliss, who was secretary of the Christian Social Union, joined the Christian Socialist Fellowship which was affiliated with the Catholic Socialist Society and the Socialist Party.

Ward, Chubb and other Fabian ex-pats, together with local Fabians like Bliss, preached various shades of “Christian” Socialism in America while remaining in contact with the London Society. As in other parts of the world, British and local Fabians in America were responsible for the creation of organizations that mirrored those back in England: the American Christian Socialist

Society (organized by Bliss), the Christian Socialist League (which revolved around Bliss's paper *The Dawn*), the Church Socialist League, the Church League for Industrial Democracy, the Fellowship of Socialist Christians, etc. (*Britannica*, vol. 2, p. 284; *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, vol. 2; Laidler, pp. 732-3). Frequent visiting preachers of Fabianism to America included Labour leader Keir Hardie.

In addition, British Fabianism was influential in America through prominent Fabians like Herbert G. Wells and John Maynard Keynes. Through his prolific writings and *New Republic* contributions, Wells became the idol of America's left-wing intelligentsia in the first two decades of the 20th century. Likewise, Keynes attained extensive and lasting influence in America from the early 1930s through his gospel of the *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* expounding the Fabian "New Economics" and was particularly admired by President Roosevelt and other leading Americans (Martin, pp. 330 ff.). Fabian economists like Keynes became chief advisers to governments and were instrumental in the institutionalization of the role of the unelected economic adviser as *de facto* public policy maker (Dahrendorf, pp. 354-5). Keynes himself who, as head of the Fabians' Royal Economic Society was the official economist of Fabian Socialism, served as adviser to the British Government during World War I, joined the Economic Advisory Council to the 1929 Labour Government and became the leading light of the Treasury after the Second World War, while also being a co-architect of the 1944 Breton Woods conference which established the World Bank and the IMF. Keynes' enduring legacy in America is evident from President Obama's choice of economic advisers. Already in 2008, Obama – who has been described as a "shady Chicago Socialist" on account of his links with the Chicago branch of the Socialist New Party – appointed a number of Keynesian economists to key positions in his entourage, such as Robert (Samuelson) Summers (Head of the National Economic Council), Timothy Franz Geithner (Secretary of the Treasury) and Christina Romer (Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers).

America's Fabians performed much the same function as their British counterparts, faithfully following the pattern for gradual

social, economic, political and cultural revolution set by their parent society in London. In Lippmann's own words, their object was "to make reactionaries standpatters; standpatters, conservatives; conservatives, liberals; liberals, radicals; and radicals, Socialists. In other words, we tried to move everyone up a peg [in the direction of Socialism]" (Martin p. 187). This was paralleled by British Fabians who aimed to make Conservatives more Liberal and Liberals more Socialist. As in Britain, this was achieved in collaboration with a nationwide network of organizations and institutions mirroring British counterparts, such as the American Economic Association (modelled on the British Economic Association), the Rand School of Social Science and the Department of Economics at Harvard University (inspired by the London School of Economics and the Workers' Educational Association), etc. (Martin pp. 124, 197, 337).

Needless to say, the Fabians also established a strong presence in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Following in the footsteps of the Webbs, Charles L. Marson had gone in 1889 to Adelaide to spread Fabianism (Pugh, p. 36) and Fabian societies appeared there in 1894 and later in Melbourne. Canada had Fabian societies in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, Ontario. There was a Fabian Society at Christchurch, New Zealand. Similarly, by 1890, India had a Fabian society at Bombay and later (1921) at Madras. The Madras society called itself "the Fabian Society of India" and had as president Annie Besant who in 1891 had suddenly "converted to Theosophy", though obviously remaining a faithful and trusted Fabian (M. Cole, pp. 37, 347). Like the Fabian societies in America, those in the Colonies were "in periodical communication with the parent body" (*Fabian Society Annual Report 1909-10*, 13 May 1910, p. 10).

There were also Fabian societies in Japan, South Africa, Nigeria and apparently even Burma (Cole, p. 347). As stated by Fabian Society co-founder and Honorary Secretary E. R. Pease, the Society always retained a scattering of members, mostly officials or teachers, in India, Africa, China and South America (Pease, p. 79). In fact, it was far more than a mere "scattering" and the "officials and teachers" often held positions of influence and importance – exactly as predicted by the Society's annual reports.

Indians, in particular, who were deemed more suitable for conversion to Socialism than the Africans, West Indians or Chinese (Pugh, p. 72), have always been staunch disciples of Fabianism and have played a key role in the Fabian scheme (Martin, p. 309). Muhammad Ali Jinnah (future creator of Pakistan) and Mahatma Gandhi became members of the Fabian Society in 1920 (Pugh, p. 143). Though not a member, future Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru also came under Fabian influence around this time, later making India a Fabian Socialist republic with a constitution suitably drafted by LSE alumnus B. R. Ambedkar. Ditto Singapore, etc. As correctly pointed out by the daughter of leading Fabian Willie Herbert Utley, Freda, Fabian Socialists trained at LSE and other schools in England became the new ruling class in Asia (Utley, 1970; cf. Martin, p. 309). The role played by LSE-trained politicians, civil servants and academics and particularly “economists”, in running governments around the world has been confirmed by LSE leaders like Lord Dahrendorf (Dahrendorf, pp. 408-9) as has the Fabians’ close relationship with India. The Indians’ special services rendered to Fabianism were acknowledged with the appointment in 2003 of Sunder Katwala, author of *Reinventing the Commonwealth* (1999), to the post of Fabian Society General Secretary.

In Europe, Ireland had been “blessed” with a personal visitation from the Fabian pontiffs, the Webbs themselves, who conveniently used their honeymoon there in 1892 to spread the gospel of Fabianism. After the Webbs, other Fabian missionaries were dispatched to various parts of Ireland with special Fabian tracts (no doubt designed by the Fabian Committee on Taste) sporting green covers instead of the usual red (Pugh, p. 58-9). On its part, the Continent had been subjected to the missionary activities of apostles of Fabianism like Willie Utley (Pugh, p. 36) and groups “on Fabian lines” were established at Madrid, Copenhagen, Frankfurt and Budapest (M. Cole, p. 348). One of the earliest Fabian strongholds in Madrid was one called “Escuela Nueva”, modelled on the London Fabian Society and headed by leading Socialist, Prof. Enrique Martí Jara (*Fabian Society Annual Report 1929-30*). Fabians were also active in Greece, Turkey and neighbouring countries where they spread their “progressive” ideas. Leading Fabians like Sidney Webb, Arthur Henderson, Mor-

gan Phillips and Ramsay MacDonald were early supporters of a Jewish state in Palestine, followed by Arthur Creech Jones, Herbert Morrison, Phillip Noel-Baker and Richard Crossman and were instrumental in paving the way for the creation of Israel which they saw as a pioneer of Socialism in the region (this, again, illustrates how legitimate demands for a national home are systematically diverted for the advancement of International Socialism whose ultimate goal is the abolition of the nation-state).

In addition to Fabian societies proper, the London HQ established an extensive global network of Socialist trade unions and other organizations in the political, educational and cultural fields, with officials being brought over for training, indoctrination and direction. Delegations from the Commonwealth and all over the world were received in London where they conferred with members of the Fabian International and Commonwealth Bureaux or attended propaganda and indoctrination programmes such as Fabian Summer Schools (Martin, pp. 86-7).

Following the failure of Marx and Engels to impose Socialism by force of arms, their movement had already taken an opportunist "Fabian" turn, that is, away from violent revolution and towards gradual, parliamentary methods. The great revolutionary Engels himself came to preach "slow propaganda work and parliamentary activity" (Engels, 1895). Fabianism, therefore, was a development within the Socialist movement. *The Fabian Society's special "merit" was to cleverly place itself at the forefront of the new Socialist trend and hijack it for its own purposes.* While earlier, Socialism had been dominated by Marx and Engels and the German Social Democratic Party (the world's largest and most influential Socialist organization), Britain's Fabians soon became the leading ideological force in the Socialist movement, being in a position to influence other Socialists, including their former German tutors and laying the foundations of the infamous "Frankfurt School". Already by the early 1890s, thousands of copies of *Fabian Essays in Socialism* were being sold in England and America, followed by translations into European languages such as Dutch, Norwegian and German. A more subtle, though no less effective, form of influence was exercised through literally hundreds of novels and other writings churned out by the Fabian

propaganda machine, as well as through Shaw's propagandistic plays which by 1914 had gained a worldwide audience, being performed in nearly a dozen European countries and the US.

In sum, we can see why by 1915, Fabian leader Bernard Shaw was able to assert that the world had been "thoroughly Fabianized" in the previous twenty-five years (Pease, p. 179). Similarly, in 1957, Rita Hinden of the Colonial Bureau reported (with full justification) that there seemed to be Fabians everywhere in the world (Martin, p. 87).

Fabianism and world revolution

The Fabians' path of gradual Socialism did not prevent them from maintaining links with more revolutionary and violent movements. Of particular importance in this respect was the Socialist International. First founded by Karl Marx in London in 1864 as the International Working Men's Association (IWMA), it was reconstituted in Paris in 1889 as the Second International and again in 1951 as the Socialist International. As such, it was the co-ordinating body for international Socialism and the Fabians became involved from the start, attending Second International congresses at Paris (1886 and 1889), Brussels (1891), Zurich (1893), London (1896) and again Brussels (1906) (M. Cole, pp. 44-5) and taking a leading role. Keir Hardie attended the Second International's founding congress and Bernard Shaw was at the 1893 and 1896 congresses in Zurich and London (Henderson, p. 171). Particularly significant is the participation in the International by elements like Kerensky's Socialist-Revolutionary Party, as well as Alexander Helfand (Alias Parvus) and Lenin, who later were involved in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Indeed, Fabianism's influence on and connections with Russian Socialism and Soviet Communism are worthy of closer investigation. The Fabian concept of "Industrial Democracy" as a model for Socialist society was adopted by Lenin who in 1897 translated into Russian the Webbs' work of that title. According to Shaw, Lenin studied the works of Sydney Webb and "became a gradualist" after which he transformed Russian Socialism into Fabianism (Shaw, 26 Nov. 1931). Members of the London-based Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, an organization connected with Russian revolutionaries, were also

members of the Fabian Rainbow Circle. Webb's and Shaw's Fabian friend Joseph Fels (who was married to Fannie Rothschild's daughter, Mary Fels) provided a loan of £1,700, in addition to pocket money in the sum of one gold sovereign per delegate, to Lenin, Trotsky and their Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (later Communist Party) during their 1907 London conference (Rappaport, pp. 153-4; cf. *Joseph and Mary Fels Papers* www.hsp.org; Martin, pp. 29, 161; M. Cole, p. 113).

We also know that Julius West of the Fabian Executive was present at the 2nd Russian Congress of Soviets (7-9 Nov. 1917) at which Lenin declared his new Communist government (Pugh, p. 136); that the Russian Communist regime had links to officials of the English and Russian Bank (which was run by Milnerite Lord Balfour and other Fabian collaborators) and other western banks (Sutton, 1974, p. 122; here, p. 199); that Shaw described Lenin as the "greatest statesman of Europe" (Quoted by Jones, 1925); that Shaw and his friends Lord and Lady Astor visited Stalin in 1931, followed by the Webbs in 1932; that both Shaw and Sidney Webb approved of the Soviet regime and retained strong sympathies for it to the last (the Webbs even kept a portrait of Lenin at their home) (Utley, 1970); that the Webbs regarded Stalinism as "applied Fabianism" (MacKenzie & MacKenzie, p. 406); that Shaw in 1931 declared that "Bolshevism became Fabianism, called Communism" (Shaw, 26 Nov. 1931); that he believed that Russian Communism was neither Anarchism nor Syndicalism but Fabian Socialism and that the U.S.S.R. was really a Union of Fabian Republics (Shaw, 13 Aug. 1931; cf. Holroyd, vol. 3, p. 251); finally, we know that in 1948, two years before his death, Shaw said that "Stalin is a good Fabian" (Weintraub, 2011).

In Germany, leading Socialist Eduard Bernstein came under the influence of the Fabian Society early on while in exile in London from 1888 to 1901. On his return to Germany, Bernstein urged his party to follow the English (Fabian) method of introducing Socialist reforms through parliamentary pressure – or what Shaw defined as "wire-pulling the government in order to get Socialist measures passed" – and by the outbreak of World War I his teachings had thoroughly permeated the party, laying the foundations of Europe's "revisionist" brand of Marxism along

Fabian lines. As proof of agreement between Bernstein's and the Fabians' brand of Socialism, the English version of his book *The Preconditions of Socialism* (1899) was published in 1909 by the Fabian Independent Labour Party (ILP) under the title *Evolutionary Socialism*. The activities of the Fabianized Social Democrats resulted in their domination of German politics. The November Revolution of 1918 led to the abolition of the German monarchy and establishment of a Social Democratic government in 1919 with Bernstein as Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

In Austria, too, the Fabians had established a Fabian circle in Vienna in the early days and Austria soon became a Fabian stronghold. In the wake of the 1918 Revolution, the Austrian monarchy was abolished and prominent Fabian and banker Michael Hainisch became President of the Austrian Republic (*ÖBL*, p. 152).

Meanwhile, Wall Street interests allied with the Fabian Society and the Milner Group, which included the J. P. Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Company, were involved in China's 1912 Revolution, led by National Socialist Sun Yat-sen and Mexico's 1910-20 Revolution, led by Pancho Villa and Venustiano Carranza (Sutton, 1974, pp. 51-3).

Interestingly, the same Fabians who called for the abolition of private property and Capitalism also called for the imposition of British trade interests on other countries by force. The Fabian Society's position was spelt out by Bernard Shaw in *Fabianism and the Empire: A Manifesto by the Fabian Society* (1900) where he stated that Chinese institutions were incompatible with British trade interests and therefore they had to go, adding that if the Chinese could not establish order in a British sense, the Powers (Britain, America, etc.) must establish it for them (*Fabianism and the Empire*, p. 47). Sending the gunboats to force other nations to do "business" with Britain was piratical behaviour of the worst kind. It certainly did not enhance Britain's prestige among other nations. On the contrary, it was this kind of behaviour that inevitably led to conflict with other countries, such as Germany, who (not unreasonably) failed to see why the British should be allowed to grab one colony after the other while preventing others from doing the same. Shaw himself conceded that British Ministers who waged war on other nations for economic reasons were being

used by financial interests “as a ferret is used by a poacher” (*ibid.* p. 10). But, at the same time, Shaw asserted the “right” of foreign powers to establish governments in countries opposed to those powers’ interests, welcoming the European military expedition against China to enforce international commercial and political interests (p. 45). Needless to say, once such practices had become established policy, there was no end to it: after China came Russia, Germany and, eventually, the British Empire itself. Clearly, while the Fabian Manifesto condemned the actions of some financial interests, it condoned others, namely those that were close or convenient to the Society and its International Socialism. It becomes obvious by now that we are dealing with nothing less than a worldwide conspiracy to subvert the existing order and take over political and economic power in the interests of a private clique representing international financial interests.

In line with this agenda, Fabians have established and maintained close links to Socialist revolutionary and terrorist organizations and regimes across the world. This has been done through individual Fabians such as John Parker, who held the posts of Fabian Society general secretary, chairman and president and was a regular visitor to the Soviet Union from the 1930s into the 60s (Martin, 1966), as well as organizations set up for this purpose, such as the Africa Bureau which linked Fabians with revolutionary movements in Africa, notably that of South Africa’s Nelson Mandela and Tanzania’s Julius Nyerere. Fabians have also been linked with the IRA and Libya’s Muammar Gaddafi. The latter provided arms, training and funds to the IRA and to Mandela’s ANC cells as well as funding the Fabians’ LSE (Hamden, 2011). See also note, p. 121.

The “Open Conspiracy”

Imaginative literature has been a key medium of Fabian propaganda and indoctrination from the start. Revealing some aspects of a conspiracy while concealing others is a typical Milner-Fabian pattern that can be found, however unwittingly, even in historians like Carroll Quigley. To deflect attention and criticism, the Milner-Fabian camp came up with the ingenious yet highly characteristic tactic (which is easy to unmask once the Milner-

Fabian mode of operation has been grasped) of publishing a book entitled *The Open Conspiracy*. Written by Shaw's former colleague on the Fabian Propaganda Committee, Herbert G. Wells, in 1928 and revised several times, the book attempted to take the wind out of the critics' sails by falsely claiming that the Conspiracy was "open" and that the whole world was participating in it. According to Wells, the Conspiracy arises "naturally and necessarily" from the increase of knowledge and the broadening outlook of many minds throughout the world. According to him, the Conspiracy was not a movement initiated by any individual or radiating from any particular centre. Nor was it a single organization but a "conception of life" out of which organizations and new orientations will arise.

What is significant is that Wells did describe the movement as a *conspiracy* even though he cleverly qualified it as "open". While it may be argued that a conspiracy that is open and in which the whole world participates is not really a conspiracy – which seems to be the gist of the book's misleading message – the question is whether this applies to this particular conspiracy. On closer examination, this does not appear to be the case.

The fact is that the organizations directing the movement were anything but "open". The Fabian Society itself was a private membership organization or club which could not be described as "open to the public" by any stretch of the imagination. This was even more so in the case of the Milner Group which for all intents and purposes was a *secret* organization.

It is clear from many statements made by members of the Fabian Society and its associated organizations that these groups aimed to establish a new ruling order led by an academic and administrative elite (or group of "experts") which was in turn directed by themselves (Pugh, p. 81; Martin, p. 340; Quigley, 1981, pp. 131, 134). That both Fabian Society and Milner Group leaders intended to rule *from behind the scenes*, is evident, for example, from Fabian Society General Secretary Pease sitting discreetly on the Labour Party Executive, while Webb was chairman of the party's Advisory Committee on International Questions and later Colonial Secretary and thus instrumental in devising Labour policy for the whole of the British Empire. More recent examples would

be: Peter Mandelson, architect of “New Labour” as well as friend of the Rothschilds and adviser to Lazard; former European chairman of the Trilateral Commission and Goldman Sachs chairman, Peter Sutherland, who also served as chairman of the academic elite going by the name of London School of Economics and many others. Clearly, this in itself made the Conspiracy far less “open” than it was claimed.

Nor was there any evidence to support the claim that the whole world participated in forming these groups’ motivating ideology. On the contrary, the evidence, for example, shows that public opinion was formed by organizations like the Labour Party whose agenda was dictated by the Fabian Society on the instructions of a few leading Fabians who were close friends of a small clique of international financiers whose true motives and interests were unknown to the general public, i.e., to the “whole world” which was supposedly involved in the Conspiracy.

Both the Fabian Society and the Milner Group were expert propagandists and manipulators of public opinion. A prime example was Bernard Shaw himself. Even before joining Wells on the Fabian Propaganda Committee in the early 1900s, he had routinely published fake letters and imaginary “interviews” (Pugh, p. 48) for purposes of propaganda and self-promotion. Engels, who believed that the Fabians were motivated by *personal interests* and were not true Socialists, conceded that their propagandist writings were “of the best kind which the English have produced” (Letter to F. A. Sorge, 18 Jan, 1893, *MECW*, vol. 50, pp. 81-4).

Neither Shaw’s personal propaganda efforts nor those of the various Fabian outfits (the Propaganda Committee, the Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda, etc.) would have been in the least necessary had it been the case that these organizations were inspired by public opinion and not the other way round. From the very start, the Fabian Society had announced that the Fabians were associated for the purpose of spreading *opinions held by them*, not opinions held by the world (“A Manifesto”, *Fabian Tract No. 2*, 1884, emphasis added). On their part, the masses (correctly) identified the Fabians as unprincipled spiders, spinning webs to entrap honest working men (M. Cole, p. 87). As already noted, Shaw himself described the world as “Fabianized” which clearly

indicated an influence radiating from the Fabian Society to the wider world, not from the world to the Society.

It follows that the Conspiracy was, after all, a *conspiracy*. And, like all other conspiracies, it did have a geographical centre from which it originally radiated, namely London. More importantly, it had an intellectual centre consisting of the Fabian Society and the Milner Group. The Conspiracy may or may not have been initiated by a single individual or, for that matter, by a single organization. But, firstly, initiation by a single individual or organization is not a requirement for a conspiracy to qualify as such and, secondly, it *was* a single network of closely interlocking organizations, the chief among them being the Fabian Society and the Milner Group which operated in parallel and in harmony with each other.

Milner-Fabian elements created the Tavistock Institute as an instrument of psychological mass manipulation. In the 1940s Fabian Hugh Dalton and Milnerite Lord Selbourne (Roundell Palmer) controlled the British Ministry of Economic Warfare which was in charge of Special Operations Executive (SOE) whose founder was Dalton himself. Dalton was also instrumental in the creation of the Political Warfare Executive (PWE) a.k.a. Political Intelligence Department (PID) which later mutated into the Psychological Warfare Division (PWD/SHAEF). The same elements and their Anglo-American associates were responsible for the creation of the League of Nations, the United Nations, the European Union and related organizations working for the overarching goal of world domination. As admitted by the Fabian Executive itself, the Fabians were the “brainworkers” of the Labour Party (*Fabian News*, XXIX (5), Apr. 1918 in Pugh, p. 138). The Labour Party in turn led the masses who had been conditioned through systematic propaganda and indoctrination to (falsely) believe that Labour represented their interests. In 1954, on the Fabian Society’s 70th anniversary, its Secretary Margaret Cole described the Society as the “thinking machine of British Socialism” (Pugh, p. 236). In fact, given its overwhelming influence on culture, politics and education in Britain, America, India and elsewhere, the Society may equally have been described as the “thinking machine of Britain and the world”. At any rate, like other similar movements, the Conspiracy had a mastermind or brain, consisting of leading ideologists who

did the thinking and decision-making on behalf of the rank and file. And where there is a brain there is a *centre*. Indeed, Fabian Labour leaders like MacDonald advocated a state, i.e., a centre, that “thinks and feels for the whole” (*Socialism and Government*). Above all, this network of organizations led by the Fabian Society and the Milner Group – the intellectual centre or brain of the Conspiracy – had a self-serving aim which Wells himself describes in his book as to amalgamate existing controls and forms of human association into a “*common world directorate*”. It must be beyond dispute that this “world directorate”, as in the case of the League of Nations, the United Nations and similar organizations, was to be created and controlled by these very groups. Indirect world rule by an academic elite consisting of themselves was the ultimate aim of the Fabians as it was of Milnerites and Marxists (Martin, p. 340). To the extent that the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy served the interests of a few to the detriment of the many, it was (and continues to be) a *conspiracy against humanity* (cf. p. iii).

Fabianism and World Government

Internationalism was another key feature shared by Fabian Socialism, Marxism and Milnerism. As noted above, the ordering of the world by the Great Powers had already been suggested in the Fabian Society’s 1900 election manifesto, *Fabianism and the Empire*. International control of colonies was part of the same Fabian thinking (cf. Pugh, p. 80). Moreover, the same document claimed that the notion of a nation’s right to do what it pleased with its own territory was untenable from the International Socialist point of view and condemned the “fixed frontiers ideals of individualist republicanism”.

Having rubbished national sovereignty as “outmoded” and “a cause of wars”, the Fabians soon came to openly advocate outright world government as a logical progression in their subversive scheme. The formation of “Commonwealths” was a preliminary step in this direction. In 1904, in the preface to his *John Bull’s Other Island*, Shaw wrote that the future belonged to federations of nations or “Commonwealths” as much as within individual nations it belonged to “collectivist organizations”. Grouping nations into collective “commonwealths” was obviously seen as a logical pro-

gression from placing a nation's means of production and the product of labour under collective (i.e., State) ownership and management. And the next step from "commonwealths of nations" was to unite all such regional entities into a worldwide state under one (Milner-Fabian) government.

A key plank in this scheme was for the British Empire itself to be replaced with a "Commonwealth". In its 1906 *Tract No. 127* ("Socialism and the Labour Party"), the Fabian Society declared that the British Empire "must be transformed into a great democratic Commonwealth" (p. 3). What is particularly significant is that the creation of a "Commonwealth" as a substitute for the British Empire was a key aim the Fabians shared with the Milner Group. Needless to say, making the Empire a "democratic Commonwealth" meant nothing less than its *dissolution* and Britain's subordination to an international government along with all other empires that were being brought down one by one: China, Russia, Germany, Austria, etc. Already in the 1900 manifesto, Shaw had spoken of the "uselessness of retaining colonies" (*Fabianism and the Empire*, p. 55).

One of the earliest and most vigorous Fabian advocates of world government, of course, was H. G. Wells himself who had been a believer in World State at least from 1900. Having joined the Fabian Society in February 1903, he was soon elected to the fourth place on the Executive (after Webb, Pease and Shaw) and proposed to turn the Society into a ruling order working for World State, akin to the "Samurai" in his *A Modern Utopia*. Shaw himself had earlier expressed his wish to make the Fabians "the Jesuits of Socialism" (Martin, p. 16) and the leadership went along with many of Wells' proposals.

In the end, Wells' personality clashed with that of other leaders and, in September 1909, he resigned from the Society. However, he had won the sympathy and admiration of most Fabians and his influence on the Society continued unscathed (M. Cole, p. 124). Wells' proposal to rearrange local government on "scientific" lines was taken up by the Webbs in their *Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain* (1920). His idea of World State reappeared in suitably modified form in Fabian and other publications. Moreover, he continued to collaborate with the

Fabians in projects such as the promotion of the League of Nations idea and in 1922 ran for Parliament as a candidate for the Fabians' Labour Party front.

The League of Nations itself had its roots in the Milner-Fabian concept of a league of great powers, already contemplated by Shaw in 1900 when he wrote of a "Federation of the World" (Pugh, p. 78; Porter, p. 60), as well as by the Milner Group leadership. It was later developed by Fabians like A. J. Hobson in *Towards International Government* (1915) and, in particular, by Leonard Woolf – on behalf of the FS – in his *International Government* (1916) and established in 1919 with the help of Milnerites and Fabians or Milner-Fabians (like Walter Lippmann) operating within US President Woodrow Wilson's "Inquiry" Group (Martin, pp. 167-73; Manson, 2007; www.clemson.edu). Once again this shows that the two organizations worked in parallel towards the same overarching objective. Significantly, Woolf was appointed Secretary of the Labour Party's Imperial and International Advisory Committees and, in 1943, he became chairman of the new Fabian International Bureau (FIB), all key positions where he was able to influence international policies (Pugh, p. 131).

Apart from Woolf, leading Fabians associated with the FIB and its world government designs included Labour Party Secretary-General Morgan Phillips and Denis Healey who headed Labour's International Department. As most of the Continent's Socialist parties had been closed down by the German authorities during the war, Britain's six-million-strong Labour Party acquired a dominant position in International Socialism, especially in Europe. This was exploited to the full by the FIB with its creation, in 1951, of the Socialist International (SI). With Phillips as Chairman and a political line devised by Healey, who drafted its Declaration of Principles, the SI was seen as an extension of Labour's International Department which was in turn dominated by the FIB. Indeed, with funds provided by Labour, the FS and associated financiers and with a membership hand-picked by its Fabian leadership, the International proceeded to set a Fabian agenda for Europe and the world. Apart from European unification, a central plank in SI policy was the transformation of the United Nations into a World Government Organization. This was clearly stated at

the SI's international conferences and was parroted by Labour and other Socialist parties around the world (see also Ch. 3, p. 137).

The League of Nations and its successor, the United Nations, have been the key Milner-Fabian instruments for world government, with the Fabian-controlled SI as its mouthpiece. They faithfully followed the Fabians' "rationale" for promoting international government, namely that sovereign nation-states were responsible for war and that, therefore, in the interests of "world peace", "prosperity" and "progress", independent nations were to be replaced with federations of nations as a first step towards a unified World State run by a World Government.

This "rationale" was formulated in very clear (though misleading) terms by Denis Healey, former member of the Fabian Society Executive Committee and chairman of the Fabian International Bureau Advisory Committee:

1. *The only lasting guarantee of peace is general and comprehensive disarmament.*
2. *General and comprehensive disarmament is only possible with an advanced form of world government.*
3. *The only way to achieve world government is by a "steady strengthening" in both the scope and the authority of the United Nations (Healey, 1963, p. 1).*

The problem with this elaborate but rather disjointed reasoning is that it is based on the premiss that disarmament is *possible* with world government without producing any evidence whatsoever that world government automatically and necessarily results in disarmament. In effect, it argues that world government must be established first, *before* there is disarmament, peace, etc. But a world government, once established, may perfectly well choose to retain armed forces to keep itself in power and suppress opposition, in which case (a) there would be no disarmament and (b) any resulting "peace" may really be only a form of oppression.

Quite apart from the question as to who will run such a government, it is highly probable that a world government would insist on retaining armed forces in the same way as Marxists retained theirs after seizing power in Russia on the pretext that as

long as opposition to the new regime existed, armed forces were necessary to suppress it. It is, of course, quite conceivable that an “advanced form of world government” would use psychological warfare to keep itself in power. But while this would lead to disarmament in terms of conventional weapons, the resulting “peace” would result in the same kind of dictatorship and oppression as one imposed by conventional war.

This deliberately misleading, Marxist-style logic was now used by the Fabians and their Labour front to campaign for world government. Neither of them told their followers that this was their main objective. The Labour Party campaigned as usual on issues like “health” and “social security benefits”, insisting on “scientific” state control of the economy, while almost coincidentally reiterating its long-term belief in the establishment of east-west cooperation as the basis for a strengthened United Nation developing “towards world government” (“The New Britain”, *Labour Party Election Manifesto*, 1964).

The fact that a subversive Socialist outfit like Labour was elected into office in 1945 and 1964 – even after the horrors of Socialism in Russia and elsewhere – shows not only how easy it is for a determined group of fraudsters to hijack the destiny of mankind, but it exposes the extraordinary degree of political ignorance and confusion in which the British people were kept by the Fabian masterminds. Unfortunately, it also highlights the sheer incompetence (or fraudulence) of sections of the Conservative camp which allowed themselves to be driven to near-irrelevance by the Left without a fight. Lurching further to the left and becoming more Liberal became the Conservatives’ established “defence strategy”.

World government, of course, had been the Marxists’ central aim all along, from Engels to Kautsky, Lenin, Trotsky and others. As Socialists, the Fabians merely paralleled the Marxists (and the Milnerites) in their objectives. Hence while the Fabian West and the Communist East were ostensibly at loggerheads on secondary issues, they both pursued *the same overarching Socialist goal*, with the result that mankind’s only “choice” was between a World State run by Fabian Socialists and one run by Marxist-Leninist- Maoists (Russia, China and their satellites).

By 1990, the West had become sufficiently Socialized for the two sides to become identical. The dissolution of the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union in 1989-91 only meant that the political world had become one and was ready for a common policy and world government. This was acknowledged by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his 7 December 1988 address to the United Nations General Assembly in which he said that “global progress is now possible only through a quest for universal consensus in the movement towards a New World Order”.

The following is a list of selected Fabian publications promoting international/world government in various guises:

Works written by Fabian Society members:

Herbert G. Wells, *A Modern Utopia* (1905).

John Atkinson Hobson, *Towards International Government* (1915).

Leonard Woolf, *International Government* (1916).

Hessel Duncan Hall, *The British Commonwealth of Nations* (1920).

Ivor Jennings, Barbara Wooton et al., *Federal Tracts* (1939).

Ronald William Gordon MacKay, *Federal Europe* (1941).

Leonard Woolf, *The International Post-War Settlement* (1944).

Arthur Skeffington, “From Crown Colony to Commonwealth”, *Socialist International Information*, 16 Oct. 1954.

R. W. G. MacKay, *Towards a United States of Europe* (1961).

Denis Healey, “A Labour Britain and the World”, *Fabian Tract No. 352* (1963).

Works by ex-members:

Herbert G. Wells, *The Idea of a League of Nations* (1919). Written in collaboration with Lionel Curtis, Lord Grey, Lord Bryce and others.

Herbert G. Wells, *The Way to the League of Nations* (1919).

Herbert G. Wells, *The Open Conspiracy* (1928).

Sir Arthur Salter, *The United States of Europe* (1931).

Herbert G. Wells, *The New World Order* (1940).

Critical works by ex-members:

George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1948). Written with the Fabian Society's 100th anniversary in mind, this was one of the few works by an ex-Fabian criticizing Fabian Socialism (referred to as "English Socialism" or "Ingsoc" in the book). Although intended as a satirical work, Orwell's book betrays an intimate knowledge of the Fabian movement, its leadership, methods and aims, enabling it to make uncannily accurate predictions about a future Fabian-controlled society (for Orwell's membership of Fabian organizations see Martin, p. 466).

Works by Fabian collaborators (Milner Group members and associates):

Edward M. House, *Philip Dru Administrator: A Story for Tomorrow 1920-1935* (1912).

Lionel Curtis, *Commonwealth of God* a.k.a. *World Order (Civitas Dei)* (1934-37).

Clarence K. Streit, *Union Now* (1939).

Clarence K. Streit, *Union Now With Britain* (1941).

Other Fabian publications:

Fabian News

New Statesman

New Republic (USA)

Foreign Affairs (USA), with W. Lippmann as one of its first contributors.

Some of the organizations and institutions established by Fabians and associated groups like Britain's Milner Group and America's Eastern Establishment, for the purpose of promoting world government:

1. Council for the Study of International Relations (“Bryce Group”), 1914.
2. International Agreements Committee, 1915.
3. League of Nations Society, 1915.
4. League of Nations Union, 1918.
5. League of Nations (LON), 1919.
6. International Labour Organization (ILO), 1919.
7. Court of International Justice (World Court), 1920.
8. Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) a.k.a. Chatham House, 1920.

RIIA was created under the leadership of Lionel Curtis and it involved Fabians like R. H. Tawney, John Maynard Keynes (Martin, p. 175) and Philip Noel-Baker (Quigley, 1981, p. 183) as well as Fabian collaborators/sympathizers like LSE Professor Arnold J. Toynbee who became Chatham House Director of Studies.

9. League for Industrial Democracy (LID), formerly Intercollegiate Socialist Society (USA), 1921.
10. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), formerly Institute of International Affairs (USA), 1921.
11. British Commonwealth, 1926.
12. Socialist Christian League, 1936.
13. Federal Union, 1938.
14. Federal Union Research Institute, 1939 (Federal Trust after 1945, see below).
15. Fabian Colonial Bureau (Commonwealth Bureau from 1958), 1940.
16. Fabian International Bureau (FIB), 1941.
17. World Bank (IBRD), 1944.
18. Parliamentary Group for World Government (later World

Parliament Association), 1945.

19. United Nations (UN), 1945.

20. International Monetary Fund (IMF), 1945.

21. Federal Trust for Education and Research, 1945, an offshoot of Federal Union run by R. W. G. (“Kim”) MacKay of FIB.

22. World Council of Churches (WCC), 1948.

23. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949.

24. Council of Europe (CoE), 1949.

25. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), 1949.

26. Aspen Institute, 1950.

27. Socialist International, 1951.

28. One World Trust, 1951.

29. European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), later European Union (EU), 1951.

30. Fabian Africa Bureau (FAB), 1952.

The Fabian Africa, Colonial (Commonwealth) and International Bureaux became key organizations for the creation of Labour colonial and international policy.

31. Bilderberg Group, 1952-54, created by Fabians Joseph Retinger, Hugh Gaitskell and Denis Healey in collaboration with the Rockefellers and others (Rockefeller, p. 411; Callaghan, pp. 203-4; Healey, 2006, pp. 196, 238-9).

32. Christian Socialist Movement, 1960.

33. Trilateral Commission (TC), created by David Rockefeller, 1973.

Fabianism, dictatorship and genocide

Those who imagine that a world run by Fabians would have been in any way better than one run by Leninists, Stalinists or Maoists,

need to think twice. It will be recalled that Marx had taught that class struggle “necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat” (Marx, Letter to Joseph Weydemeyer, 5 Mar. 1852, *MECW*, vol. 39, pp. 62, 65) and both Marx and Engels saw dictatorship as a means of enforcing Communism. Lenin in his *State and Revolution* (1918) clearly indicated that while democracy was essential for removing Capitalism, it was only a passing stage in the transition from Capitalism to Communism and was itself to be eventually overcome and replaced with dictatorship.

While Fabianism does not openly advocate dictatorship and there is no doubt that many Fabians would vehemently reject the idea, the fact is that Fabian leaders Shaw and Webb were vocal and eloquent defenders of dictators like Lenin and Stalin. Their Society itself had been named after a dictator. In 1927, Shaw declared that Fabians must get the Socialist movement “out of its old democratic grooves” and that they, as Socialists, had “nothing to do with liberty”. In his Fabian Autumn Lecture he declared that democracy had proved incompatible with Socialism (M. Cole, pp. 196-7). Following his visit to the Soviet Union in the 1930s, Shaw said: “I was a Communist before Lenin and now that I have seen Russia I am more of a Communist than ever” (Shaw, 1 Aug. 1931). In 1933 he said he was a “more extreme communist” than Lenin (Shaw, 25 Mar. 1933). Indeed, dictatorship is the logical and practical implication of the Fabian aim of establishing a technocracy controlled by an unelected body of LSE-trained “experts” planning, regulating and directing all aspects of human life, with the citizen serving as a mere cog in the machinery of the state. It is not for nothing that the Fabian leadership regarded Stalinism as “applied Fabianism”. Moreover, following in the footsteps of Marx and Engels, Fabian leaders like Shaw believed in the creation of a new, “superior” type of human being to replace the old and were leading figures in the Eugenics movement that advocated the extermination of those deemed “unfit”. Shaw’s preoccupation with this subject is evident from many of his statements: “... what we are confronted with now is a growing perception that if we desire a certain type of civilization and culture we must exterminate the sort of people who do not fit into it” (Preface, *On The Rocks*, 1933); “We should find ourselves committed to killing a great many

people” (Shaw, *The Daily Express*, 4 Mar. 1910, quoted in Stone, 2002); “Our question is not to kill or not to kill, but how to select the right people to kill” (Holroyd, vol. 3, p. 253). Similar statements were made by Sidney Webb and other leading Fabians.

The Socialist regimes of Russia, China and Eastern Europe were responsible for the systematic murder of millions of people. As Western Europe (including Britain) was taken over by a non-violent, gradualist form of Socialism of the Fabian variety, the methods employed there to perpetrate genocide have been more subtle, but no less devastating. In particular, the extermination (or ethnic-cleansing) of Europe’s indigenous populations is being carried out gradually, through deliberate measures such as the simultaneous promotion of (Fabian-pioneered) birth control and state-imposed mass immigration from outside Europe. As the steady increase of the immigrant element logically leads to the reduction of the indigenous element, the latter’s final disappearance is only a matter of time. Indeed, the Fabian-controlled Labour Party has admitted that its policy of mass-immigration was intended to make Britain “more multicultural” and a number of other Fabian organizations have been promoting immigration and multiculturalism. Sustained mass immigration not only makes a society more multicultural, it also makes it more and more multi-racial, diluting the indigenous element until its complete disappearance. This effectively amounts to racial extermination or genocide.

One of the first Fabians to advocate the extermination of the white race was Bernard Shaw himself who in the 1930s called for the introduction of collective farms for the fusion of races, insisting that the future belonged “to the mongrel, not to the Junker [young German aristocrat]” (Holroyd, vol. 3, pp. 283-4). Later Fabians like Roy Jenkins have been more diplomatic but have done their best to suppress opposition to mass immigration and population replacement.

Fabianism and the Islamization of the West

Although the original Fabians were either atheists or at the most “Christian” Socialists, they have always had a soft spot for Islam and its Cobdenite teachings of “universal brotherhood” and, above

all, its drive for global domination and world government. H. G. Wells praised Islam in his writings such as *A Short History of the World* (1922) and Shaw himself wrote that Mohammed was “a great Protestant religious force”, like George Fox or Wesley (Shaw, Letter to the Reverend Ensor Walters, 1933, in Laurence, vol. 4, p. 305). Other leading Fabian apologists for Islam were Annie Besant (1932) and Bertrand Russell (1945).

Shaw’s Fabian Window carried the logo “Remould it [the World] nearer to the heart’s desire”, which was taken from a poem by the Muslim Omar Khayyam. Khayyam was in vogue with the “progressive” faction of the British intelligentsia at the time and the Fabians were no exception (Willie Utley gave a copy of Khayyam’s *Rubaiyat* to his daughter). What is particularly significant about Khayyam is that he was claimed by some as a follower of a cult calling itself “Sufism”. For many centuries, Sufism had served as an instrument for softening up non-Muslim populations and preparing them for penetration by the real Islam. It was a godsend for the Fabians who liked to dabble in *faux* “mysticism” and were keen supporters of alternative cults like “Christian” Socialism, “Theosophy”, Gurdjieff’s Fourth Way, Free Masonry and similar projects which they infiltrated and used for their own agendas.

As Fabians controlled culture and education, it can be no mere coincidence that Sufism played a prominent role in the “New Age” counter-culture (or *anti-culture*) movement of the 1960s and 70s – which the Fabians had pioneered in the early 1900s. While Sidney Webb was serving as chairman of the LCC Technical Instruction Committee, Lord Reay, former chairman of the London School Board and president of University College and the British Academy (all Fabian-dominated), instigated the creation of a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London (Reay Report, 1908). The school was established in 1916 with Denison Ross, professor of Persian and former principal of the Madrasah Muslim College, Calcutta, as director. In particular, the school was connected with the Aligarh movement which spawned the Muslim League and the Pakistan movement.

Among key figures associated with the school was professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies (1921-30) Sir Thomas Arnold. Arnold

had earlier taught at Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) and Government College (Lahore) and authored *The Preaching of Islam* (1896). While at Government College, he promoted Muhammad Iqbal, a lawyer who combined the teachings of medieval Sufi poet Rumi with Islamic revivalism. As president of the All-India Muslim League, Iqbal pioneered the idea of a Muslim state in the 1930s and collaborated with Fabian Society member Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the creation of Pakistan.

Sufism and Islam were also promoted by Arnold's disciple Margaret Smith (also from Fabian-controlled University of London) and many others. While Fabian Annie Besant was busy preaching "Theosophy" and anti-British politics to the Indians, various brands of "reformed" Islam were being planted in Britain. In 1913, another Indian lawyer of the name Kwaja Kamal-ud-Din, established the Woking Muslim Mission which was instrumental in converting many Britons to Islam, including Lord Headly, who wrote *A Western Awakening to Islam* (1914). In 1916, the London "Sufi Order of the West" was founded by the Indian Hazrat Inayat Khan, who taught that prophet Mohammed had brought a "divine message of democracy" (*The Sufi Message of Hazrat Inayat Khan*). H. G. Wells himself could not have done better.

Following in the footsteps of Khan was Idries Shah, the chief architect of the Sufi deception in Britain and elsewhere. In what must have been one of the biggest hoaxes in history, this Indian-born impostor made out to be in possession of "secret knowledge", launching a massive, worldwide campaign to promote himself and his "Sufi" ideas which he fed to millions of gullible westerners with the help of his Octagon Press, a publishing house he set up in 1960. In 1965, he founded the "Institute for Cultural Research", which had the main function of promoting Islamic culture. Another Shah outfit was the Society for Sufi Studies. Shah's main promoters in Britain were a clique of influential left-wing radicals with connections to the Fabians and their subversive counter-culture. It included Robert Graves, a fiction writer and friend of Edward Carpenter and other leading Fabians, and Doris Lessing, who was mixing with the crowd from the Fabian Left Book Club before "progressing" to Communism and Sufism, and also contributed to Shah's Institute for Cultural Research.

Just as the pre-war generation had been brainwashed into believing that “Capitalism was dead” and the promised Kingdom of Communism was nigh, the post-war generation was subjected by the Fabian-Shah propaganda machine to thousands of pro-Sufi publications, articles, lectures, academic courses, seminars and workshops, which thoroughly indoctrinated it with the idea that Western civilization was “inferior” or “dead” and in need of being “saved” or *replaced* by Sufism, i.e., Islam. Once the culturally uprooted and confused intellectual classes who were still under the effect of the opium of Marxism-Fabianism had been softened up by this massive pro-Sufi propaganda, the door was open for Islam to penetrate British society at will. A prime example of the success this campaign has achieved is Prince Charles’s overt support for Islam, which began in the late 1980s (see Ch. 10, Islamization).

Parallel developments leading up to Islamization were also taking place in the political sphere. In 1948, Fabian Prime Minister Clement Attlee passed the British Nationality Act allowing all inhabitants of the British Empire to enter, live and work in the UK without restriction. Ostensibly, the initial official policy was one of “assimilation” of the immigrant population, even though no evidence exists of any serious efforts to actually implement this. Moreover, in 1966, Home Secretary, former Fabian Society Chairman and future President of the European Commission, Roy Jenkins, initiated a shift in government policy from “assimilation” of immigrants to state-promoted “cultural diversity” or multiculturalism (Jenkins, 1966). This subversive policy was carried on by Labour while in office between 1974 and 1979, and behind the scenes during Conservative rule between 1979 and 1997. With Labour back in office in 1997, Fabian Tony Blair’s “New Labour” was able to impose an official policy of mass immigration deliberately intended to make Britain more multicultural.

To understand just how deliberate it has all been, we only need to consider that mass immigration from culturally distinct areas leads to multiculturalism in the receiving society and multiculturalism with a dominant Islamic element necessarily leads to *Islamization*. As (a) a large percentage of the immigrant population in the 1950s and 60s came from Muslim-dominated

areas like Pakistan, Kashmir and East Africa, and (b) no attempt has ever been made to properly assimilate (i.e., Christianize) the immigrant population, the Islamization of Britain's indigenous society was entirely predictable and a matter of time. Unless we are prepared to believe that Fabians are unaware of the consequences of their own actions (highly unlikely, considering that Fabian policies are the result of careful research and planning by leading experts), it must be accepted that Fabian policy in this regard has been deliberate. In fact, such a policy is entirely consistent with the Fabian aim of "reconstructing" society and of "remoulding the world" nearer to the Fabian heart's desire. Moreover, Tony Blair's own adviser has admitted that the Fabian regime's policy of making Britain more multicultural was *deliberate* ("Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser", *Daily Telegraph*, 5 May 2011); as shown below, the Labour Party and other Fabian organizations have specifically promoted Muslim interests; leading Fabians have been key figures in the promotion of Western dependence on Muslim Arab investments and loans, etc.

In the academic field, too, the promotion of Islam can be traced back to Fabian-dominated institutions like the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies (University of Oxford), the School of Oriental and African Studies (mentioned above), the Centre of Islamic Studies (University of London), etc. Incredibly, SOAS departments like that of the languages and cultures of the Near and Middle East actually run undergraduate and postgraduate programmes and courses in Sufism. According to its website, "*As the primary expression of Muslim mysteries and spirituality, Sufism is indispensable for any deeper understanding of Islam*". "Understanding Islam" is the ultimate goal of such programmes.

Inevitably, Sufism crops up in LSE circles, too. In 2005, a "Sufi" website was launched by one "Waleed Khalid, London School of Economics" (*thesufi.com*, last accessed 12 Jul. 2012). In its contribution to the 2011 Interfaith Week, the LSE Students Union paper, *The Beaver*, carried an article on Islam outlining love as a "core aspect of the religion", claiming that the title of the prophet Mohammed is "the Beloved of God", that the aim of Islamic tradition is to "love God and achieve closeness to Him"

and quoting the Sufi poet Rumi to back up those claims (“Living in an Interfaith World”, *The Beaver*, 22 Nov. 2011). The author appears to be unaware that Rumi and his teachings are not in any way representative and that Islam is generally seen as submission to the supposed “law of Allah” or Sharia which aims to create a worldwide Islamic theocracy or dictatorship.

In his introduction to Idries Shah’s *The Sufis*, Robert Graves claimed that the Sufis were “commonly mistaken for a Moslem sect”, but that they were “bound by no religious dogma”. According to Graves, “Sufi” is “no more than a nickname, like “Quaker””, and a Sufi “may be as common in the West as in the East, and may come dressed as a general, a peasant, a merchant ... a housewife, anything”. Similarly, Doris Lessing, who described herself as a disciple of Shah, claimed that the name “Sufi” is “not liked” by Sufis. If this is the case, how are we to explain the fact that the world’s bookshops and the Internet are infested with thousands of publications containing the word “Sufi”, which Sufis themselves (see Shah) have put into circulation and which they themselves claim to be of Arabic origin? If Sufis dislike being called “Sufis” this can only be because they are *Muslims* and they naturally would prefer to be called by their true name.

The identity of Sufism, in the form propagated by the likes of Shah, with Islam explains why much has been made of the claim that Shah belonged to a “male line of descent from the prophet Mohammed” (Robert Graves) and why Sufi publications, including Shah’s own, are peppered with Arabic terminology and references to Islam, Mohammed and the Koran. The pro-Islamic agenda is incontrovertibly demonstrated by the Sufi apologists’ vehement denial of the patent fact that, just as Islamic philosophy owed a lot to Aristotle – indeed, most elements of “Islamic” culture from science to architecture were adopted wholesale from the non-Arab cultures conquered and subjugated by Islam – Sufi teachings are really based on Christianized neo-Platonic traditions (Smith, 1931). Being dominant at the time, they were hijacked by Muslim rulers in the 8th and 9th centuries to lend a veneer of spirituality and cultural respectability to Islam (note, p. 493; for the Classical origins of Islamic philosophy see Walzer, 1950, Rosenthal, 1975).

In Lessing’s own words, “The Sufis may plant a ‘root’ in a

culture” (“The Sufis and Idries Shah”, 1997). Exactly what kind of root they planted in British, European and American culture is becoming more evident by the day. This state of affairs, of course, is closely related with the retreat of Christianity and the loss of the Western world’s spiritual heritage. Had the Church not chosen to neglect its Classical heritage and become an extension of Socialism (i.e., *atheism*) the teachings and practices currently associated with “Islamic Sufism” would have remained an integral part of Christian tradition to this day and the likes of Shah might have found it more difficult to use their Arabian tales to attack Christianity and glorify Islam. At any rate, far from having anything to do with authentic spirituality, Islamic Sufism has a long history of association with militant Islam (see Ch. 10, Islamization).

Like other key British institutions, the Fabian-founded LSE with its closely linked Department of International Relations (set up by Fabian Lord Haldane and his friend and Rothschild associate Sir Ernest Cassel in the 1920s) and European Institute has been running “research”, courses, seminars, workshops, lectures and other events promoting “advanced thinking” on the EU and EU-Muslim relations. In 2010, a new pro-Islamic outfit going by the name of “Centre for Middle Eastern Studies” was added to the LSE arsenal. The pro-Islamic stand of such institutions is demonstrated by their receipt of vast sums of money from Islamic regimes (“Libya and the LSE: Large Arab gifts to universities lead to ‘hostile’ teaching”, *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Mar. 2011). LSE’s Global Migration Institute has been headed by key promoters of Islamization in Europe like Peter Sutherland (see Ch. 10).

In her groundbreaking exposé *Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis* (2005), Bat Ye’or correctly identifies the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the resulting pressure put by oil-producing Arab states on oil-dependent European countries as the key event that triggered the Islamization process. However, for a more complete picture other factors need to be taken into consideration, particularly the fact that the elements initiating and driving the Islamization process were identical to those behind the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy. The pro-Arab EEC was a Fabian Socialist-dominated organization which had a Fabian Socialist agenda – as, incidentally, had the pro-Arab Soviet Union. Moreover, as we have just seen, the roots of

Islamization had been planted earlier and thousands of Westerners had been brainwashed into accepting Islam, disguised as “Sufism”, long before. By the 1950s and 60s Muslims were already arriving in Britain and other parts of Europe in their thousands.

Clearly, the general aim has been to facilitate the advance of Islam and bring about the collapse of Western civilization in preparation for its reconstruction along Fabian lines. In the final analysis, Fabian promotion of Islam is a logical consequence of the Fabian drive for global government which requires the elimination of cultural and religious differences and tensions. The Clash of Civilizations is inconvenient to the Fabian Socialist agenda, hence it is being pre-empted by mixing cultures, religions and races. In addition, Socialism regards Christianity as “reactionary” and its arch-enemy Islam, expected to become the world’s largest religion, as “revolutionary”. In consequence, while ostensibly opposing the Clash of Civilizations, Socialism simultaneously exploits it to the full for its own agenda and in favour of Islam.

It is of course legitimate to ask whether promoting an anti-democratic and anti-Western system like Islam is not ultimately against the interests of Socialism. The answer is that, somewhat naïvely, Socialism hopes to Socialize Islam in the same way it has Socialized Christianity. To be sure, Arab Socialism, a cross between Socialism and Islam, as promoted by Egypt’s Gamal Abdel Nasser and Libya’s Muammar Gaddafi has shown what Socialism can achieve in this regard (see also Indonesia, Malaysia, etc.). However, more recent attempts to export Western democracy and “Europeanize” Islamic states appear to achieve the opposite result as seen from the failed “Arab Spring” Project (pp. 476-7, below).

The Islamization of Britain, therefore, can only be properly understood as part of a worldwide Fabian drive to dilute and eventually eliminate Western civilization by means of Islamization. Indeed, we find that even outside the UK, individuals and organizations with LSE and other Fabian connections have been active in a rising number of projects promoting Islamization.

One of the driving forces behind Europe’s Islamization process has been Javier Solana, a nephew of Spanish historian Salvador de Madariaga who was a League of Nations official and speaker under

Fabian auspices (Martin, p. 459). This again exposes the Left's hand in the process. In the 1960s, Solana graduated from the Socialist hotbed Complutense University of Madrid, after which he studied and taught in the USA where there can be little doubt that, as leader of left-wing university organizations, he came into contact with Fabian outfits like the League for Industrial Democracy (America's own Fabian Society). As Spanish Foreign Minister, Solana in 1995 convened the First Euro-Mediterranean Conference of EU Foreign Ministers at which it was resolved to strengthen relations with the Muslim countries of North Africa and the Middle East. For this purpose, the conference established the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) a.k.a. Barcelona or Euro-Mediterranean Process.

In 2000, the Catalan Socialist Narcis Serra, a former LSE research fellow and later Spanish Defence Minister and Vice-President of the Government, was appointed president of the Barcelona Centre for International Relations (CIDOB). One of Spain's most influential think tanks, CIDOB pioneered Arab World Studies in Catalonia and is one of the institutions training researchers working in the field who are at the forefront of Europe's Islamization movement. CIDOB was later joined by Jordi Vaquer i Fanes as director of the foundation. Vaquer holds a PhD in International Relations from the LSE where he wrote a thesis entitled *Spanish Policy towards Morocco (1986-2002): The Impact of EC/EU Membership*.

In 2004, CIDOB president Serra, whose main interests are global governance and foreign policy, set up the Barcelona Institute for International Studies (IBEI) which employs pro-Islamic figures such as LSE graduate Fred Halliday (author of *Islam and the Myth of Confrontation*, 2003).

CIDOB collaborates with other pro-Islamic organizations like Asia House (est. 2001), European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed, est. 2002), Arab House and International Institute of Arab and Islamic World Studies (CA-IEAM, est. 2006), Mediterranean House (est. 2009), etc., and enjoys among others the support of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (responsible for the creation of all of the above), the EU, Spanish Agency of International Cooperation, Spanish Ministry of Defence, Catalan Government,

Barcelona City Council and a wide network of related authorities, organizations and institutions in Spain and other Mediterranean countries (especially Italy and France) involved in the Islamization process. CIDOB is also responsible for a number of prominent publications promoting Islamization under the guise of “understanding”, “dialogue”, etc., such as the annual *Mediterranean Yearbook*, *Bibliographical Bulletin of the Arab World* and *CIDOB Magazine of Foreign Affairs*.

In particular, CIDOB and similar Continental organizations set up or infiltrated by the LSE and other Fabian-controlled outfits, are partners of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures (ALF), set up in May 2004 at the Mid-Term Meeting of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in Dublin with the object of promoting cultural and religious links between Europe and the Islamic Arab world. With a budget of €5 million, ALF has been able to set up branches in 43 countries operating at the centre of a network of over 3000 like-minded organizations. A number of LSE teachers and graduates around the world have received the Anna Lindh award for the study of European foreign policy on pro-Islamization lines.

The close links between the Islamization of Europe and the Islamization of Britain are demonstrated by the actions of the Fabian Socialist (Labour) regime of 1997-2010.

In 1998, under Fabian Prime Minister Tony Blair, MI6 was instructed to train and arm the Islamic Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in collaboration with US President Bill Clinton’s CIA and selected al-Qaeda operatives, in order to start an armed insurrection against Christian Serbia and provide a pretext for military intervention. In the following year, Serbia was bombed by order of NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana himself, architect of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) a.k.a. Barcelona Process, responsible for the Islamization of Europe.

Among the al-Qaeda operatives recruited by MI6 for its Kosovo operations was Haroon Rashid Aswat, believed to have masterminded the 7/7 London bombings (“Day Side”, *FOX News*, 29 Jul. 2005).

Among other bodies that recruited Muslim fundamentalists under Blair’s Fabian regime were MI5 and the Territorial Army

("Al Qaeda may have infiltrated British Security Service", *FOX News*, 1 Aug. 2009; "Territorial Army infiltrated by Al-Qaeda", *The Sunday Times*, 17 Oct. 2004).

While the intelligence services provided false information on Iraq's non-existent "weapons of mass destruction", they have been suspiciously silent on Saudi Arabia's own nuclear weapons programme. Nor have they ever been investigated for their activities in Yugoslavia and their links to al-Qaeda and its foreign sponsors like the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

Moreover, the evidence shows systematic sponsorship of Islamic schools, cultural centres, charities and mosques; appointment of Muslims and Muslim sympathizers to key positions in local councils, social services, police forces, Labour Party, government, etc.

In 1998, under the same Fabian regime, Nazir Ahmed became Britain's first Muslim life peer.

In 2000, Tony Blair infamously stated in an interview with *Muslim News*: "There is a lot of misunderstanding about Islam. It is a deeply reflective, peaceful and very beautiful religious faith and I think it would be hugely helpful if people from other religious faiths knew more about it" (*Muslim News*, March 2000).

In 2001, just weeks after the 9/11 attacks, Blair said that links with the Muslim community should be deepened. He also claimed that the attacks were not the work of Islamic terrorists ("Blair meets British Muslims", *Guardian*, 27 Sept. 2001).

In 2004, the UK Foreign Office (headed by Fabian Jack Straw) set up the Engaging with the Islamic World (EIW) Group consisting of 18 civil servants, including Muslims, and led by the pro-Muslim Frances Guy. As Ambassador to Lebanon, Guy later praised Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a supporter of Iran with links to Hezbollah terrorists, as a "true man of religion", adding that the world needed more like him. In 2007, the FO merged EIW with its Counter Terrorism (CT) programme to form the "Countering Terrorism and Radicalization Programme".

In January 2006, after quoting the Sufi Sheikh Ba, Frances Guy declared that bringing Turkey into the European Union was a way of binding these two great religions together and "proving" that there is no clash of civilizations (Guy, 2006). This, despite the fact

that Turkey was in the process of building a “Turkish world from the Adriatic to the Great Wall of China” (Kissinger) to rival Europe.

In May 2006, the Foreign Office held a conference entitled “Challenging Stereotypes in Europe and the Islamic World” at Wilton Park (the FO executive agency in Steyning, West Sussex) to discuss “Islamophobia” in the UK and related issues. The Conference was convened at the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and was attended by Guy’s EIW Group.

In July 2006, the Foreign Office (headed by Fabian Margaret Beckett) sponsored a large gathering of European Islamist organizations in Turkey which concluded that all Muslims in Europe should abide by the Koran as a means of “enriching Europe” and setting an example for non-Muslims to follow (Pargeter, pp. 198-9; Topkapi Declaration, 2 Jul 2006, Muslims of Europe Conference, Conference Declarations, <http://ammanmessage.com>).

In August 2006, Tony Blair praised the Koran and Islamic imperialism as “progressive”, describing the spread of Islam and its dominance over previously Christian or Pagan lands as “breathtaking”. In Blair’s opinion Islam led the world in discovery, art and culture, adding the usual left-wing canard that Muslims were the “standard-bearers of tolerance” (Speech to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, 1 Aug. 2006; news.bbc.co.uk). In January 2007, Blair repeated the above statement in a *Foreign Affairs* article (“A Battle for Global Values”, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2007).

In June 2007, under Fabian Prime Minister Gordon Brown, Shahid Malik became Britain’s first Muslim Minister, being appointed International Development Minister (and later Justice Minister, Home Office Minister and Minister for Race, Faith and Community Cohesion).

In November 2007, at the Opening Ceremony at the Bruges Campus, College of Europe, Bruges, the Fabian Foreign Secretary David Miliband spoke in favour of a global and open Europe, immigration, strong, unbreakable ties with Europe’s Muslim neighbour countries and inclusion of Turkey, the Middle East and North Africa (www.coleurope.eu; also *BBC News*, 15 Nov. 2007).

Also under the Fabian (Labour) government, the Muslim Aaqil

Ahmed was appointed as head of the BBC Religion and Ethics and commissioning editor for Religion TV (“Muslim Aaquil Ahmed chosen as BBC’s head of religion”, *The Times*, 12 May 2009).

Similarly, the Muslim Mohamed Ali Harrath, a Tunisian immigrant, was appointed adviser to the Scotland Yard on combating extremism and terrorism despite the fact that he was a co-founder of the Tunisian Islamic Front, a fundamentalist organization advocating the establishment of an Islamic state in Tunisia and was wanted by the Interpol for terrorism-related offences (“Sack Mohamed Ali Harrath, Scotland Yard told”, *The Times*, 16 Dec. 2008; “Muslim Channel chief held over terror allegations”, *The Times*, 26 Jan. 2010). In January 2013, Labour appointed Sadiq Khan, a Muslim member of the Fabian Society executive, Shadow Minister for London and leader of its election campaign; in May 2015, it elected him mayoral candidate, etc.

References and notes:

Besant, Annie, *An Autobiography*, quoted in Britain, p. 92.

----- *The Life and Teachings of Muhammad*, Madras, 1932.

Britain, Ian, *Fabianism and culture*, Cambridge, 1982.

Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.

Cole, G. D. H., “Fabianism”, 1932, *The Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, New York, NY, 1930 – 1935.

----- “The Fabian Society, Past and Present”, *Fabian Tract No. 258*, London, 1942.

Dahrendorf, Ralf, *A History of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1895-1995*, New York, NY, 1995.

Dobbs, Zygmund, *Keynes at Harvard: Economic Deception as a political Credo*, 1969, online version, www.keynesatharvard.org

New Encyclopaedia Britannica, 29 vols., Chicago, IL, 2002.

Engels, Friedrich, Preface to K. Marx, *Class Struggles in France*, London, 1895, Karl Marx, *The Class Struggles In France (1848-1850)*, New York, NY, 1964, pp. 9-30.

Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, 2 vols., New York, NY, 2000. *Joseph and Mary Fels Papers*, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Collection 1953 www.hsp.org

Guy, Frances, “Policies of the West towards the Muslim World”, Speech to Chevening Scholars, Birmingham, 27 Jan. 2006.

Harnden, Toby, “Libyan arms helped the IRA to wage war”, *Daily*

Telegraph, 4 Apr. 2011.

Healey, Denis, "A Labour Britain and the World", *Fabian Tract No. 352*, London, 1963.

----- *The Time of My Life*, London, 2006.

Henderson, Archibald, *George Bernard Shaw: His Life And Works, A Critical Biography*, Cincinnati, 1911.

Holroyd, Michael, *Bernard Shaw*, 3 vols., London, 1991.

Hubbard, Bela, *Political and Economic Structures*, 1956.

Jackson, Holbrook, Letter to Fabian Society General Secretary Pease, 11 Dec. 1906, in Britain, p. 9.

Jenkins, Roy, address to a meeting of Voluntary Liaison Committees, 23 May 1966, in Patterson, p. 113.

Laidler, Harry W., *History of Socialism*, New York, NY, 1968.

Laurence, Dan H., *Bernard Shaw: Collected Letters*, 4 vols., 1965-1988.

MacCarthy, Fiona, *Eric Gill*, 1989.

MacKenzie, Norman and MacKenzie, Jeanne, *The First Fabians*, London, 1977, p. 406, in Dahrendorf, p. 268.

Manson, Janet M., "Leonard Woolf as an Architect of the League of Nations", 2007 www.clemson.edu

Marx, Karl & Engels, Friedrich, *Collected Works (MECW)*, 50 vols., London, 1975-2004.

Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.

Passmore Edwards, John, *A Few Footprints: The Autobiography of John Passmore Edwards*, 1905.

Patterson, Sheila, *Immigration and Race Relations in Britain 1960-1967*, London, 1969.

Pease, Edward, R., *History of the Fabian Society: The Origins of English Socialism*, New York, NY, 1916.

Porter, Bernard, "Fabians, Imperialists and the International Order", in Pimlott, Ben, ed., *Fabian Essays in Socialist Thought*, London, 1984, pp. 54-67.

Pugh, Patricia, *Educate, Agitate, Organize: 100 Years of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1984.

Quigley, Carroll, *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.

Rappaport, Helen, *Conspirator: Lenin in Exile*, London, 2009.

Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.

Rosenthal, Franz, *The Classical Heritage of Islam*, London, 1975.

Russell, Bertrand, *History of Western Philosophy*, London, 1945.

The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, 13 vols., New York, NY, 1908-14.

- Semmel, Bernard, *Imperialism and Social Reform*, London, 1950.
- Shaw, G. B., quoted by Henry Arthur Jones in "Denounced in book by H A Jones as England's foe", *The Times*, 25 Oct. 1925.
- quoted in "Shaw and Lady Astor in Poland from Russia", *The Times*, 1 Aug. 1931.
- "Fabianism in Action", letter to the editor. *The Times*, 13 Aug. 1931; cf. Holroyd, vol. 3, p. 251.
- Lecture at the Fabian Society, Kingsway Hall, London, 26 Nov. 1931.
- quoted in "Int by reporters; flies to W R Hearst ranch", *The Times*, 25 Mar. 1933.
- Letter to the Reverend Ensor Walters, 1933, in Dan H. Laurence, *Bernard Shaw: Collected Letters*, 1988, vol. 4 (1926-1950), p. 305.
- Smith, Margaret, *The Way of the Mystics: The Early Christian Mystics and the Rise of the Sufis*, 1931, republished London, 1976.
- Steel, Ronald, *Walter Lippmann and the American Century*, New Jersey, 2005.
- Stone, Dan, *Breeding Superman*, Liverpool, 2002.
- Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.
- Tsuzuki, C., *Edward Carpenter 1844-1929. Prophet of Human Fellowship*, Cambridge, 1980.
- Thomas-Symonds, Nicklaus, *Attlee: A Life in Politics*, London, 2010.
- Utley, Freda, *Odyssey of a Liberal: Memoirs*, Washington, DC, 1970.
- Walzer, Richard, "The Rise of Islamic Philosophy", *Oriens Christianus*, 3 (1950), 1-19.
- Webb, Beatrice, *Our Partnership*, B. Drake and M. Cole, eds., London, 1948.
- Webb, Sidney, *Fabian Essays*, 1920 edn., quoted in Harry W. Laidler, *History of Socialism*, New York, NY, 1968, pp. 220-1.
- Weintraub, Stanley, "GBS and the despots", *The Sunday Times*, 27 Jul. 2011.
- Wilson Derek, *Rothschild: A story of wealth and power*, London, 1988.
- Wollheim, Richard, "Socialism and Culture", *Fabian Tract No. 331*, May 1961.
- Note:* The Fabians' National Union of Students (NUS) has been linked with far-left organizations like Unite Against Fascism (UAF), Anti-Fascist Action (AFA) and IRA-connected Red Action (which advocated "Socialism through terrorism") and, increasingly, with radical Islamic student societies with links to international Islamic terrorism ("Baroness Warsi and the demons of hate," *Daily Telegraph*, 27 Apr. 2013).

3. The Labour Party

The Labour Party is the largest, most powerful and most dangerous group to have infiltrated British society and taken over political power in modern history. Here is why everything about the Labour Party is deceptive, anti-democratic and anti-British:

The Labour Party has its roots in Fabian Socialism, a subversive ideology inspired by Marxism which aims to create a totalitarian NEW WORLD ORDER – Labour leaders have openly declared that “the Labour Party will not abandon, now or ever, the vision of a New World Order” (Labour Party Annual Conference Report, 1939) – while claiming to promote “social justice”, “welfare”, “prosperity”, etc. It was created for the purpose of controlling the working classes by the Fabian Society, a semi-secret private organization with links to financial and industrial interests, whose leaders covertly advocated dictatorship while ostensibly promoting “democracy” and continues to be controlled by the Fabian Society. The identity of the Labour hierarchy with the FS is evident from the fact that FS membership increases dramatically, from only 3 per cent in the general Labour membership to about 50 per cent among Labour MPs, rising to nearly 100 per cent among Labour Leaders and Prime Ministers. Indeed, the FS trains Young Fabians (the Society’s under-31s section) to become Labour MPs (about half of whom have been FS members from 1945), provides leaders to the party (all or almost all Labour Leaders, Deputy Leaders and Prime Ministers have been FS members from inception), organizes its conferences, writes its programmes and manifestos and leads its election campaigns. The Fabian Society has also been able to nominate candidates for the Labour Party leadership and influence their election through the party’s electoral college which included Fabian MPs and party members. In 1994, the Fabian Society and, in particular, Young Fabians activists, backed Tony Blair, a long-time FS member (who had recently joined the World Economic Forum’s Global Leaders of Tomorrow), in his bid for the Labour

leadership. The Society also devised the “New Labour” brand that was central to Tony Blair’s election campaign and, after the election, published his pamphlet *The Third Way* which reflected the Fabian Third Way doctrine. In the 2010 leadership contest, all key candidates (David Miliband, Ed Miliband, Ed Balls and Andy Burnham) were FS members, thus ensuring that a Fabian backed by the Society (Ed Miliband) became leader. In addition, the party was kept on a Fabian course through leading Fabians like former FS general secretary Dianne Hayter sitting on its executive and policy forum; “special advisers” like Michael Jacobs (FS general secretary), Ed Balls (FS chairman) and Nick Butler (FS treasurer), who dominated the government’s economic policy under the Blair-Brown regime; and Fabian pressure groups like Compass and Progress. In line with its Fabian agenda, Labour has been responsible for introducing policies like mass immigration and multiculturalism, deliberately designed to destroy traditional British society and reconstruct it in line with its internationalist schemes. In particular, Labour’s policy of state-sponsored mass immigration resulted in lower wages and higher living costs, exposing it as a fraudulent organization working *against* the interests of the British working classes whom it falsely claims to represent.

History of the Labour Party

In the late 1880s, the Fabian Society together with other Marxist-inspired organizations like the Social Democratic Federation (SDF, founded in 1881), began to influence the labour movement and campaign for the formation of a separate labour party, creating the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in 1893.

In 1900, the Fabian Society, the SDF, ILP and a number of trade unions established a Labour Representation Committee (LRC). In 1903, the LRC’s Fabian leadership made a secret pact with the Liberal Party against the Conservatives. This enabled it to win 29 seats in the 1906 general elections, after which it renamed its organization The Labour Party. True to its Fabian strategy, the Labour Party soon began to displace its former Liberal allies and by 1922 it became one of the two major political parties. In 1924 and 1929 it formed a minority government and in 1945 it formed its first majority government under Fabian Prime Minister Clement

Attlee.

Already in 1905, the Labour Representation Committee had declared as its ultimate object the overthrow of Capitalism and “the institution of a system of public ownership of all means of production, distribution and exchange”. In the same vein, the Labour Party constitution adopted in 1918, written by Fabian leader Sidney Webb, aimed to establish state ownership of the means of production as well as state (i.e., elite) control of all industries and services (Pugh, p. 138).

Following the 1917 Communist Revolution in Russia, the Labour Party was quiet about the new regime for fear of being associated with revolutionary violence. However, by the early 1930s, the rise of nationalism and anti-Communism in Europe forced Labour leaders to show their true colours.

In 1931, Sidney Webb declared his belief that the Soviet Union was a model Fabian State (Cole, p. 255). In 1932, Webb and his wife Beatrice visited the Soviet Union and published a massive study eulogizing Stalin’s Communist regime as a “new civilization” to be emulated by the world (*Soviet Communism: A New Civilization*, 1935). Similarly, Leonard Woolf, secretary of the Labour Party’s Imperial and International Advisory Committees, described the Soviet Union as “the greatest civilization in human history” (Callaghan, p. 121).

During World War II, Labour MPs who had joined Winston Churchill’s coalition government began to campaign for Socialist policies like nationalization, “social welfare” based on increased taxation and public spending and, in particular, cooperation with the Soviet Union as “the principal rallying point for the forces of Socialism throughout the world” (Callaghan, p. 156).

On its election to office in 1945, the Labour government under Fabian PM Clement Attlee introduced the Beveridge Plan which created the “cradle to grave” welfare or *Nanny* state in order to sugar-coat Socialism and deflect attention from its real agenda, which was the nationalization of industries and services, i.e., transfer of control to a self-appointed clique, in imitation of the Soviet model and the dismantling of the British Empire in preparation for the establishment of a Socialist world government. Beveridge, who saw the British welfare state as “half-way to Mos-

cow”, was as self-promoting and power-obsessed as the Fabian Society who co-authored his Report (see *Power and Influence*). Among other Socialist projects, Labour was instrumental in the creation of the United Nations (UN) which was run by pro-Soviet Socialists advised by Soviet Communist officials (Griffin, pp. 110, 114, 117-8) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Ostensibly meant to contain the expansion of Soviet and Chinese Communism, NATO was in fact used by the Attlee government as a smokescreen to make deals with the Communist regimes and promote world Socialism. In a 1952 essay with an introduction by Attlee, leading Labourite (later Labour Party Chairman) and Fabian Richard Crossman wrote: “A victory for either side would be a defeat for socialism. We are members of the Atlantic Alliance (NATO); but this does not mean that we are enemies of every Communist revolution” (Griffin, p. 173).

At the same time, the Labour Party (and the Fabian masterminds behind it) was responsible for re-establishing European Socialism by reorganizing Socialist parties in Allied-occupied Germany and elsewhere and by setting up the Socialist International (SI) as an instrument for coordinating, controlling and promoting International Socialism with a view to establishing world government (which remains the International’s ultimate goal).

Well into the 1960s, the Labour Party (under Fabian Harold Wilson) promoted the idea of the Soviet Union – which included concentration camps and forced labour for political prisoners – as a superior social and economic model to be emulated by Britain (Callaghan, p. 156). While its rhetoric has become more guarded and sophisticated, the Labour Party’s policies continue to be dictated by the old Socialist ideology of its Fabian founders which explains the catastrophic results Labour governments have had on Britain and the world.

Labour’s utter betrayal of the country

The areas on which the Labour Party has met strong – and fully justified – criticism from both rival parties (the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats) and the general public include: the economy, education, social breakdown, extremism, crime, immigration, multiculturalism and Islamization.

The Economy under Labour

Labour's economic policies are devised by its Fabian masterminds, promoted through Fabian outfits like LSE, RES, NIESR and ESRC, and backed by left-wing groups from CBI to Labour Business. They were already exposed as bogus in the 1950s, following the introduction of Marxist-inspired measures such as the nationalization of coal, iron and steel industries. The policies imposed by Tony Blair and Gordon Brown following the Labour take-over of 1997 resulted in the longest and deepest recession since World War II, creating an unprecedented *budget deficit of £90 billion* in 2008/09. The apparent economic "boom" of the first years of Labour rule turned out to be a typical Labour con based on a corrupt credit system. As conceded by the *Guardian* (22 Apr. 2009), not only was the deterioration of public finances unprecedented, but it was due to the credit crunch which began in 2007. *The Labour-created economic disaster left three million people unemployed.* In the face of the facts, Labour leader Ed Miliband was forced to declare that his party takes responsibility for the crisis and the way it handled it ("Miliband: 'We Take Responsibility' For Crash," *Sky News*, 28 Sept. 2011; see also p. 507, below). The 2010 *British Social Attitudes Survey*, conducted by the National Centre for Social Research, shows that the majority of British people rejected Labour policies like increased taxation, public services spending and, in particular, the welfare system which was seen as lending itself to abuse and preventing people from standing on their own feet ("Labour has pushed public opinion to the right, national survey suggests", *The Times*, 26 Jan. 2010). In particular, Labour's Keynesian (i.e., *Fabian*) policy of perpetual deficit spending rendered the economy increasingly dependent on international finance, strengthening the hand of the corporate elites whose interests the political left covertly represents.

The Education System under Labour

The education system in Britain has been under Labour control since 1934 when the Labour Party took control of the London County Council – responsible for elementary and secondary schools – and similar bodies across the country. It had earlier seized control in universities and other institutions, notably, Fabian-

created ones from LSE to Imperial College London.

Labour's education policies have been severely criticized by leading figures from politicians to business and industry leaders. A poll by the charity Business in the Community found that many young people were unemployable, lacking skills from reading and writing to punctuality, presentation and communication ("School leavers are not fit for work, says M&S chief", *Daily Mail*, 24 Nov. 2009). Office for National Statistics figures show that there were 100,000 unemployed graduates under 25 in 2009.

The fact that the Labour regime found it necessary to import millions of skilled workers from countries like India and Pakistan speaks for itself. It shows that in spite of the vast amounts of taxpayers' money invested in it, Britain's education system is worse than that of Third World states.

The breakdown of British society under Labour

Already in the 1950s and 60s, British people's traditional strong sense of family life and attachment to Christian values were labelled "unadmirable" and "undesirable" by Labour's Fabian ideologists (Wollheim, p. 12). This was no accident. Karl Marx himself in his *Communist Manifesto* had boasted that Communists wanted to abolish the family. Like Marx, early Labour leaders such as Bernard Shaw were outspoken opponents of the family. As admitted by Tony Blair, "the old left tended to ignore the importance of the family" (Rentoul, p. 201). Unfortunately for the long-suffering British people, the "new" Left changed its policies about as much as leopards change their spots. Whether "old" or "new", Labour policy has been to ignore the importance of marriage in the development and progress of children, allegedly so as not to appear "discriminatory or judgemental" towards unmarried and single parents.

The direct result of this was that in 2009 married couples became a minority in Britain for the first time in history and this in turn led to a rise in broken homes and the anti-social and criminal behaviour that comes with it.

Labour's Fabian Schools Secretary, Ed Balls, belatedly admitted that this policy was a mistake ("Labour does U-turn on love and marriage", *The Sunday Times*, 27 Dec. 2009).

*The overall result of Labour policies was that the overwhelming majority of Britons (70%) came to believe that British society is broken ("We're living in broken Britain, say most voters", *The Times*, 9 Feb. 2010).*

The rising crime wave under Labour

Although Labour came to power in 1997 with the pledge of being "tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime", the truth is that with the rise of broken homes resulting from Labour's anti-family policies, there was a rise in anti-social and criminal behaviour among young people. In 2000 there was a significant rise in violent crime and this trend continued unchanged under Labour rule ("Big rise in violent crime", *BBC News*, 18 Jul. 2000; "How the police missed the violence", *BBC News*, 23 Oct. 2008).

As pointed out by Gavin Lockhart, head of Policy Exchange's crime and justice unit, "After a decade of unprecedented spending on policing, courts and prisons, England and Wales have a recorded crime rate twice that of the European average" ("UK failing on causes of crime", *BBC News*, 11 May 2009). *In particular, religion-motivated extremism became a new cause of crime under Labour.*

Immigration under Labour

In 1948, Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee passed the British Nationality Act allowing all inhabitants of the British Empire to enter, live and work in the UK without restriction. Although public opinion forced it to introduce some restrictions on immigration, the Labour Party's long-term policy has been to allow more and more immigrants into Britain under various false pretences like the "need of skilled workers", etc.

In 1997-2010, Labour's Blair-Brown regime imposed an official, deliberate and systematic policy of mass immigration, while blatantly lying about the true extent of immigration ("Labour lied to public about immigration, says Ed Miliband's aide Lord Glasman", *Daily Telegraph*, 17 Apr. 2011). Labour's policy of mass immigration, that is, deliberate and systematic import of cheap labour from abroad, resulted in wages being kept artificially down and, in particular, in the replacement of Britain's indigenous

population with immigrants, clearly exposing Labourism – a system ostensibly representing the British working class – as a fraudulent, indeed criminal, system.

Multiculturalism under Labour

In 1966, Labour Home Secretary and future President of the European Commission, Roy Jenkins, initiated a shift in government policy from assimilation of immigrants to state-promoted “integration accompanied by cultural diversity” or multiculturalism (Patterson, p. 113). The dishonest intent of Jenkins’ actions is evident from the fact that he deliberately waited until after the elections (in which Labour won an increased majority) to start promoting this change of policy (Banton, p. 71).

Since then, the policy of the Labour Party has been to transform Britain into a multicultural society. This is supposed to “enrich” British culture and make British society “better”, “more competitive” and “more successful”.

The 1997-2010 Labour regime’s relaxation of immigration controls was a deliberate plan “to open up the UK to mass migration” in order to make it “more multicultural” (“Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Oct. 2009).

As in the case of mass immigration, multiculturalism has been made a virtual taboo subject. The British people have been given absolutely no say on the matter and all objective and critical discussion has been systematically suppressed and stifled.

“Anti-racism” under Labour

Unable to win enough support from the British people for its Socialist policies, Labour increasingly sided with immigrants. Its immigration policies led to the transformation of Britain into a multiracial society. The resulting inter-racial tensions were then used by Labour politicians to win the votes of immigrant communities and muster support for its anti-majority policies. “Anti-racism” became Labour’s tool of choice for suppressing the rights of the indigenous population (Lewis, pp. 137 ff.), in effect becoming a new form of racism directed against the white majority.

The suppression of Christianity under Labour

Christianity has always been a key target for Socialist subversion and the Labour Party had sought to infiltrate, subvert and distort Christian religion from the time of Keir Hardie and other early Labour leaders. Labour's subsequent aggressive promotion of atheism (disguised as "secularism") as well as non-Christian cultures and religions, notably Islam, inevitably led to the growing suppression of Christianity. The Labour regime of 1997-2010, in particular, was defined by a marked rise in anti-Christian incidents including the banning of carol singing and Nativity plays in schools by left-wing local councils and headteachers (Henry & Miller, 2007). In light of the facts, Church leaders were forced to admit that Christians have become "too soft" and allow others to "walk over them" (Whitehead, 2010). To this deplorable situation the Left-dominated Church itself has contributed in no small measure. For, while Muslim preachers tell their congregations to stand up and fight for their faith, Christians have been told, for decades, to be "tolerant", "inclusive" and to put others first.

Labour's promotion of Islam and the spread of Islamic Extremism

To appease its Muslim supporters, Labour advanced the idea that Islamic extremism could be combated by allowing moderate Muslims to play a greater role in local governments, police and armed forces and other key sections of British society, i.e., *by promoting Muslims and Islam*. In reality, the Labour policies of appointing Muslims to key positions in the Labour Party, Ministry of Justice, Home Office (responsible for immigration and asylum) and Social Services, along with uncontrolled and unlimited immigration from Islamic countries, especially Pakistan; shambolic student visa system; mandatory multiculturalism; systematic sponsorship of Islamic schools, cultural centres, charities and mosques, etc., enabled Islamic extremist organizations to infiltrate all sections of British society including Labour itself and obtain support, funds and recruits for their anti-British activities.

In 1998, under Tony Blair's newly elected "New Labour" regime, Nazir Ahmed who was born in the Pakistan-occupied

Indian region of Kashmir, became Britain's first Muslim life peer.

In 2000, Tony Blair infamously stated in an interview with *Muslim News*: "There is a lot of misunderstanding about Islam. It is a deeply reflective, peaceful and very beautiful religious faith and I think it would be hugely helpful if people from other religious faiths knew more about it" (*Muslim News*, March 2000).

As noted earlier, in August 2006, Tony Blair also praised the Koran as "progressive" and Muslim-occupied countries as "the standard-bearers of tolerance" (Speech to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, 1 Aug. 2006; *news.bbc.co.uk*)

The belief in a religion's apparent ability to invade and subjugate entire nations while at the same time bearing the "standard of tolerance" is worthy of psychiatric analysis. Unfortunately, it has become the norm in the current left-wing dominated political climate and those who dare challenge it are attacked and silenced by the new order and its henchmen.

In June 2007, under Labour Prime Minister Gordon Brown, Shahid Malik became Britain's first Muslim Minister (being in charge of International Development and financial aid to Muslim countries around the world) and later Justice Minister, Home Office Minister and Minister for Race, Faith and Community Cohesion.

As revealed by a Policy Exchange report in 2009, £90 million spent on "fighting Islamic extremism" actually went to groups linked to extremist organizations like the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Jamaat-e Islami in Pakistan. Other beneficiaries included the Muslim Council of Britain, the United Kingdom Islamic Mission and the Islamic Society of Britain. In an attempt to win Muslim votes, in Luton alone the Home Office project "Preventing Violent Extremism" funded seven Muslim centres ("How the Government pays Muslims to vote Labour", *Daily Telegraph*, 17 March 2009). At the same time, groups linked to Islamic terrorism were funded by left-wing charities like the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (Barrett & Mendick, 2014).

In 2010, Labour appointed as Shadow Lord Chancellor Sadiq Khan of the Fabian executive who, not surprisingly, declared that "*Labour is, and has always been the Party of British Muslims*" ("Khan: Labour's the only way forward for British Muslims", *Left Foot Forward*, 3 May 2010; *www.leftfootforward.org*).

The Labour regime's cooperation with Islamic extremists

While not all Muslims are extremists, all Muslim populations have an extremist percentage. As the Muslim population in Britain grows, the extremist percentage grows, too. A population of two or more million Muslims means thousands of extremists, i.e., too many for the intelligence services and the police forces to monitor and control.

As pointed out by leftist journalist and Fabian Polly Toynbee, the Left has embraced the extreme Islamist cause, which excites its revolutionary zeal ("We must be free to criticise without being called racist", Guardian, 18 Aug. 2004).

Labour Socialism has always sided with Islamic extremism in its effort to create a "New World Order". This is why Labour has been unwilling to antagonize the Muslim minority by tackling its extremist elements. The Labour policy has not been one of eradication of Islamic extremism, but one of "containment" by bribing the Muslim minority and its extremist elements through concessions and cooperation.

In 2004, the UK Foreign Office (headed by Jack Straw) set up the Engaging with the Islamic World (EIW) Group consisting of 18 civil servants, including Muslims, and led by the pro-Muslim Frances Guy. As noted earlier (p. 111), as Ambassador to Lebanon, Guy later praised Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a supporter of Iran with links to Hezbollah terrorists, as a "true man of religion", adding that the world needed more like him. In 2007, the FO merged EIW with its Counter Terrorism (CT) programme to form the "Countering Terrorism and Radicalization Programme".

In May 2006, the Foreign Office held a conference entitled "Challenging Stereotypes in Europe and the Islamic World" at Wilton Park, to discuss "Islamophobia" in the UK and related issues. The Conference was convened at the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and was attended by Guy's EIW Group.

In July 2006, the Foreign Office (headed by Margaret Beckett) sponsored a large gathering of European Islamist organizations in Turkey which concluded that all Muslims in Europe should abide by the Koran as a means of "enriching Europe" and setting an

example for non-Muslims to follow (Pargeter, pp. 198-9; Topkapi Declaration, 2 Jul. 2006, at <http://ammanmessage.com>).

This strategy even applied to the British campaign in Afghanistan. For example, in 2008 Labour Government plans were exposed for intending to build a secret military training camp for thousands of Taliban fighters, allegedly, to “make them swap sides” (“Revealed: British plan to build training camp for Taliban fighters in Afghanistan”, *Independent*, 4 Feb. 2008).

In Britain, the established policy of intelligence services and police forces has been to collaborate with some extremists in order to keep other extremists down. Inevitably, the extremists are playing their own games with the intelligence services, the overall result being that Islamic extremists and State authorities are collaborating with each other against the interests, safety and security of the British people.

Among organizations recruiting Muslim fundamentalists under Blair’s New Labour regime were:

MI6, which recruited Indian-born Haroon Rashid Aswat, believed to have masterminded the 7/7 London bombings (*FOX News*, “Day Side”, 29 Jul. 2005; “As 3 Nations Consulted, Terror Suspect Eluded Arrest”, *The New York Times*, 29 Jul. 2005); **MI5** (“Al Qaeda may have infiltrated British Security Service”, *FOX News*, 1 Aug. 2009); **Scotland Yard**, which appointed adviser on combating extremism and terrorism the Tunisian immigrant Mohamed Ali Harrath, co-founder of the Tunisian Islamic Front, a fundamentalist organization advocating the establishment of an Islamic state in Tunisia and on an Interpol list for terrorism-related offences (“Sack Mohamed Ali Harrath, Scotland Yard told”, *The Times*, 16 Dec. 2008; “Muslim Channel chief held over terror allegations”, *The Times*, 26 Jan. 2010); **Territorial Army** (“Territorial Army infiltrated by Al-Qaeda”, *The Sunday Times*, 17 Oct. 2004).

The facts on the ground show that in spite of Labour’s cooperation with Islamic extremists the threat of Islamic terrorism after 7 July 2005 was rising, not falling:

In April 2009, a terrorist plot to bomb Easter shoppers in Manchester was uncovered (*Daily Telegraph*, 9 Apr. 2009).

In December 2009, Scotland Yard warned London businesses that “Mumbai is coming to London”, in reference to the November 2008 terror attacks on the Indian city of Mumbai (“Police expect Mumbai-style attack on City”, *The Sunday Times*, 20 Dec. 2009). Attempted and actual terror attacks followed in 2010, 2013 and 2017.

Labour and the Islamization of Europe

Already in the 70s, in line with IMF agendas, Labour Chancellor Denis Healey had promoted European dependence on Islamic investments and loans. On 27 July 2005, only 20 days after the 7/7 London bombings and after meeting with the Spanish and Turkish leaders in Downing Street, Labour PM Tony Blair welcomed Spanish President Jose Luis Zapatero’s plan for an Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) aiming to “combat terrorism” by bringing Christian and Muslim countries together and stressed the particular involvement of Turkey in the project (“Blair welcomes ‘alliance of civilizations’ plan”, *Guardian*, 27 Jul. 2005). It will be recalled that in January 2006, quoting the Sufi Sheikh Ba, Ambassador Frances Guy declared that bringing Turkey into the European Union was a way of “binding” the two religions together to prove that there was no clash of civilizations. In November 2007, at the Opening Ceremony at the Bruges Campus, College of Europe, Bruges, Labour Foreign Secretary David Miliband spoke in favour of “unbreakable ties” with Europe’s Muslim neighbour countries and inclusion of Turkey, the Middle East and North Africa in Europe (www.coleurope.eu also *BBC News*, 15 Nov. 2007).

Labour’s Yugoslavia War

In 1999, a NATO coalition led by left-wing leaders Bill Clinton, Tony Blair and Gerhard Schröder (Germany’s Socialist Democrat leader) waged war on Yugoslavia under the false pretext of “genocide” against Kosovo’s ethnic Albanian Muslims (in reality, there had been no genocide - the ethnic Albanian population had fled over the border to Albania - and, as pointed out by China, the NATO campaign was really intended to bring the whole of Europe under US-British control).

The irony is that while US and British forces were “saving” Kosovo Muslims from the Serbs, Muslim terrorist organizations

like Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda were planning attacks on US and British targets. These plans – involving attacks on the New York Trade Center and the Pentagon – were carried out on 7 Nov 2001 and led to the next two conflicts.

Labour's Afghanistan War

In 2001, the USA under President George W. Bush began a military operation in Afghanistan to hunt down Osama bin Laden and remove the Taliban regime which was protecting him.

As regime change in Afghanistan suited Labour's global strategy, Tony Blair's government joined the US campaign against the Taliban. However, as in the case of Yugoslavia, the Labour Government did not tell the British people the whole truth about Afghanistan.

The Labour Government did not tell the people that the Taliban had been created by the British Intelligence Services in collaboration with the CIA and Pakistan's ISI, in the first place – as admitted by former Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf in his book *In the Line of Fire* (2006).

What the Labour Government also did not tell the British people was that Osama bin Laden himself had been sponsored by the same groups and that the roots of Islamic extremism were to be found not in Afghanistan, but in Pakistan, where the Taliban has its bases and masterminds, and Saudi Arabia, from where Islamic extremists get financial support (the 9/11 attackers, including Osama bin Laden, were not from Afghanistan, but from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern Arab states). Indeed, limited Western wars in Afghanistan are unwinnable when the enemy can move freely between zones of operation in Afghanistan and guerrilla bases in Pakistan (via an extensive network of cross-border tunnels) and receives unlimited supplies of cash, arms and recruits from outside. This is even more the case when the Western camp lacks the moral and political will to win.

Another important fact concealed by the Labour regime was that the alternative government in Afghanistan aimed to establish an Islamic republic that would be similar or identical to the Taliban State and so continue to provide a launching pad for anti-British and anti-Western extremism.

Labour's Iraq War

In 2003, Britain and America invaded Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein's regime on the pretext that it had Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) which could reach Britain "within 45 minutes". In fact, the "evidence" for WMDs turned out to have existed only in Tony Blair's imagination. It is true that Saddam Hussein was a bloodthirsty tyrant who had the blood of thousands of innocent people on his hands and everybody agrees that his removal was a good thing. However, several serious concerns about the war remain.

1. The war was waged on false pretexts.
2. The true reasons behind the removal of Saddam Hussein were US-British oil interests and expansionist ambitions in the region which were opposed by Saddam and his regime: apart from Hunt Oil (connected with President George W. Bush), the main oil interests in post-war Iraq were the Rockefellers (Exxon, Chevron), the Rothschilds (Shell, Genel), BP and Communist China (CNPC). It is worthwhile recalling at this point that Tony Blair was a member of the GLT group which represented the oil interests behind the World Economic Forum (WEF).
3. The US and British leadership completely failed to come up with a viable plan for the reconstruction of Iraq *after* Saddam's removal. This facilitated the spread of extremism in Iraq and has enabled Iran to expand its influence, while weakening Britain's own position (as well as that of Christians, in general), in the region.
4. Britain's military intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq was a complete failure for two reasons. First, these countries have traditional Muslim populations dominated by Islamic fundamentalists and this is difficult to change without a change of culture and introducing Western values and traditions including Christianity. Second, Afghanistan and Iraq were the wrong targets. The correct targets are long-time exporters of terrorism and Islamic revolution, such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iran. While secondary elements in the global terrorist network (like Afghanistan) are being targeted for reasons of political expediency and propaganda, the primary elements – Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, etc. – are treated as

untouchable and above international law, and even as “friends and allies in the fight against terror”.

5. It is an established fact that fighting foreign wars is often used to deflect attention from what is happening at home. Labour’s wars clearly belong to this category: the displacement of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo served to cover up the displacement of even larger numbers of indigenous Britons in their own country; the “fight for freedom and democracy” in Afghanistan and Iraq served to cover up the abolition of freedom and democracy in Britain; the “war on terror” served to cover up the gradual take-over of Britain by “moderate” Islam, etc.

The result of the Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and Iraq Wars is that there has been no improvement in the security of the British people. On the contrary, while British troops have been laying down their lives in foreign countries, a new generation of Islamic extremists has been raised on British soil, as shown by the 7 July 2005 attacks on London’s transport network and other atrocities planned, carried out or attempted since. *As usual, it is not the political leaders who are affected by Islamic terrorism, but innocent ordinary people. Indeed, the Islamist-Establishment conspiracy against the common people is confirmed by the fact that to date no Western leaders have been targeted by Islamist terrorists even though it would be well within the means of well-trained and well-funded professional assassins to do so.*

In the final analysis, like its “wars for democracy”, Labour’s “war on terror” only served to deflect the attention of both military and general public from the anti-democratic and anti-British policies of the Labour regime at home.

Labour and world government

Labour’s policies can only be fully understood when examined against the background of its overarching objective of establishing a Socialist World Government. This objective is evident from the party’s election manifestos calling in unambiguous terms for a “Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain” (1945), a “Socialist Europe” (1975) and, in particular, a “(Socialist) World Government”. “For us world government is the final objective and the United Na-

tions the chosen instrument” (1964). As the same manifestos make clear, Labour’s foreign policy has been “a logical extension of our work at home” (1983). In line with this objective, leading Labourites like Morgan Phillips and Denis Healey were instrumental in the creation of organizations aiming to establish world government, such as the Socialist International and the Bilderberg Group. All this exposes the Labour Party as an organization representing the interests of the international money power which bankrolled Labour governments from the 1940s to the 70s through outfits like the IMF (Martin, pp. 77, 109; p. 504, below). Major Labour fund raisers and donors include the Rothschilds and associates like Lord Levy, Lord Mandelson and Martin Taylor of Nevsky Capital (a creation of the Barings-Rothschild outfit Thames River Capital).

References and notes:

- Banton, Michael, *Promoting racial harmony*, Cambridge, 1985.
- Barrett, D. and Mendick, R., “Mainstream charities have donated thousands to Islamic group fronted by terrorism suspects”, *Daily Telegraph*, 1 Mar. 2014).
- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.
- Griffin, G. Edward, *The Fearful Master: A Second Look at the United Nations*, Belmont, MA, 1964.
- Henry, Julie and Miller, Vikki, “Schools nativity plays under threat”, *Daily Telegraph*, 2 Dec. 2007.
- Lewis, Russell, *Anti-Racism: A Mania Exposed*, London, 1988.
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Pargeter, Alison, *The New Frontiers of Jihad: Radical Islam in Europe*, London, 2008.
- Patterson, Sheila, *Immigration and Race Relations in Britain 1960-1967*, London, 1969.
- Pugh, Patricia, *Educate, Agitate, Organize: 100 Years of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1984.
- Rentoul, John, *Tony Blair, Prime Minister*, London, 2001.
- Whitehead, Tom, “Christians are ‘too soft’ says former Archbishop of Canterbury”, *Daily Telegraph*, 7 Jan. 2010.
- Wollheim, Richard, “Socialism and Culture”, *Fabian Tract No. 331*, London, 1961.

4. The Council on Foreign Relations

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is the New York-based sister organization of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), established as a continuous conference on international questions affecting the United States (Rockefeller, p. 406). However, its critics have described it as “invisible government” (Smoot, 1962) and as a “society which believes that one-world rule should be established” (Quigley, 1966).

The origins of the CFR

On 5 February 1891, Cecil Rhodes, the founder of leading diamond company De Beers, formed The Society of the Elect in London, for the purpose of “*extending British rule throughout the world*” and uniting Great Britain with the United States (Quigley, 1981, pp. 3, 33-38). The Society later came to be known by various names at various times, including “the secret society of Cecil Rhodes”, “the Round Table Group”, and “the Milner Group” (Quigley, 1981, pp. 3, 4, 39, 311).

Rhodes’ secret society was clearly intended as an invisible world government. Equally clear is that “British rule” did not mean the rule of the British people, or even of the British government, but the rule of the international financiers behind the Society, who were as much at home in Cape Town, Paris, Frankfurt or New York as they were in the City of London and who intended to pursue their aim of world domination by “secret political and economic influence behind the scenes” (Quigley, 1981, p. 49).

Indeed, the Society achieved the exact opposite of British rule, namely the dissolution of the British Empire and Britain’s subordination to organizations like the League of Nations (LON), the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU), representing (not very British) international money interests.

How this came about is suggested among other things by the composition of the Society's leadership. Its inner core ("Circle of Initiates") included Lord Nathan ("Natty") Rothschild of the London private investment bank N. M. Rothschild & Sons, who was Rhodes' financier and trustee, major De Beers shareholder and a governor of the Bank of England; diamond magnate Alfred Beit, founder of the British South Africa Company (BSAC), governor of De Beers and manager of Rhodes' business affairs; gold magnate and Rhodes partner Abraham ("Abe") Bailey, the Society's chief financial supporter; Reginald Baliol Brett (later Lord Esher), friend and adviser to Queen Victoria and former Liberal MP; and Alfred (later Lord) Milner, private secretary to former Bank of England director Lord Goschen. Milner also became a director of the Rothschild-controlled mining company Rio Tinto. Although he described himself as an "English nationalist", Milner was in fact a notorious Socialist (Quigley, 1981; Sutton, 1974).

In a parallel movement across the Atlantic, on 20 February 1891, the American John Pierpont Morgan founded the elite Metropolitan Club of New York with headquarters on the 60th Street. Morgan was a partner and later head of America's No. 1 private investment bank Drexel, Morgan & Co. (later J. P. Morgan & Co.) of New York, with branches in London and Paris. He was also an agent for European investment in the USA and Rothschild representative with links to the Rothschilds dating from 1835 (Mullins, p. 54). The Metropolitan's original members included railway magnate William K. Vanderbilt and James Alfred Roosevelt of the investment bank Roosevelt & Son, an uncle of US President Theodore Roosevelt (www.metropolitanclubnyc.org). The Roosevelts had long-standing close links to the Morgan, Vanderbilt and Astor groups. Emlen Roosevelt of the Astor National Bank of New York, which was controlled by Morgan partner Thomas W. Lamont, was Theodore Roosevelt's financial adviser (Burch, Jr., vol. 2, p. 188; vol. 3, p. 21).

Other key figures associated with British interests were Jacob H. Schiff and August Belmont. Schiff was the head of America's No. 2 private investment bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, and a Rothschild representative. Schiff's father, Moses, had already been an associate of the Rothschild banking firm in

Frankfurt, Germany (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 961) and his family's close connections with the Rothschilds went back to the 18th century (Mullins, pp. 57, 87). Belmont was the head of the private investment bank August Belmont & Co. of New York, and a Rothschild representative. His father, August (Schönberg) Belmont Sr., had been an employee of the Rothschilds' banking firm in Frankfurt, and a representative of their interests in the US as well as Democratic Party Chairman (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 342; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2. pp. 65-7).

J. P. Morgan and associates, August Belmont, Jacob Schiff, etc., belonged to the so-called "Eastern Establishment" (Quigley, 1966, p. 950), America's financial and academic elite based on the East Coast, especially in New York and Washington, D.C. The Morgan Group, in particular, formed the New York counterpart to London's Milner Group (Quigley, 1966, p. 953) and the two groups formed part of what Quigley has called "the Anglo-American Establishment".

It should be noted that, given the establishment's close connections with France (through the Rothschild, Lazard, Morgan and Fabian groups), a more accurate denomination would be "Anglo-Franco-American Establishment". For the sake of convenience, however, the present study preserves Quigley's phrase.

Like the Milner Group in Britain, the Morgan Group created a network of interlocking organizations connected with international relations. Among these were the Pilgrims Society, with branches in London and New York established in 1902 and 1903, respectively, by Schiff and Belmont in collaboration with New York lawyer Lindsay Russell (whose firm Alexander & Colby acted as counsel for the Morgans' Southern Railway Co.); the American Society of International Law (ASIL), organized in 1906 by former US Minister to Turkey (later Secretary of Commerce) Oscar Solomon Straus and Secretary of State Elihu Root; the Japan Society of New York, founded by Schiff, Belmont and Russell in 1907; and the foreign-policy think tank Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), established in 1910 by former steel magnate Andrew Carnegie (who had sold his business to Rothschild agent J. P. Morgan) with Elihu Root as president.

In June 1918, the Metropolitan formed an informal group called Council on Foreign Affairs which held regular meetings at its 60th Street premises to discuss international relations. The Council's chairman was Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society and Pilgrims co-founder. Its honorary chairman was CEIP president Elihu Root. The board of directors included Oscar S. Straus and former US Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau, Sr. who had been on Woodrow Wilson's 1912 presidential campaign team ("Plan International Forum", *New York Times*, 4 Jun. 1918).

During the 1919 Peace Conference of Paris, the Society of the Elect, now led by Rhodes' friend and successor Lord Milner and hence known as "the Milner Group", in collaboration with Fabian Society members and the Morgan Group conceived an Anglo-American organization called the Institute of International Affairs.

The Institute was organized under the leadership of Lionel Curtis, a prominent member of the Milner Group. Among Fabians involved were R. H. Tawney, John Maynard Keynes (Martin, p. 175) and Philip Noel-Baker (Quigley, 1981, p. 183), as well as Fabian collaborators/sympathizers like LSE Professor Arnold J. Toynbee who became Chatham House Director of Studies and Lord Astor (son of the 1st Lord Astor), a leading Milnerite who was also a friend of the Fabian leadership.

The American group included John Foster and Allen Dulles of the Wall Street law firm Sullivan & Cromwell (who were nephews of President Wilson's Secretary of State, Robert Lansing), Christian Herter of the US State Department and General Tasker Bliss, US representative, Inter-Allied Supreme War Council.

Among those providing funds to the Institute were: J. P. Morgan & Co., the Carnegie Trust and J. D. Rockefeller, as well as various institutions with Milner Group members on their board of directors, such as the US car maker Ford Motor Company, the Bank of England, Lazard Brothers & Co. of London and N. M. Rothschild & Sons (Quigley, 1981, p. 190).

The British branch of the Institute was founded in London in 1920 and became the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in 1926. It later became known as Chatham House after the building housing its headquarters.

The American branch of the Institute initially failed to take off

due to the US Senate's opposition to the internationalist schemes of President Woodrow Wilson, the Institute's chief American supporter. But in July 1921, those associated with the Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs merged with (according to Quigley, 1981, p. 191, "took over") the Morgan Group's Council on Foreign Relations. The new organization retained the name Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and held the first meeting of its directors on 28 September 1921.

The CFR's current headquarters at Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street, New York City, was acquired in 1929 with funds provided by the Rockefellers (Smoot, p. 7). As conceded by leading CFR member David Rockefeller, the CFR's proceedings were dominated by New York businessmen, bankers and lawyers (Rockefeller, p. 407). A selected list of 1921 founding directors makes it clear whose interests they represented:

Honorary president: Elihu Root, a Morgan lawyer and front man (Quigley, 1966, p. 53). As already noted, Root was president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former honorary chairman of Morgan's Council on Foreign Affairs.

President: John W. Davis, another Morgan man (Quigley, 1966, p. 53). He was former Ambassador to Britain and partner at the New York law firm Davis, Polk & Wardwell, a Morgan representative, as well as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (Collier, p. 134).

Vice-president: Paul D. Cravath, of the New York law firm Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swain & Wood, a Kuhn, Loeb representative.

Secretary & treasurer: Edwin F. Gay, former Harvard Professor of Economic History and president of the *New York Evening Post*.

(Harvard was a Morgan-controlled university. J. P. himself had been a generous donor and received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Harvard. Harvard president Charles W. Eliot backed Morgan's candidate Wilson for presidency in 1912. J. P. Morgan partner Thomas W. Lamont was the chairman of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee and member of the board of directors of Harvard's daily paper, *The Crimson*).

John Huston Finley, former New York State Commissioner of Education and associate editor of the Morgan-controlled *New York Times*.

[(The Milner Group also controlled the *International Conciliation*, the *Herald Tribune*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Washington Post* (Quigley, 1966, p. 953); in Britain, it controlled or had influence on *The Times*, *The Round Table*, the *Economist*, the *Spectator* and other publications (Quigley, 1981, pp. 138, 161, 260).]

Whitney H. Shepardson (CFR treasurer, 1933-42), a Milnerite and Rhodes scholar, member of Wilson's team at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, who later became head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Secret Intelligence Branch.

Frank L. Polk (CFR vice-president, 1940-43), partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, later director of Morgan-controlled Chase National Bank.

Isaiah Bowman (CFR vice-president, 1945-49), of Harvard, director of the American Geographical Society and former member of the executive committee of President Wilson's Inquiry.

[Wilson himself was a Morgan front man. In 1902, he became President of Princeton University with the help of his old classmate and director of Rockefeller-Morgan-controlled National City Bank, Cleveland H. Dodge (Sutton, 1995, p. 82) and had a private dinner with the Morgans at his home to celebrate his installation as president next day. Princeton was a Milner Group-controlled establishment which later got its own copy of Oxford's All Souls College, the Institute for Advanced Study (Quigley, 1966, p. 953). Wilson supported Morgan during the 1907 financial crisis and Morgan, along with his Rockefeller-Schiff associates, backed Wilson's 1912 presidential campaign. The largest single contributor to the Wilson campaign was Cleveland Dodge (Sutton, 1995, p. 83). Another Morgan associate who backed Wilson was Colonel George Harvey of *Harper's Weekly* (Smith, p. 41).]

Bowman was also a member of the British Royal Geographical Society (Parmar, p. 40). Geographical societies on both sides of the

Atlantic were involved in “exploration”, especially in connection with discovering and obtaining information on natural resources like oil and Bowman had authored a work on the drilling of oil wells.

Paul Moritz Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb, member and later president of the Federal Reserve Board Advisory Council (see below).

Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb.

– from CFR Historical Roster of Directors and Officers (Smoot, pp. 153-5; www.cfr.org).

The above list clearly exposes the CFR as an operation created and dominated by the Milner-Morgan Group and other Rothschild associates.

The Warburgs, of Hamburg, Germany, had close connections with the Rothschilds going back to the early 1800s. In the 1890s, Max Warburg did his apprenticeship at N. M. Rothschild in London before becoming director of his family’s banking house M. M. Warburg (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 234). In 1902, his brother Paul Moritz moved to New York where he became a partner at Kuhn, Loeb, which was run by his brother-in-law Jacob Schiff, a Rothschild agent.

J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb were also long-time Rothschild representatives. The Rothschilds remained close to the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb long after the creation of the CFR. In 1938, Louis von Rothschild of S. M. von Rothschild & Söhne of Vienna, transferred the rights of disposal over all his Austrian assets to Kuhn, Loeb (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 471). In the 1940s and 50s, Edmund (“Eddy”) and Leopold (“Leo”) de Rothschild and Jacob (later Lord) Rothschild of London did their apprenticeship at (Morgan-controlled) Guaranty Trust, Morgan Stanley and Kuhn, Loeb (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, pp. 480, 483).

The CFR has always had a large number of J. P. Morgan & Co. partners, associates and employees on its board of directors and its relationship with its British counterpart Chatham House (RIIA) has been very close (Quigley, 1981, p. 191). Its main financial supporters have been various Rockefeller foundations and funds as well as the Rockefeller-associated Carnegie and Ford foundations which between them control enormous resources (Kutz, 1974).

Their financial contributions have enabled the CFR to become a very powerful organization (Smoot, pp. 7, 34).

The CFR and Socialism

The Milnerite creators of the CFR aimed to establish a Socialist-style dictatorship headed by a self-appointed administrative or technocratic elite (the Milner Group itself) (Quigley, 1981, pp. 130-1). This aim is hinted at in Colonel Edward M. House's book, *Philip Dru Administrator: A Story for Tomorrow 1920-1935* (1912). House, intimate friend and adviser to President Wilson was a left-wing radical who believed that the American Constitution was "thoroughly outdated" and should be scrapped (Smith, p. 23). House and his collaborators organized a meeting during the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, which led to the creation of the CFR and Chatham House.

Their sponsorship of Socialism and revolution, therefore, was a logical consequence of their aims (if the Milner Group ever opposed Socialism, it was only the kind over which they had no control). During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, the Rothschilds' US representative, Jacob Schiff and his bank, Kuhn, Loeb, sided with the Japanese, providing them with a loan of \$200 million (£41 million) (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 961). The Rothschilds, who specialized in government loans, also participated in this loan (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 396). At the same time, Schiff and the Rothschilds blocked loans to Russia. The overall result was that in 1905 Russia was plunged into revolution.

In 1907, Lord Rothschild (of Rothschild, London) and his cousin Edouard de Rothschild (of Rothschild Frères, Paris), issued similar loans to Japan, one of them in the amount of £23 million (\$112 million) (Smethurst; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 396).

As noted earlier, while Schiff and the Rothschilds provided loans to Japan, Joseph Fels of the Fabian Society – an organization with close links to the Rothschilds – provided a substantial loan, in addition to pocket money, to Lenin, Trotsky and their Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (later Communist Party) during their 1907 London conference (Rappaport, pp. 153-4; Martin, pp. 29, 161; Cole, p. 113, see also *Joseph and Mary Fels Papers*, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Collection 1953; www.hsp.org).

org).

In February 1917, the Tsar was overthrown by the revolutionary government of Alexander Kerensky (a leading member of Russia's Socialist-Revolutionary Party) and the way was paved for Lenin's Communist gang to take over later that year. Historical evidence shows that Rothschild agent Schiff had something to do with this outcome. For years, he had financed a revolutionary propaganda campaign against Russia's legitimate Tsarist government (through the New York Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom), funded armed groups in Russia and supported Kerensky's revolutionary government with a substantial loan (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 961). In what amounts to admission, Schiff in March 1917 sent a message of deep regret for his inability to celebrate with the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom (SFRF) "the reward of what we had hoped and striven for these long years". The SFRF was celebrating the Russian Revolution at Carnegie Hall. Schiff's message was read out by George Kennan (cousin of historian George F. Kennan) who was a leading SFRF member with close links to Kerensky's Socialist-Revolutionary Party. Earlier during the meeting, Kennan related how the Schiff-funded SFRF had spread "the gospel of the Russian revolutionists" among thousands of members of the Russian forces ("Pacifists Pester Till Mayor Calls Them Traitors", *NYT*, 24 Mar. 1917). *For British involvement see note, p. 169.*

Professor Sutton (1974, p. 197) seems to believe that Schiff was "not interested in supporting the Kerensky Liberty Loan". The evidence shows that Schiff did loan money to Kerensky and that the Rothschilds themselves participated in Kerensky's Liberty Loan - contributing a million roubles to Kerensky's revolutionary government in 1917 (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2. p. 448) - as well as in the earlier Japan loans which contributed to the fall of the Tsars.

The Rothschilds' other representatives, the Morgan Group, in collaboration with the Rockefellers and their associates were similarly involved in left-wing projects like the Chinese Revolution of 1912, the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20 and, again, in the Russian Revolution of 1917 (Sutton, 1974, pp. 51, 125). J. P. Morgan & Co. gave \$2 million to Russia's Socialist government while Morgan associate W. B. Thompson contributed \$1 million

(Sutton, 1974, pp. 18, 125, 170). Thompson was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (controlled by the Rockefeller-Kuhn Loeb and Morgan groups through their National City and First National Banks), founder of Newmont Mining and co-founder of Anglo American. His American Red Cross Mission to Russia, together with Charles R. Crane of Westinghouse Electric (financed by Kuhn Loeb & Co), the Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Co. (another Anglo American co-founder) and others were all involved in Russia at various times in and after 1917 (Sutton, 1974, pp. 171; 26-7, 193; 170). The Rockefellers' Standard Oil and the Morgan-controlled Chase National Bank (taken over by the Rockefellers in 1930) conducted business with Communist Russia since the 1917 Revolution (de Villemarest 1996, p. 242).

The above activities, including Schiff's creation in 1907 of the Japan Society, must be seen as the background on which the CFR-RIIA global network emerged.

Woodrow Wilson, US President from 1913 to 1921, and his friend and adviser Colonel House, who according to some sources was an agent for the London House of Rothschild with which he was linked through banking and cotton interests (Martin, p. 160), were instrumental in the formation of the Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs. Wilson was a Democrat and political theorist who advocated centralized power and who believed that "in fundamental theory socialism and democracy are almost if not quite one and the same" ("Socialism and Democracy", 1887). As pointed out by Rose Martin, Wilson's book, *The New Freedom*, sought to equate the Democratic Party with the Social democracy of the British Fabians (Martin., p. 149). Morgan-Rockefeller-Schiff backing for Wilson clearly exposes their left-wing political allegiance. The original Council on Foreign Affairs (later CFR) itself was formed just weeks after the creation by the same interests, of the American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia (1 May 1918) which aimed to do business with Lenin's and Trotsky's Communist regime (Sutton, 1974, p. 154). Its honorary chairman was Morgan man Elihu Root, president of the pro-Socialist CEIP and head of the 1917 Root Mission to Russia, while Oscar S. Straus, vice-president of the American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia, was a member of its board of directors.

The CFR's political orientation is indicated among other things by statements such as that of CFR Chairman Peter G. Peterson who in the Council's 1997 annual report conceded that there was "a kernel of truth" to the charge that the CFR was an organization of "New York liberal elite" (Marrs, p. 33). How liberal, i.e., left-wing, the organization is, emerges from the fact that left-winger Hamilton Fish Armstrong was editor of the CFR journal *Foreign Affairs*, while his close friend, Fabian Socialist Walter Lippmann, was one of the journal's first contributors and CFR foreign-policy expert (Steel, pp. 204, 236).

In particular, David Rockefeller, America's chief Corporate Socialist, wrote a thesis on Fabian Socialism at Harvard and spent his second post-graduate year at the Fabian London School of Economics (Rockefeller, p. 75). From 1949, he was a director, chairman and honorary chairman of the CFR.

The CFR also has a long history of associating itself with Socialist-infiltrated or Socialist-dominated organizations like the Foreign Policy Association (FPA), the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) and the National Council of Churches (NCC) (Smoot, p. 31-4). The same interests, represented by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Rockefeller Foundation and associated outfits, have also funded influential Anglo-American left-wing institutions and organizations like the Fabian Society's London School of Economics which alone received millions of dollars, for which reason it became known as "Rockefeller's baby" (Martin, p. 309; Rockefeller, p. 81; Dahrendorf, p. 164).

With all their support for Socialism, ultimate power in the Milnerite scheme was of course to remain in the hands of the international financiers (Sutton, 1974, p. 175) whose fortunes, power and influence were above state control and who professed social "equality". This has in fact been the case throughout modern history, including in Communist Russia where Milnerite interests were allowed to carry on doing business as usual (see here, p. 199).

The CFR and the Federal Reserve

There has been much speculation about the links between the US central banking or Federal Reserve system (FRS) and the Anglo-American Establishment. Some authors have sought to settle the

matter by insisting that the Federal Reserve is a “U.S. government institution” which is “not owned by any private entities” and that “the Rothschilds have nothing to do with it” (Foxman, p. 138). As we shall see, this assessment is not entirely accurate. In the first instance, as pointed out by the economist Professor Antony Sutton on the evidence of Federal Reserve vice-chairman Alan Blinder, decisions taken by the Fed “cannot be changed by Government or anyone else”, in which case the Fed cannot really be a “government institution” (Sutton, 1995, p. 114).

Secondly, Sutton also points out that “the Federal Reserve is a private system with private stockholders” (Sutton, 1995, p. 66). Indeed, the Federal Reserve may or may not be a government institution, but it is a well-known fact that shares of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks which make up the system are owned by member banks (Fox & others, p. 12) or, as stated by the FR website, “the reserve banks issue shares of stock to member banks” (http://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/about_14986.htm).

From inception, these member banks, e.g., the New York-based National City and First National (later merged as Citibank) and Chase National (later JPMorgan Chase), which elect the directors of the regional FR banks, were controlled by private interests such as the Morgan and Rockefeller groups and continue to be controlled by them. Even taking into account that member banks have only one vote in the election of regional FR bank directors, their influence remains considerable. In 1912, an official investigation (“Pujo Committee”) found that J. P. Morgan & Co. partners held 72 directorships in 47 of the country’s largest corporations in addition to owning large shares of stock in National City and First National, which in turn owned stock in other large banks (de Saint-Phalle, p. 52). It goes without saying that smaller corporations are influenced by the larger ones which dominate the industry and with which they come into direct or indirect contact. Given the growing concentration of power in the hands of a few large corporations, this influence can only have increased over time.

Thirdly, as regards the Rothschild connection, the fact is that the very idea of a central bank was a *European concept* and that the US Federal Reserve was conceived on the model of privately-owned European institutions, such as the Bank of England and the

German Reichsbank and following discussions with officials of those institutions (Broz, pp. 175-6; Sutton, 1995, p. 76). As is well known, the BoE had close historical connections with the Rothschilds. Moreover, the Rothschilds had a well-documented history of involvement in official initiatives designed to “stabilize” US finances in the 1870s and 1890s (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 348; Bernstein, p. 275), while also dominating finance in Brazil and elsewhere. It therefore seems counter-intuitive that the Rothschilds should have had “nothing to do” with the Federal Reserve project.

Interestingly, a Federal Bank was founded in New York in 1902 by the brothers David and Louis Rothschild. It was closed down by the government only two years later and the exact identity of the interests behind the operation or, indeed its true objectives, remains a mystery (“Federal Bank Closed And Inquiry Started”, *NYT*, 15 Apr. 1904). What is certain is that the European Rothschilds operated in America and elsewhere through agents and partners they knew and trusted, like the Belmonts, the Schiffs, the Warburgs and the Morgans (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, pp. 115, 348, 396). These Rothschild agents and partners were involved in the Federal Reserve project at all stages.

For example, Rothschild agents Jacob Schiff and Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb, called for a central bank in 1907. Warburg, in particular, was a staunch advocate of a central banking system and one of the chief architects of legislation establishing the Federal Reserve (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 16, p. 282; Sutton, 1995, p. 79). It was Warburg and his collaborator Benjamin Strong, vice-president of the Morgan-controlled Bankers Trust of New York, who as advisers to Senator Nelson Aldrich (John D. Rockefeller’s father-in-law) persuaded the latter of the “need” for a centralized system (Broz, p. 175).

As noted above, President Woodrow Wilson’s adviser, Colonel House himself, who was involved in the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, has been identified by historians as a Rothschild agent (Martin, p. 160). House also selected the first Federal Reserve Board, including Rothschild associate Paul Warburg (Smith, p. 78). In their turn, Rothschild associates Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb nominated Benjamin Strong for the post of first governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Quigley, 1966, p. 326), which

later became the dominant bank in the Federal Reserve.

Influence on or control of the FRS by private interests must be beyond dispute since representatives of the said interests are sitting on the bodies which control it, i.e., the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) and the Federal Advisory Council (FAC). For example, early members of the Board included Paul Warburg and Eugene Meyer (of Lazard Frères & Co). Later Board chairmen have included individuals who were or later became members of the CFR and CFR-dominated organizations, such as: Marriner S. Eccles (member of the CFR-dominated Commission on Money and Credit), Thomas B. MacCabe (CFR), Arthur F. Burns (CFR) and, more recently, CFR members Paul A. Volcker (1979 - 1987) and Alan Greenspan (1987 - 2006). It may be noted that, like David Rockefeller, Volcker was a graduate of Harvard and LSE, Trilateral Commission member and economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. Rockefeller was also a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and was succeeded by Volcker as its president. Other New York Fed directors also had close links to Chase Manhattan. At any rate, the fact that the Federal Reserve Board is dominated by regional banks like the New York Fed – which are controlled by private interests – was acknowledged by various authorities from Board chairman Eccles (Burch, vol. 3, p. 41) to the Congressional Committee on Banking (Aug. 1976, 94th Congress, 2nd session, in Sutton, 1995, p. 66).

In addition, as members of the Board are appointed by the US President, it is not difficult to see how elements of the Anglo-American Establishment may infiltrate the system with the assistance of government executives with links to the same interests. For example, in the 1990s, the Clinton administration which was bankrolled by CFR member and Rothschild associate George Soros proposed CFR member Felix Rohatyn for the post of vice-chairman of the Fed Board. Rohatyn was a long-standing Lazard partner who later worked at Rothschild North America (the US subsidiary of N. M. Rothschild, London) before returning to Lazard (*Financial Times*, 9 May 2007). Although the proposal was rejected by the Republicans, it illustrates how the system can be used by private interests and their political collaborators for their

own agenda.

In the event, Clinton in 1996 re-appointed as Fed chairman CFR member Alan Greenspan who was former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), a former director of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Mobil Corporation, as well as a friend of Rohatyn, David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger (Greenspan, p. 81). In turn, Greenspan's friends were friends and associates of the Rothschilds (through outfits like the Bilderberg Group, the Trilateral Commission, etc.). All of which clearly identifies Greenspan as a trusted member of the same establishment. Significantly, the previous year, Clinton had nominated James Wolfensohn for the post of World Bank president. Wolfensohn (who is also a CFR member) was a partner of former Fed chairman Paul Volcker and Jacob Rothschild in J. Rothschild, Wolfensohn & Co.

It follows that the links between the Federal Reserve Board and private financial interests are sufficiently strong to warrant legitimate concern (hence the Congressional investigation mentioned above). Moreover, as the chairman of the Board traditionally served as chairman of the Open Market Committee, this has further strengthened the influence of private interests on the FR system. Similarly, the Advisory Council consisted of representatives of the *private* banking industry. Thus, in addition to being a member of the Board, CFR member and Rothschild associate Paul Warburg served as member and later president of the Advisory Council. Another prominent member of the Advisory Council in the early days was Rothschild agent J. P. Morgan, Jr. himself.

As the banks involved, from Kuhn, Loeb and J. P. Morgan to Lazard, had and continue to have close links to foreign banks (like N. M. Rothschild and the Bank of England), this is further evidence of the Fed's links to international financial interests. Moreover, member banks holding FR stock, which have long become multinational corporations, remain under the control of the same international interests. For example, the CEO of Citigroup (of which Citibank is a subsidiary) from 2007 to 2012 was Vikram Pandit, a director of the Rockefeller-associated Columbia University, while the president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Judith Rodin, became an independent director of Citigroup in 2004.

In addition, as in Britain and elsewhere in Europe, elements of the Anglo-American Establishment have become official advisers to the US Government itself – as evident from the advisory role played by Rothschild Inc. and associates in the restructuring of Chrysler and General Motors (Reuters, 18 Dec. 2009; www.rothschild.com/usa/). On balance, it becomes evident that the Anglo-American Establishment is in a position to influence not only the Federal Reserve, but also the US Government and the Treasury Department which handles the profits made by the Fed. Moreover, although the Fed in theory is subject to congressional oversight, as pointed out by former FBI officer Dan Smoot, through interlocking organizations the CFR is able to put pressure on Congress to support its policies (see below).

Indeed, the Anglo-American Establishment's close international connections must have some bearing on the degree and direction of influence it exerts, given that this is their express intention. For example, N. M. Rothschild's European advisory council, which aims to "promote the Rothschild message", has included influential figures like senior Lazard partner Michael Gottschalk; long-time Bank of England governor Sir Iain Vallance; and Klaus Mangold of DaimlerChrysler AG (*The Times*, 17 Oct. 2003; *FT*, 23 May, 2005).

Finally, Fed policies are of particular interest as they enable us to verify the claim that the Fed's purpose, even "duty", is to maintain the stability of the US financial system, maintain stable prices and contain risks in the financial markets. As this claim is best tested in a crisis, we note that there have been various major crises such as the Wall Street Crash of 1929, Black Monday of 1987 and the current financial crisis which began in 2007. The Fed was clearly unable or unwilling to prevent any of these.

A more interesting question for the purposes of the present discussion, however, is whether the Fed (and the money power behind it) has played any role in the creation of these crises. Some believe that it has. A number of analysts have noted that under Alan Greenspan the Fed cut interest rates, which resulted in cheap costs of borrowing, which resulted in an inflated housing market, which enabled speculators like Roland Arnall of Ameriquest and Argent Mortgage to play havoc in the subprime mortgage market,

which triggered the banking and financial crisis. The chain of culpability then, as analysts have pointed out, runs from Capitol Hill with the policies devised at Washington's Federal Reserve Bank to Manhattan's Wall Street chief executives, while former Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan is sitting at the top of the blame tree (Jagger, 2008).

The crisis led to the collapse of many banks, enabling JPMorgan Chase to buy up Bear Stearns, Bank of America to take over Merrill Lynch, etc. As noted by the *Financial Times*, 21 of the 25 top subprime mortgage originators were owned or financed by the likes of J P Morgan, Bank of America and Citibank which were the largest political donors in Washington (Luce, 2009). As we now know, these banks were also key members of the Rothschild-Rockefeller-dominated Anglo-American Establishment.

These banks – with J.P. Morgan in the lead – had also been active in the much larger credit derivative market which they were able to create and dominate thanks to the Financial Services Modernization Act engineered by Fed president Greenspan and his collaborators from the Treasury Department, Robert Rubin and Lawrence Summers. Despite creating havoc in the financial markets, the same banks were able to vastly increase their power and influence, received billions of dollars in government bailouts and had their executives appointed in advisory roles to government and business. All this exposes the Fed as a fraudulent system controlled by private interests who use their connections to government and their access to public funds to further their own agendas and tighten their stranglehold on society and the world.

The CFR and US foreign relations

Already in January 1921, the ex-president of the Rockefeller-controlled National City Bank of New York and president of the Schiff-Belmont Japan Society, Frank A. Vanderlip, had proposed the “formation of a Council of Foreign Relations to direct American intercourse with foreign nations”. According to Vanderlip, while the US President must initiate treaties and may still appoint the Secretary of State as well as ambassadors and ministers, their confirmation should be “*in the hands of the Council of Foreign Relations*” (“Vanderlip Plans A ‘Super-

Senate””, *NYT*, 23 Jan. 1921). In May 1923, Vanderlip restated the aims of the financial interests he represented, by advocating less control by the President and Secretary of State in foreign affairs (“Asks Council To Run Our Foreign Affairs”, *NYT*, 13 May 1923). *The above statements make the Council’s original intention absolutely clear, namely to transfer political power to a private organization that was not accountable to either the American people or the American Government.*

From 1922, the CFR has published the quarterly magazine *Foreign Affairs* which aims “to guide American opinion” and is, informally, the “voice of the US foreign-policy establishment”. Ideas put forward in the magazine “appear later as US government policy and legislation” (*New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. 4, p. 877).

In 2009 and 2010 the “Global Go To Think Tanks” Report by the University of Pennsylvania (published in *Foreign Policy* and *The Economist*) named RIIA (Chatham House) the most influential think tank outside the US, and CFR the second most influential in the US after Brookings Institution (www.sas.upenn.edu). Needless to say, Brookings is controlled by the same interests: its presidents have included Trilateral Commission member and president of the Rockefeller-controlled Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Bruce King MacLaury (Sutton & Wood, p. 27). David Rockefeller, a long-time leading member of the CFR, openly admitted that the CFR continues to play an influential role in the formulation of American foreign policy to this day (Rockefeller, p. 408).

The CFR has influenced US foreign policy by various well-documented means such as:

1. Using the CFR research facilities to develop “scientific” arguments in support of policies it wants the US Government to adopt (Schlafly & Ward quoted in Marrs, p. 35).
2. Dominating the State Department which it infiltrated with CFR members and into which it was incorporated in the early 1940s (Smoot, p. 8; Parmar, p. 3).
3. Manipulating public opinion through a wide network of interlocking propaganda organizations, chief among which are

outfits like the Foreign Policy Association (FPA). The FPA started its subversive existence in 1918 as the League of Free Nations Association (LFNA), the American counterpart to Britain's operation of the same name. While the British LFNA was set up by leading Milnerites and Fabians like H. G. Wells and Gilbert Murray, its American clone was set up by Felix Frankfurter and Paul Warburg (Winkler, p. 71; Smoot, pp. 31, 34).

From the early days, the FPA collaborated particularly closely with the Institute of Pacific Relations, a Communist front with which it had interlocking personnel and which specialized on Asia. It has also operated through a nationwide web of Councils on World Affairs aiming to "inform" unsuspecting citizens on international affairs and foreign policy (Smoot, pp. 34, 36).

4. Using public opinion, etc., as above, to put pressure on Congress to support CFR policies (Smoot, p. 31).

5. Dominating the US Committee for the UN and other groups involved in planning and establishing the UN (Smoot, p. 103; Parmar, pp. 124-5).

6. Exerting influence or control over the academics involved in international relations and their study by financing universities, professorships, scholarships, etc. through organizations like the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations (Parmar, p. 4). It may be recalled in this context that David Rockefeller himself was on the board of overseers at Harvard University in the 1950s and 60s and was a friend of Harvard presidents.

7. Last but not least, the CFR and the interests behind it also exert influence or control over US presidents and presidential candidates by financing and directing their electoral campaigns (see Woodrow Wilson, F. D. Roosevelt, Bill Clinton, Barack Obama), acting as presidential advisers (see Kissinger et al.), etc.

The CFR and world government

The creators of RIIA (Chatham House) and the CFR, such as Lionel Curtis and Alfred Zimmern, were internationalists who openly advocated world government (Parmar, p. 72). The international financial interests associated with the CFR and RIIA

and centred on financial institutions like the Bank of England and the New York Federal Reserve Bank similarly aimed to establish a world system of financial control concentrated in private hands (Quigley, 1966, pp. 324 ff.).

The globalist designs of these groups are evident from the international network of interlocking organizations they have set up. Between 1927 and 1936, branches of RIIA were established in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Newfoundland (Quigley, 1981, p. 191). RIIA branches outside the English-speaking world were established between 1935 and 1977 in France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Pakistan, China, Germany, Russia, Japan, Norway, Italy and many other countries (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 1, pp. 19-20).

In addition to the above network the Milner Group and its associates like the Morgan-Rockefeller groups established the League of Nations (LON) in 1919. Milnerite involvement in the League is evident from the leading role played by Milner Group members and collaborators in both the formation and management of the League. Members involved in drafting the League Covenant included Lord (Robert) Cecil, General Jan Smuts, Lord Phillimore and Alfred Zimmern. Delegates to the League Assembly included Lord Cecil and Lord Astor, while among those holding high positions in the League Secretariat were Sir Eric Drummond (collaborator), Harold Butler, Arthur Salter and Benedict Sumner (Quigley, 1981, pp. 250, 257-8). On the American side were George Louis Beer, Elihu Root, Walter Lippmann, Allen Dulles, Colonel Edward M. House and many others.

It is useful to note that although the original professed intention had been to make Britain the centre of a world empire, this was gradually replaced by the idea of transforming the British Empire into a "Commonwealth of Nations" and then placing that system within a League of Nations controlled by the same group (Quigley, 1981, p. 137). The same applied to America which, as observed by CFR critics, was to be incorporated into a worldwide Socialist system (Smoot, pp. 9, 31).

Following America's rejection of the League, the same interests began working for the construction of a new international organization, the United Nations (UN). As with the League, the

involvement of these interests in the creation and management of the UN has been amply documented by many researchers. A significant role in the creation of the UN was played by leading CFR member Isaiah Bowman who prepared the final memorandum at the 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Parmar, p. 123).

As pointed out by Dan Smoot, over 40 CFR members were members of the 1945 UN Conference at San Francisco where the UN Charter was written. They included Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius; CFR co-founder and future Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; future Governor of New York and US Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller; future President of the World Bank John Jay ("Jack") McCloy; Secretary-General of the UN Conference and Director of the US Office of Special Political Affairs (OSPA) Alger Hiss; etc. (Smoot, p. 8). On the British side there were prominent Milner Group members like General Smuts (a member of the Inner Circle) who wrote the preamble of the UN Charter (Mazower, p. 61).

Basically, the UN has been exposed as an organization run by Socialists and international financiers belonging to the groups described above (see Ch. 6, The UN Scam). The same applies to the various agencies and associated organizations of the UN. For example, World Bank presidents, who are traditionally US nationals, have included Eugene Meyer, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Eugene R. Black, Sr., vice-president of Chase National Bank; Robert McNamara, of Ford Motor Company; and Lewis T. Preston, of J. P. Morgan. All were CFR directors. The World Bank provides loans to governments, which has given it an unprecedented degree of influence on world affairs. World Bank president John J. McCloy of the Rockefeller-associated New York law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, became High Commissioner for Occupied Germany, and was responsible for the creation of the German state after the war (McCloy also became chairman of Chase National Bank and CFR, as well as adviser to a string of US presidents). Other key instruments of world government created by the CFR and the money interests behind it are the private and semi-secret organizations, the Bilderberg Group, and the Trilateral Commission. The Bilderberg Group was created in 1954 by

Fabians Joseph Retinger, Hugh Gaitskell and Denis Healey, in collaboration with David Rockefeller. The Trilateral Commission (TC) was founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller, who acted as chairman, and his friend and collaborator Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, as founding North American director. In 1970, Brzezinski had written a book entitled *Between Two Ages: America's Role in the Technetronic Era*, in which he declared that national sovereignty was no longer viable and advocated a movement towards a larger, global community, shaped by an international hub like the Trilateral Commission.

Trilateral Commission members have included European politicians like former French President Giscard d'Estaing, who drafted the EU Constitution; leading British Fabian Socialist and EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson; and (from 2010) leading Spanish Socialist, Javier Solana, former NATO Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the European Council and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union (which chairs the EU Foreign Affairs Council). As indicated above, the TC has also included financiers like Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, who are also CFR members and participants in Bilderberg conferences.

Edmond de Rothschild, president of the French-Swiss private banking group Edmond de Rothschild, was TC member as well as a member of the Bilderberg steering committee. Another participant in Bilderberg meetings has been Sir Evelyn de Rothschild ("The first cousins of banking: Men in the News Evelyn de Rothschild and David de Rothschild", FT, 12 Jul. 2003). The TC's and Bilderberg's connections with the Rothschilds, who were involved with the Milner Group (Society of the Elect) from the start, demonstrates the global reach of the groups involved.

In collaboration with the CFR, these outfits control international organizations through which they influence or control foreign governments. For example, key posts in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) – which operates in association with the World Bank and the UN – are held by members of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission (see Ch. 6, The UN Scam). In addition, they control key media corporations through which they can influence both public opinion and government policy. Money interests had always

controlled the press, but the media were now controlled by one international group. CFR members have been chairmen, presidents, directors, editors, analysts, correspondents and publishers in a number of media corporations and outlets including *New York Times*, *New York Post*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *Business Week*, *Newsweek*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, *Washington Post*, *Times Herald*, etc. (Smoot, pp. 128-9), while many Trilaterals served as directors of media outfits such as CBS, Dow Jones, Time-Mirror Corp., Media General Inc., National Education TV, *Time*, *New York Times* and others (Sutton & Wood, p. 26).

The MI6-CFR-CIA Connection

The Milner Group and its Morgan-Rockefeller associates have always been very close to the intelligence services. Britain's foreign intelligence agency, the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) a.k.a. MI6, was an interdepartmental service of the Foreign Office, the Admiralty and the War Office, all of which were run by the interlocking Cecil Bloc and Milner Group. MI6 was created in 1909 by a committee chaired by Milnerite War Secretary Richard Haldane. Its first chief was Mansfield Cumming who was appointed by FO Under-Secretary Sir Charles Hardinge, a protégé of Cecil Bloc founder Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (Lord Salisbury).

In 1940, the Milner Group, now headed by Lionel Curtis, was again in charge of the Foreign Office which controlled MI6. While Lord Halifax was Foreign Secretary, his fellow Milner member, Lord Lothian, was British Ambassador to the US. As part of the Milner Group's global expansion, MI6 set up an American station, called the British Security Co-ordination (BSC). This organization which was responsible for operations in the entire western hemisphere was headquartered in the New York Rockefeller Center and was run by William Stephenson.

In 1941, Stephenson set up the Office of Coordinator of Information (COI), which coordinated different US intelligence services and, as adviser to President Roosevelt, had his collaborator William Donovan appointed as head. In 1942, COI became the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). After the war, in 1947, the OSS was reorganized as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (Jeffrey, pp. 440-9). The CIA, therefore, was a Milner-CFR

creation and part of MI6's global network. Banker Allen Dulles (younger brother of CFR and UN co-founder John Foster Dulles) was its first director. Most CIA directors have been CFR members ever since (Smoot, pp. x, ff.).

In 1943, David Rockefeller himself became a member of the US Joint Intelligence Collection Agency (JICA) in French North Africa, where he was in touch with Henri Chevalier, general manager of Rockefeller's Standard Oil interests and set up his own intelligence network there (Rockefeller, pp. 112-3). Rockefeller's personal involvement and the fact that by then German forces had been pushed out of North Africa suggests that such intelligence operations revolved around oil interests more than anything else.

The CFR, multiculturalism and Islamization

Through the worldwide funding of educational and cultural institutions, the Milner and Morgan-Rockefeller groups and their associates control not only international politics, but also culture which is now becoming global as a result of the activities of the above interests.

In 1942, leading CFR member Paul G. Hoffman, former president of the Ford Foundation and later director of the Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), founded the influential think tank, the Committee for Economic Development (CED). CED subsidiaries like the College-Community Research Centers and Joint Council on Economic Education reached into public schools, colleges and communities throughout the US. Their effort was supervised by the CED's Business-Education Committee which was run by influential CFR members with links to the financial interests behind the CFR network. One of its members was Walter Rothschild, president of the Abraham & Straus department store chain (Smoot, pp. 51-63).

On a larger scale, the enforcement of a global culture to suit the above interests has taken place through international organizations like the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO is the cultural agency of the UN and was created in 1945 to promote "international collaboration" through education, science and culture. In fact, UNESCO was the successor to the Milner-Fabian International Committee on Intellectual

Cooperation (CICI), the advisory body to the League of Nations' Intellectual Cooperation Organization (ICO), which along with the CICI executive agency, the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC), was used by the Milner Group and its associates to coordinate their international operations from the 1920s (Quigley, 1981, p. 193-4).

In 1948, CFR members William L. Clayton and George F. Kennan launched the European Recovery Programme (ERP) a.k.a. Marshall Plan, which was ostensibly intended to "reconstruct Europe". In reality, it was based on David Rockefeller's CFR report "Reconstruction in Western Europe" (1947) and its true purpose was to establish total control over Europe.

The intelligence services on both sides of the Atlantic, which were controlled by these groups, have played key roles in this process. A key plank in the Marshall Plan was the cultural reconstruction of Europe on Milner-CFR lines. In the early 1950s, the CFR-controlled CIA and MI6 set up the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) which aimed to bring about the "cultural reconstruction" (i.e., Americanization) of Europe through "information, education, orientation, agitation". The CCF was run by CIA officer Michael Josselson and was funded by the Office for Policy Coordination using "Marshall Aid" moneys (Dorril, p. 477). Another CIA-MI6 cooperative operation was the British Society for Cultural Freedom which received funds from the Fairfield Foundation (a CIA front) and Lord Victor Rothschild, a former MI5 officer with close links to MI6 (Dorril, pp. 480-1), who was related to prominent Fabian Beatrice Webb through his wife Teresa ("Tess") Mayor, Beatrice's niece.

Although such operations were ostensibly designed to "combat the spread of Communism", they invariably used left-wing activists for this purpose (Callaghan, p. 202). This inevitably strengthened the hand of the Socialist Left (Labour) which, like the Communists, aimed to abolish private property and impose state control over economy and society. The CIA-MI6 combine sponsored the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) which was associated with the Fabian Society's Socialist International; and the World Youth Association (WYA) (Dorril, p. 470) whose British branch, the British Youth Council (BYC), was

later chaired by the likes of Peter Mandelson – a leading figure in the Fabian Society’s youth wing, Young Fabians, and later architect of “New Labour”.

The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations (key fronts through which Milner and Morgan-Rockefeller interests channelled funds for their projects like RIIA-CFR) provided millions of dollars for similar initiatives which were run in collaboration with leading Fabian Socialists like Roy Jenkins, who later became Fabian Society chairman and Labour Home Secretary, and Chatham House councillor Denis Healey (Callaghan, p. 201-2). The Milner-created CFR was also strongly involved in left-wing projects promoting African-American interests, like the US National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and, particularly, the American Committee on Africa which, like the London Fabians’ Africa Bureau, supported anti-white agitators and revolutionaries in South Africa (Smoot, p. 124).

At the same time, dozens of front organizations, publications like *Encounter* (funded by Victor Rothschild), and endless “artistic events” in collaboration with the BBC and other Milner-Fabian-controlled outfits were responsible for the systematic spread of jazz music, Negro Spiritual and other elements of African-American culture, transforming British and European culture beyond recognition. *What becomes clear is that the treacherous Milner Gang which had started off claiming to intend to impose British culture on the world actually ended up imposing foreign cultures on Britain.*

Inevitably, multiculturalism became a key element in the construction of this secret service-imposed new world culture. The idea of multiculturalism was first introduced by leading Milner Group member John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), Governor-General of Canada. In the 1930s, Buchan claimed that “the strongest nations are those that are made up of different racial elements.” By the 1960s, multiculturalism had become official policy in Canada and, along with African-American culture, was copied by other Milnerites, Fabians and fellow travellers like Home Secretary Roy Jenkins who was the architect of multiculturalism and resulting Islamization in the UK.

Other European nations fared no better. While British society

was being ethnically-enriched by tens of thousands of South Asians and West Indians, the Administration of US President J. F. Kennedy (a CFR member) in 1961 forced Germany to accept Turkish “guest-workers”, who, over time, created a 4 million-strong Muslim colony, contributing in no small measure to the systematic and deliberate Islamization of Europe. Kennedy’s “special adviser” at the time was CFR foreign relations “expert” Henry Kissinger, who was working for the Rockefellers and clearly represented Rockefeller and associated oil interests in the Middle East.

In the same year, Kennedy appointed John McCone, a CFR director and shareholder in the Rockefellers’ Chevron, head of the CIA. The latter, in collaboration with MI6, funded the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood (Curtis, p. 88) and backed the Saudi regime which was funding the Brotherhood and other Islamist outfits. Again, the reason behind this was oil interests. The Anglo-American establishment preferred to do business with Islamic fundamentalists as opposed to more secular, but also more independent-minded, Arab nationalists (Foreign Office, ‘Possible Change of Regime in Saudi Arabia,’ Feb. 1964, PRO, FO371/174671 in Curtis, p. 91). Another key CFR member (in fact, chairman) in the US administration was John MacCloy, a long-time Rockefeller associate and representative of their oil interests, who served as presidential adviser to Kennedy and subsequent US leaders.

In the 1970s, the CFR’s domination of the US State Department enabled the interests behind it, notably the Rockefellers’ ARAMCO (consisting of oil giants Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Chevron), in collaboration with the US government and the Saudi royal family, to engineer the oil “crisis” resulting in soaring oil prices and unprecedented Western dependence on Arab investments and loans (see Ch. 10, Islamization).

In the 1980s, in collaboration with the British-created Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), the CFR-controlled CIA and MI6 were responsible for recruiting, training and funding the anti-Soviet elements in Afghanistan who later became al-Qaeda and the Taliban (Curtis, pp. 143, 149).

In the 1990s, in collaboration with the German Federal

Intelligence Service (BND) and al-Qaeda, CIA-MI6 set up the “Kosovo Liberation Army” (KLA) in Serbia and supplied it with satellite telephones to pass on details of Serbian targets to NATO bombing squads (Curtis, pp. 238-244). The bombing of Serbia was conducted under NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana, a collaborator and future member of the Trilateral Commission.

At the same time, left-wing billionaire and CFR-Bilderberg member George Soros, who has been described as a front man for Anglo-French Rothschild banking interests, in collaboration with Harvard’s Gene Sharp, launched a campaign to overthrow Serbia’s anti-Islamist President Slobodan Milosevic, using the local rent-a-mob “resistance movement” (Horowitz & Poe, pp. 232-4).

Both the CFR and its offshoot, the Trilateral Commission, have backed the Milner-Fabian (i.e. Rothschild-Rockefeller) Euro-Mediterranean Project a.k.a. “Union for the Mediterranean” (UfM) which aims to bring about the unification of the European Union with Islamic North Africa and the Middle East. In the summary of its 9 November 2008 meeting in Paris, the Trilateral Commission (Europe) praised the Mediterranean Union/UfM project as a “model for the World” (www.trilateral.org).

Indeed, while America has no geographical proximity to the Muslim world, Islam is steadily advancing on American soil thanks to the efforts of left-wing organizations directly or indirectly linked to CFR/TC interests and their global Islamization programme. In his excellent exposé of Islamist tactics, Robert Spencer relates that in December 2005 Harvard University received millions of dollars from Prince Alwaleed bin Talal, a nephew of Saudi Arabia’s King Fahd, for an Islamic studies department (Spencer, p. 240). But this is not the whole story. A more complete version is that Saudi Arabia’s Islamist rulers have long-time connections with Rockefeller interests and so has Harvard. The Rockefellers’ Chase Manhattan Bank has served as personal bank to members of the Saudi royal family (Rockefeller, p. 265). Similarly, bin Talal is a shareholder in Rockefeller-CFR-controlled Citigroup Inc., whose executive Robert E. Rubin was a member of Harvard Corp., the university’s executive board, from 2002 to 2014. In September 2007, Harvard’s investment group Harvard Management Company, which is likewise controlled by Rockefeller-CFR-TC

elements like Jack Meyer of the Rockefeller Foundation and Mohamed El-Erian of IMF, invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) Fund, a project of EFG Hermes, a Middle Eastern private investment bank, which also funds the European Union's MU/UfM scheme.

Spencer also relates how, in 2008, John Esposito of Georgetown University in collaboration with the Gallup World Poll published the book *Who Speaks for Islam? What A Billion Muslims Really Think*, which seeks to project the Muslim world as "moderate" and "pro-democracy" (Spencer, pp. 243-4). Again, it may be added that Gallup was founded by CFR member George Gallup. In light of these and other related facts, it is not entirely surprising that one of the key organizations responsible for the Islamization of America – sponsored by bin Talal – calls itself the "Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR)".

References and notes:

- Bernstein, Peter L. *The Power of Gold: The History of an Obsession*, New York, 2000.
- Broz, J. Lawrence, *The International Origins of the Federal Reserve System*, Ithaca, NY, 1997.
- Burch, Philip, H., Jr., *Elites in American History*, 3 vols., New York, NY, 1980-81.
- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.
- Collier, Peter & Horowitz, David, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty*, London, 1976.
- Curtis, Mark, *Secret Affairs: Britain's Collusion with Radical Islam*, London, 2010.
- Dahrendorf, Ralf, *A History of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1895-1995*, New York, NY, 1995.
- De Saint-Phalle, Thibaut, *The Federal Reserve: An International Mystery*, New York, NY, 1985.
- De Villemarest, Pierre, *A l'ombre de Wall Street. Complicités et financements soviéto-nazis* (In the Shadow of Wall Street: Soviet-Nazi Collaboration and Financing), Paris, 1996.
- *Facts & Chronicles Denied To The Public*, vols. 1 & 2, 2003; English

- trans. Slough, Berkshire, 2004.
- Dorril, Stephen, *MI6: Fifty Years of Special Operations*, London, 2001.
- Encyclopaedia Judaica*, 16 vols., Jerusalem, 1971.
- Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, 2 vols., New York, NY, 2000.
- Fox, Lynn S. & others, *The Federal Reserve System: Purpose & Functions*, 9th edition, Washington, DC, 2005.
- Foxman, Abraham H., *Jews and Money: The Story of a Stereotype*, New York, NY, 2010.
- Greenspan, Alan, *The Age of Turbulence: Adventures in a New World*, London & New York, NY, 2007.
- Horowitz, David & Poe, Richard, *The Shadow Party*, Nashville, TN, 2006.
- Jagger, Suzy, "Who caused this nightmare? Blame tree has branches in every direction – The banking crisis", *The Times*, 19 Mar. 2008.
- Jeffrey, Keith, *MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909-1949*, London, 2010.
- Kutz, Myer, *Rockefeller Power*, New York, NY, 1974. *See also* Lundberg, Ferdinand, *The Rich and the Super Rich*, New York, NY, 1988 and Domhoff, G. William, *Who Rules America?*, New York, NY, 2014.
- Luce, Edward, "Few escape blame over subprime explosion", *Financial Times*, 6 May, 2009.
- Marrs, Jim, *Rule by Secrecy*, New York, NY, 2000.
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Mazower, Mark, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations*, Princeton, NJ, 2009.
- Mullins, Eustace, *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve: The London Connection*, Carson City, NV, 1991.
- New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 29 vols., Chicago, IL, 2002.
- Quigley, Carroll, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*. New York, 1966, 3rd printing, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1998.
- *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*. GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.
- Parmar, Inderjeet, *Think Tanks and Power in Foreign Policy*, Basingstoke and New York, 2004.
- Rappaport, Helen, *Conspirator: Lenin in Exile*, London, 2009.
- Rarick, John R., "Bilderberg: The Cold War Internationale", *Congressional Record* Vol. 117, 15 Sept. 1971, No. 133.
- Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.
- Schlafly, Phyllis & Ward, Chester, *Kissinger on the Couch*, New Rochelle, NY, 1975.
- Smethurst, Richard, "Takahashi Korekiyo, the Rothschilds and the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1907": www.rothschildarchive.org

Smith, Arthur, D. Howden, *Mr. House of Texas*, New York and London, 1940.

Smoot, Dan, *The Invisible Government*, Boston, MA, 1962.

Spencer, Robert, *Stealth Jihad: How Radical Islam Is Subverting America without Guns or Bombs*, Washington, DC, 2008.

Steel, Ronald, *Walter Lippmann and the American Century*, New Brunswick, NJ, 2005.

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.

----- *The Federal Reserve Conspiracy*, first published in 1995, reprinted in Carson City, NV, 2005.

Sutton, Antony C. & Wood, Patrick M., *Trilaterals Over Washington*, Scottsdale, AZ, 1979.

Winkler, Henry R., *The League of Nations Movement in Great Britain 1914-1919*, Metuchen, NJ, 1952.

Note: Although, superficially, it may have seemed contrary to British interests to support revolution in Russia and risk a Russian withdrawal from the war, closer analysis shows that such a risk was minimal. Indeed, Russia's new, Socialist-Revolutionary Government with Kerensky as War Minister continued Russian participation in the Allied war effort as a matter of "revolutionary honour" as well as for fear of having Allied financial assistance stopped (N. Sukhanov, *The Russian Revolution, 1917*, 1955, pp. 202-3; A. Tooze, *The Deluge: The Great War and the Remaking of Global Order*, 2014, p.70). By the time Lenin's Bolshevik regime took the country out of the war America's entry on the Allied side had rendered Russian contribution dispensable. At any rate, it must be beyond dispute that (a) there was a strong anti-Tsarist movement sponsored by the Anglo-American Establishment on both sides of the Atlantic and that (b) it contributed in no small measure to the overthrow of the Tsar. As Stephen Graham, Lord Northcliffe's correspondent for the Establishment organ *The Times*, put it: "The events in Russia will come as a greater surprise to the millions there than to us in England Indeed, British public opinion has helped a very great deal to bring about the success of the [anti-Tsarist] movement" ("Causes of the Revolution", *The Times*, 17. Mar. 1917). Among the groups involved in shaping British public opinion was the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom whose leaders included E. R. Pease of the Fabian Society and R. S. Watson of the National Liberal Federation. Apart from a preoccupation with social and economic "progress", the Liberal Anglo-American Establishment clearly saw the Tsar as an obstacle preventing it from expanding its control over Russian resources and finance. *See also* p. 271.

5. Chatham House (RIIA)

Chatham House a.k.a. Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) is a semi-secret, London-based sister organization of the US Council on Foreign Relations and was ostensibly established “to encourage and facilitate the study of international questions [with a view to preventing future wars]” (King-Hall, p. 129). *Like the CFR, RIIA's true intent and purpose has been to influence government policy and public opinion in line with its creators' hidden agenda* (Quigley, 1981, p. 182).

The origins of Chatham House

Chatham House cannot be properly investigated without some knowledge of the wider network of connections and sources of support of which it is only a part. In particular, Chatham House is inseparable from the group which created it and which for many years has dominated and used it as an instrument for its agenda. This group was the secret organization formed in London on 5 February 1891 by diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes of De Beers for the purpose of “*extending British rule throughout the world*” (Quigley, 1981, pp. 3, 33-38).

Originally called The Society of the Elect, the group later came to be known by various names at various times, including “the secret society of Cecil Rhodes”, “the Round Table Group”, “the Milner Group” and, significantly, “*the Chatham House crowd*” (Quigley, 1981, pp. 3, 4, 39, 311).

The key planks in the group’s drive for world domination were: (1) cultural and political union of the United Kingdom with the British Empire (the UK’s colonies and other territories); (2) union of the British Empire with America; and (3) the worldwide organization of states around the proposed Anglo-American Empire.

As the group’s stated overarching aim was to extend its rule throughout the world, international and especially Anglo-American

relations were high on its agenda. Anglo-American interests close to the Milner Group had already set up various outfits promoting closer links between Britain and America. Among these were the Anglo-American League and the Pilgrims Society. The Anglo-American League was founded in London and New York in 1898 and revolved on the belief that Britain and America had “strong common interests in many parts of the world”. The Pilgrims Society was founded in London in 1902, with a New York branch being set up in the following year and was based on similar beliefs. Similarly, to achieve its objective of world organization around the Anglo-American Empire, the group set up a series of organizations such as the League to Enforce Peace (LEP) and the League of Free Nations Association (LFNA) with corresponding outfits across the Atlantic.

The immediate precursor to the Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs was the Committee of International Relations a.k.a. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), which was originally founded in New York in 1918. The Institute of International Affairs itself was conceived by the Milner Group during the 1919 Peace Conference of Paris and was organized under the leadership of Lionel Curtis, a prominent member of the Milner Group, in collaboration with members of the Fabian Society like R. H. Tawney and Philip Noel-Baker, Fabian non-members like John Maynard Keynes and Fabian collaborators/sympathizers like LSE Professor Arnold J. Toynbee who became Chatham House Director of Studies and Lord Astor (King-Hall, pp. 13-14; Martin, p. 175; Quigley, 1981, p. 183). Astor, a leading Milnerite, was a friend of the Fabian leadership.

The American group mainly consisted of associates of the Morgan Group, the leading element in the “Eastern Establishment” (bankers, businessmen, lawyers and academics revolving around Wall Street interests). It included John Foster and Allen Dulles of the Wall Street law firm Sullivan & Cromwell (who were nephews of President Wilson’s Secretary of State, Robert Lansing); Christian Herter of the US State Department; General Tasker Bliss, US representative, Inter-Allied Supreme War Council (Martin, pp. 174-5); as well as Thomas W. Lamont of the New York private investment bank J. P. Morgan & Co.; Whitney H. Shepardson, a

Rhodes scholar, who later became head of the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Secret Intelligence Branch; and Fabian Socialist Walter Lippmann, who were members of the American branch of the Milner Group (Quigley, 1966, pp. 950-2).

As noted in the previous chapter, the American branch of the Institute was officially formed in 1921 around the Morgan Group's earlier organization and was named Council on Foreign Relations (King-Hall, p. 14).

The British branch of the Institute was founded in London in 1920 as the British Institute of International Affairs (BIIA), becoming the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in 1926. It was later called Chatham House after the building housing its headquarters in London's St. James's Square, which was itself appropriately named after the 1st Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State William Pitt the Elder, who was a leader of the Whig Party (forerunner to the Liberal Party). Like the CFR in the United States, Chatham House fulfilled its intended purpose by soon acquiring a dominant position in foreign policy making, a position it retains to this day. This was achieved by gradually infiltrating and taking over the Foreign Office which it made into an instrument of the Milner Group and, by extension, of the Anglo-American Establishment.

Chatham House consisted of a governing body first called Executive Committee and later Council, led by a chairman and two honorary secretaries, and a small number of paid employees and was headed by three presidents. The first honorary secretaries were leading Milnerites Lionel Curtis and G. M. Gathorne-Hardy and the Council remained dominated by the Milner Group, which provided about half of the councillors, until 1960. Most of the paid staff were agents of Curtis (Quigley, 1966, p. 952).

Chatham House members were recruited from among Britain's leading academics, civil servants, members of the armed services, politicians and businessmen (Parnar, pp. 31-34). Its elite membership, which rose from about 300 to 2,414 by 1936, was clearly designed to give an impression of expert competence, while having presidents (a largely honorary position) from all three main parties conveyed a false sense of political impartiality. In reality, like its Milnerite creators, CH has always been Liberal, i.e., left of

centre. Chatham House operates by analyzing global, regional and national problems – often in close collaboration with the Fabian Society and other Fabian outfits – and proposing “solutions” to decision-makers in the Foreign Office and Whitehall that are in line with Milner-Fabian thinking. Its house journal is *International Affairs* (formerly *Journal*) in addition to which it issues *The World Today* as well as 50 similar reports and other publications annually. The Milner Group’s organ, *The Round Table*, was also edited from Chatham House grounds (Quigley, 1966, p. 952).

Chatham House and international finance

It is evident from those involved in the formation and financing of the Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs that it represented certain financial interests from inception. These interests had already been involved in the formation of earlier organizations such as the Anglo-American League and the Pilgrims Society. The League included Prime Minister and Milner-Fabian godfather Arthur (later Lord) Balfour (a close Rothschild friend and collaborator, whose family had also founded the Society for Psychical Research in 1882) and the Duke of Sutherland on the London side and various Morgan associates like Daniel S. Lamont and William C. Witney, on the New York side (Pimlott Baker, p. 11; Forrest, pp. 100-1). The Pilgrims similarly included Britons like Arthur Balfour and the 7th Duke of Newcastle (a member of J. P. Morgan’s Metropolitan Club of New York) and Americans like J. P. Morgan himself and associates (Pimlott Baker, pp. 19, 184; “Clubs and Clubmen”, *NYT*, 26 Apr. 1903). Unsurprisingly, we find the same interests among those providing funds to the Institute: J. P. Morgan & Co., the Carnegie Trust and J. D. Rockefeller, as well as various institutions with Milner Group members on their board of directors, such as the US car maker Ford Motor Company, the Bank of England, Lazard Brothers & Co. and N. M. Rothschild & Sons (Quigley, 1981, p. 190).

As pointed out by Professor Quigley, the American branch of these money interests revolved around the J. P. Morgan Bank of New York and its associates, such as the Rockefeller-Schiff Group, which were part of America’s Eastern Establishment. The British branch was based on the private bank Lazard Brothers & Co.

which had branches in London, New York and Paris, and its associates, including the Bank of England, Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Westminster Bank, Baring Brothers and N. M. Rothschild, which all had Milner Group members on their board of directors (Quigley, 1981 pp. 190, 228). This Anglo-American Morgan-Lazard connection stretching from the City of London to Wall Street was the backbone of the Milner Group and its international organization (Quigley, 1966, p. 951).

On the British side, Lazard Brothers, N. M. Rothschild, the Bank of England, Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Westminster Bank, Baring Brothers, Hambros Bank, Stern Brothers, as well as the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company and Reuters, Ltd., were among the corporate members of Chatham House (King-Hall, pp. 140-1).

With regard to Lord Rothschild, co-founder and member of the Society of the Elect's Inner Circle, Quigley makes the implausible claim that he was "largely indifferent" to the Milner project and "held aloof" (Quigley, 1981, pp. 40, 45). The evidence shows that in addition to financing Rhodes's De Beers, Rothschild was a loyal supporter of his imperialist plans in the 1890s (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2., p. 360) and that the Rothschilds, their agents and associates continued to take an interest in the Society's (later Milner Group) activities and projects. Natty's French cousin Edmond de Rothschild hosted the US delegation to the Paris Peace Conference which included J. P. Morgan Jr. and Morgan associates Thomas Lamont and US Ambassador to the UK, John William Davis, who were involved in the formation of the Council on Foreign Relations (Mullins, p. 109). Lamont, partner and later head of J. P. Morgan (a Rothschild associate and representative) was the first financial sponsor of the Anglo-American project, advancing £2,000 for the writing of a history of the Paris Peace Conference and N. M. Rothschild himself became a corporate member of Chatham House (King-Hall, pp. 13, 141). (The close connections between N. M. Rothschild, Lazard and Morgan interests are shown in Mullins, Chart 1, pp. 92-4 and must be beyond dispute.) South African gold magnate Sir Abe Bailey, a Rothschild-Rhodes partner and Milner Group chief financial supporter, funded the committee which organized the Institute of International Affairs and set up an endow-

ment to fund its British side. The latter was chaired by Lord Robert Cecil, who had been chairman of the Supreme Economic Council during the Paris Conference. Cecil's financial adviser was Robert (later Lord) Brand who later became a partner and managing director of Lazard Brothers, a director of Lloyds Bank and Milner Group leader (1955-63) (Quigley, 1966, p. 60). As brother-in-law of Lady (Nancy) Astor, Brand was related by marriage to another prominent Milnerite and Chatham House financier, Lord Astor, the owner of leading newspapers *The Times* (the "gazette of the British ruling class") and the *Observer*. Lord Astor became chairman of the Chatham House Council in 1935. The proximity of the Astors to Chatham House is aptly illustrated by their London residence just across St. James's Square from CH. Milner himself, in addition to being a director of the Rothschild-controlled mining company Rio Tinto, was director of several public banks, particularly the London Joint Stock Bank, later Midland Bank - which as already noted became Chatham House corporate member. Earlier Anglo-American organizations founded by the same interests, claimed to foster closer links between Britain and America. However, their true intention was to harmonize British and American foreign policy in line with the agenda of the financial interests behind these organizations. The Pilgrims Society, in particular, was working "closer and closer with the British Foreign Office" and its American counterpart, the US State Department (Pimlott Baker, p. 25). This pattern was faithfully followed by the money power's global network of organizations and Chatham House was no exception (see also note, p. 192).

Chatham House and Socialism

The Milner Group, which operated in Liberal and Conservative circles, derived much of its ideology from Arnold Toynbee's (Milner's closest friend) Socialist-style theories of social reform. Although he described himself as an "English nationalist", Milner Group leader Alfred Milner was in fact a notorious Socialist (Quigley, Sutton). In the 1890s (as chairman of the board of Internal Revenue), he introduced the inheritance tax in England, imposed heavy taxes in South Africa to fund "social improvements" and contemplated the nationalization of railways

and mines (Quigley, 1981, pp. 6, 130-1).

In addition, although the connection is often missed by researchers, there has always been close collaboration between the Milner Group and the Fabian Society (a Socialist organization). As noted above, several prominent Fabians like R. H. Tawney, John Maynard Keynes and Philip Noel-Baker were involved in the formation of Chatham House. Noel-Baker, who later became a leader of the Fabian International and Colonial Bureaux, the American Walter Lippmann and others were members of both the Fabian Society and the Milner Group (Quigley, 1966, p. 950; Steel, pp. 23 ff.). Labour Party chairman (later Lord Privy Seal and Home Minister) John R. Clynes, who operated in Fabian circles (Martin, p. 458), was a member of the Chatham House Council from the start, as well as president. Arthur Creech Jones, member of the Fabian Society executive, was also a member of the CH Council. Sir Arthur Salter, a former member of the Fabian Society and later prominent Milnerite, was appointed acting chairman of the CH Council in 1931 and remained a member of the Council (Salter, p. 230). Other Fabian members of the Chatham House Council were Lord Snell, of the Fabian Society and Labour Party executives and Denis Healey of the Fabian executive.

Chatham House was in close contact with the Fabian Society's War Aims Committee, the League of Nations Union and associated Milner-Fabian outfits during World War II (Pugh, p. 186). In fact, Milner-Fabian connections go back to the early 1900s, when members of both groups attended typical Liberal-Labour (Lib-Lab) organizations like the Rainbow Circle and the Coefficients Club, described earlier (pp. 63-4, below).

While the Coefficients connected Fabians with the upper tiers of Britain's power structure, consisting of wealthy, powerful and influential Milnerites from the world of banking, industry and politics, who sought to bring about change by gradual and peaceful means, the Rainbow Circle connected them with the more radical lower strata, which included intellectuals, writers, far-left politicians and leaders of workers' associations whose aim was to enforce change by more forceful means such as armed revolution. (This placed the Rainbow Circle on a par with the Fabians' other subversive outfit, the Socialist International.) In particular, the

Rainbow Circle connected Fabians with thousands of immigrants in London and New York who called for revolution in Russia and Germany and enjoyed the support of Anglo-American Establishment leaders like the Rothschilds and their agents. A Rainbow Circle associate of particular interest was the London-based Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (SFRF) whose leaders had close links to Russia's Socialist-Revolutionary Party which initiated the 1917 Revolution, as well as to the international money power (p. 147).

During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, Jacob Schiff, of the New York private investment bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a Rothschild representative, associate of the Morgan Group and whose Japan Society was later involved in the founding of the Council on Foreign Relations, provided funds to Russian groups and used the Friends of Russian Freedom to promote revolutionary propaganda. At the same time, Schiff and his European Rothschild associates provided large loans to Russia's adversary, Japan (*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 14, p. 961; Smethurst; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 396). As a result of these machinations, Russia was plunged into revolution in 1905 and again in 1917.

As already noted, while Schiff and his Rothschild associates were putting pressure on Russia by providing loans to Japan and promoting revolution, prominent Fabian Society member Joseph Fels (who was married to Fannie Rothschild's daughter, Mary Fels) provided a loan of £1,700 (a substantial amount at the time), in addition to pocket money in the sum of one gold sovereign per delegate, to Lenin, Trotsky and their Russian Social Democratic Labour Party during their 1907 London conference (Rappaport, pp. 153-4; Martin, pp. 29, 161; Cole, p. 113; see also *Joseph and Mary Fels Papers*).

In February 1917, the Tsar was overthrown by the revolutionary government of Alexander Kerensky, a leading member of Russia's Socialist-Revolutionary Party (which was the Friends of Russia's contact). This enabled Lenin to stage his own coup later that year, replacing Kerensky's government with his own "Social Democratic" Party (later Communist Party). The Russian-born Julius Rappoport a.k.a. Julius West, a member of the Fabian Society Executive Committee, made several trips to Russia in 1917

and was present at the 2nd Russian Congress of Soviets at the Petrograd Smolny Institute on 7-9 November, during which Lenin declared his new Communist government (Pugh, p. 136). In addition to British Fabian connections, Russia's Communist regime also had links to officials of the Russian and English Bank which was run by Milnerite and friend of the Fabian leadership Arthur Balfour and collaborators (Sutton, 1974, p. 122).

The Milner Group's influence on the British government itself is beyond dispute. In the period 1919-39 it held between one-fifth and one-third of Cabinet posts. The group dominated Liberal Prime Minister Lloyd George's 1916-24 government which included Milnerites like Arthur Balfour, Leo Amery, Samuel Hoare, Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Astor (Quigley, 1981, pp. 142-3, 227). Milner himself became Secretary for War in 1918 and Colonial Secretary in the following year, while his fellow Milnerite, Chatham House co-founder and later member of the Council Philip Kerr (later Lord Lothian) was private secretary to Lloyd George.

The Milner-dominated Lloyd George administration engineered the 1921 Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. This in turn led to diplomatic relations being established in 1924 under Labour's Ramsay MacDonald, a notorious admirer of Communist Russia, whose son and intimate associate, Malcolm, became a Milner Group member and, in 1933, was elected Chatham House councillor (Quigley, 1981, p. 185). Diplomatic relations with Russia were broken off in 1927 under Stanley Baldwin's (also Milner-dominated) Conservative government, when it was found that Russia had been profiting more from the arrangement than Britain, while at the same time working against British interests in China and elsewhere (see also the ARCOS affair). But they were resumed in 1929 under Labour Prime Minister and Milner collaborator Ramsay MacDonald.

The establishment of trade relations with Russia helped its Communist regime to survive and impose itself on the Russian people. The importance of Communist Russia to Chatham House circles is confirmed by the joint visit to that country in 1931 by Lord Astor (later chair of the Chatham House Council) and his Fabian friend Bernard Shaw who believed that Lenin was the "greatest statesman of Europe" (Jones 1925). As noted by Quigley,

the system advocated by the Milner group was an “undemocratic kind of socialism” (Quigley, 1981, p. 130). The whole point of Socialism, of course, was state control over trade, markets and resources and this is where Socialism fitted with the global designs of monopolistic Capitalism which Milner-Fabian groups clearly represented.

On the other side of the Atlantic, too, we can find international financiers, Milner-Fabian associates and Chatham House sponsors, like David Rockefeller, who were in fact Socialists – as noted earlier, David wrote a sympathetic thesis on Fabian Socialism at Harvard in 1936 (Rockefeller, pp. 75-6). International financiers like those behind Chatham House and the Milner Group supported Socialism because Socialist administrators who believed in state monopoly of trade, markets and resources promised to run societies and their economies in ways that offered more advantages to the monopolistic Capitalist elites than mainstream liberal democracies could.

Otherwise put, it was an alliance of monopolistic financiers and monopolistic revolutionaries. For the same reason, the same financiers, like the head of the Milner-associated Morgan Group, Thomas Lamont, supported Fascism in Italy (Sutton, 1974, pp. 172-4). These groups’ ultimate objective of monopolizing power is evident from the fact that Fabian leaders like Bernard Shaw, too, supported Fascism, declaring in 1927, “We must get the Socialist movement out of its old democratic grooves” and “We, as Socialists, have nothing to do with liberty” (Cole, pp. 196-7).

Chatham House and world government

It is beyond dispute that the overarching objective of Chatham House’s Milnerite masters was to establish world government. From the start, it had been their stated intention to “extend British rule throughout the world” (see above) and leading Milnerites like Lionel Curtis openly advocated various forms of world government in publications like *The Commonwealth of Nations* (1916), written just a few years before the formation of an institute of foreign relations. As already noted, the Milner Group’s aim was to establish a world-wide, Socialist-style dictatorship led by a self-appointed administrative elite, that is, the Milner Group itself

(Quigley, 1981, pp. 130-1). This means that when they talked about “extending British rule throughout the world”, they really meant *Milner Group rule* and not rule by the British people or even by the (democratically-elected) British Government.

Similarly, the Milner Group’s international associates aimed to establish a world system of financial control concentrated in private hands, which would enable them to dominate the world’s economy and politics (Quigley, 1966, pp. 324 ff.). The internationalist motives of Chatham House’s creators are further evidenced by their involvement in international projects like the Commonwealth of Nations and the League of Nations, having world organization as their principal objective, as well as by subsequent publications such as *Civitas Dei* (literally, “The Commonwealth of God”) a.k.a. *World Order* (1934-37) by Curtis.

In the early 1950s, CH councillor Denis Healey was instrumental in the creation of organizations aiming to establish world government, such as the Socialist International and the Bilderberg Group. The latter, in Healey’s own words, worked for a “united global governance” (Birrell, 2013). Of course, the international money interests have been careful to conceal the true reason behind their drive for world government. Publicly, their position has been that taken by H. G. Wells, Curtis and Bryce in their *The Idea of a League of Nations* (1919) and taken up by Healey (who was also on the Fabian executive) in the 1960s, namely that only an “advanced form of world government” could guarantee world peace (Healey, 1963, p. 1; see also below, p. 525).

Chatham House and the Commonwealth

Another reason why the Milner Group’s patriotic credentials must be open to question is that by the 1920s, i.e., the time when they created Chatham House, they had introduced the concept of a “Commonwealth” as a substitute for the British Empire. Already in 1907, the Milner Group had suggested the creation of a Dominion Department in the Colonial Office, recognizing the separate existence of self-governing Dominions (Quigley, 1981, p. 152), i.e., Canada, Australia and New Zealand – followed by South Africa in 1910, India in 1947, etc.

In 1908, the Group began to publicize the idea of a “British

Commonwealth of Nations” (Quigley, 1981, p. 5) and a Dominion Office was finally created in 1925, with Milnerite Leo Amery as Secretary. The Milner-dominated Imperial Conference of 1926 issued the “Balfour Declaration” which recognized the UK and the Dominions as *equal members* of the British Commonwealth.

The UK delegation to the Conference was made up of the Lord President of the Council, Lord Balfour; Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain; Colonial Secretary Leo Amery; Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill. Cabinet Secretary Colonel Maurice Hankey, Whitehall’s “Man of Secrets”, was Secretary-General of the Conference. Balfour, Chamberlain, Amery and Hankey belonged to the Milner Group (Quigley, 1981, p. 158). Baldwin and Churchill (who had been a Liberal until 1924) were clearly collaborators. This not only shows the extraordinary influence of the Milner Group, it also exposes its anti-British policies. Self-government for the Colonies was a central plank in the Milnerite agenda. Like Curtis, Philip Kerr, a leading Milnerite and editor of the Milner publication *The Round Table*, who became private secretary to Lloyd George and later Chatham House councillor, advocated self-government for the Colonies by 1916 (Grant & others, pp. 170-179).

While the Milner Group started off claiming to make Britain the centre of a World Empire, it soon began to work for the dissolution of the Empire and the incorporation of Britain into a world government run by the international financial interests represented by the Group. Transforming the British Empire into a Commonwealth of Nations “equal in status” and then placing that Commonwealth within an international organization like the League of Nations was the first step in the dissolution of the Empire and Britain’s subordination to world government (see also Quigley, 1981, p. 137).

Professor Quigley detected “logical deficiencies” in Milnerite foreign-relations thinking (Quigley, 1981, pp. 165, 281). Indeed, there can be no such thing as an Empire of equal and independent nations. But once the Milner Group had started campaigning for self-government for the Colonies the outcome was entirely predictable. While some Milnerites may have been pathologically delusional, it is hard to believe that an army of Oxford and

Cambridge educated experts were unaware of what they were doing. *Deliberate deception* becomes much more likely than logical deficiency, particularly in light of the fact that Milner Group policies were essentially identical to those of its chief anti-Empire collaborator, the Fabian Society.

The Milner Group was happy to embrace all the developments that destroyed the Dominions' links to the mother country (Quigley, 1981, p. 164). As already noted, many of these developments were created by the Milner Group itself. Between 1933 and 1945, the Milner Group held secret conferences on British Commonwealth relations leading to the break-up of the British Empire and the creation of the Commonwealth in 1948. All the conferences were arranged and controlled by Milnerite Chatham House members including Lord Lothian (Philip Kerr), Sir Herbert Samuel, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (later Lord Harlech), Lord Hailey, A. J. Toynbee, Alfred Zimmern and many others (Quigley, 1981, pp. 161 ff.). Some of the CH members involved in these conferences were notorious anti-imperialist members of the Fabian Society, like Arthur Creech Jones (CH councillor) and Ernest Bevin.

In addition to the break-up of the Empire, the Milner Group's true agenda is exposed by its pivotal role in the creation of organizations aiming to establish world government, like the League of Nations (LON), the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU), all of which represented (not very British) international money interests.

Chatham House and the League of Nations

Chatham House and the League of Nations were established at the same time. This was no coincidence – both organizations were created by the same people as part of the same plan. Among the earliest British groups studying “international organization” or world government were the International Agreements Committee of the Fabian Research Bureau, headed by Leonard Woolf, and the Council for the Study of International Relations, a Liberal-Fabian outfit run by Privy Counsellor Willoughby H. Dickinson and former Ambassador to the US, Lord James Bryce, for which reason it was called the “Bryce Group” (Winkler, pp. 7, 16).

The two groups worked together and in early 1915 established the League of Nations Society (LNS) to promote their league idea (Pugh, p. 129; Winkler, p. 50) in collaboration with its American counterpart, the League to Enforce Peace (LEP). The LEP was established in June 1915 and was led by former President William Howard Taft and Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb, among others. By 1916, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, a cousin of Milnerite Lord Balfour and Milner Group member, began to agitate for a league of nations together with other Milnerites like General Jan Smuts and, after persuading the Cabinet to support a league of nations and instigating the Phillimore Committee which drafted the League Covenant, became the chief government spokesman for the League (Quigley, 1981, p. 250).

By 1918, the idea of a league had mustered support in almost all circles of British life. Its Liberal-Fabian promoters launched another association, the League of Free Nations Association (LFNA), calling for a league to be set up even before the war had ended. The LFNA operated in parallel with an American outfit of the same name, which later became the infamous Foreign Policy Association (FPA) (see Ch. 4, The Council on Foreign Relations). Later that year, Woolf, the Dickinsons and their collaborators amalgamated the two associations to form the League of Nations Union (LNU) which had Milnerites Lord Grey and Balfour as honorary presidents and was officially associated with the American League to Enforce Peace (LEP) (Winkler, pp. 70-6). Here again, the Anglo-American Milner-Fabian Connection becomes clear.

Quigley observes (not without justification) that the Milner Group's ability to mobilize public opinion in support of the League of Nations was "almost beyond belief" (Quigley, 1981, p. 259). But the group's ability becomes less surprising if we consider *all* the interests involved and the enormous resources they had at their disposal. Both the Milnerites and their Fabian collaborators strenuously denied any intention of establishing a world state and their proposed league had all appearance of being limited in scope and purpose (Winkler, p. 18). But in 1918, using typical Milnerite doublespeak, Lord Robert himself insisted that the league must include all nations as otherwise it would "inevitably aim at world

domination" (!) and even suggested that nations should be compelled to join the league by economic or other forms of pressure (Winkler, p. 242-4).

The League of Nations Union set up a "research committee" made up of the usual Milnerite-Fabian mix of Lionel Curtis, Lord Grey, Alfred Zimmern, Leonard Woolf and H. G. Wells, all notorious advocates of various forms of international government and one-world state. If the Milner Group honestly did not want an international organization that restricted national sovereignty, what was it doing collaborating with world-statist fanatics like Woolf and Wells? And why did its league (as proposed by the LNU) have a Council, Court and armed "international police force" to enforce the decisions of the league and "maintain international order", etc. (Winkler, pp. 77, 79) if it was not a State?

Moreover, such an organization could only have worked by restricting national sovereignty. There was no guarantee whatsoever that it would not be misused by rogue governments or private groups (like the Milner Group, the Fabian Society and the international financiers behind them) aiming at world domination nor, indeed, that it would be a democratic alliance. Conservative papers from the *Morning Post* to the *Daily Telegraph* correctly identified some of these points. Unfortunately, not only had the Conservatives allowed themselves to be taken by surprise, but instead of organizing a proper counter-attack they chose to ignore the issue for the first few years, allowing themselves to be pushed even further into a defensive corner by the Left. When they finally began to wake up to reality, they still failed to expose the Milnerite-Fabian string-pullers behind the league conspiracy, taking instead to accusing the Germans (who actually *opposed* the league), lashing out at the Labour Party (again missing the Fabians and the Milner Group), or grumbling about unidentified foreign intriguers (pointless without further details or evidence).

Even worse, by 1918, the *Telegraph*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Spectator* and others had slowly changed their tune and began, however reluctantly, to accept the league idea (Winkler, pp. 119-35). This was in fact not in the least surprising. The Milner Group's (and the Fabian Society's) true expertise was in permeating (i.e., manipulating and infiltrating) governments and

private organizations. Its massive campaign did not fail to win support from all parties, especially from the Liberal and Labour parties, which the Milner Group and the Fabian Society, respectively, dominated and which themselves were zealous promoters of the league.

By 1918, both the Liberal and the Labour parties had made the league a central plank in their official platform (Winkler, pp. 136, 179). Conservatives of course totally rejected the idea. But some like Lord Lansdowne and, above all, leading Milnerite Lord Robert Cecil himself, were squarely behind it. This clearly exposes the Milner-Fabian origin of the scheme. It also exposes the Conservatives' totally inadequate response.

That vested interests fully intended to use the league for their own purposes is especially clear from statements by leading Labourite Ramsay MacDonald to the effect that Socialist parties in each member nation's parliament should "foster common international policies". The direction in which things were moving was exposed by the February 1918 Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference of London in which the Socialist parties of the future league members (France, Belgium, Italy, etc.) adopted Labour's Fabian-designed position on the league (Winkler, pp. 173, 183). With former Labour Party leader and leading Fabian Arthur Henderson as president of the Socialist International Executive Committee (from 1923), it is clear who was calling the shots in large sections of international Socialism.

While the Milner Group itself professed to be for a league with limited powers, it was obvious that its Fabian allies wanted a League that came very close to a Superstate, as noted by the *New York Times* ("Plans For Socialistic World", *NYT*, 22 Sept. 1918). As the Fabians and their Socialist associates were far more numerous than the Milner Group and growing in influence and power, it must have been apparent even to intellectually-deficient Milnerites what kind of League they were creating. It follows that it was just another case of typical Milner-Fabian dissimulation.

In any case, having persuaded Lloyd George's Coalition Government to back their scheme, the Milner-Fabian combine used Walter Lippmann, Ray Stannard Baker and other connections to President Woodrow Wilson and his adviser Colonel House to drum

up support for their league “for the prevention of war” (Martin, pp. 167-73; Manson 2007). At the 1919 “Peace Conference” of Paris, the League was finally conceived and so was Chatham House.

The leading role played by Milner Group members and collaborators in the formation, organization and management of the League is beyond dispute. Lord Haldane, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Grey and General Smuts campaigned for public and government support for the League. Sir Maurice Hankey was involved in the Imperial Conferences leading to the creation of the League as well as in its organization in Paris. Cecil, Smuts, Lord Phillimore and Alfred Zimmern were involved in drafting the League Covenant. Cecil and Smuts were leaders of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. Lord Balfour (who had been working closely with Lord Rothschild and the Fabians) was on the League Council. Cecil and Lord Astor were among delegates to the League Assembly. Among those holding high positions in the influential League Secretariat were Milner collaborator Sir Eric Drummond (who became Secretary-General after Hankey had declined the offer) and Milnerites Harold Butler, Arthur Salter and Benedict Sumner (Quigley, 1981, pp. 250, 257-8).

While the British Milner Group clearly dominated the League, it is interesting to note who they shared power with. As France was the main permanent League member after Britain, the post of President of the League Assembly was given to former Prime Minister Léon Bourgeois, a Liberal-Socialist, early advocate of a league of nations and well-known Freemason (Moreau, p. 103; Birebent), while the Under-Secretary-General was French left-winger Jean Monnet. The involvement of Freemasons like Bourgeois is significant, given that Freemasonry was largely a Liberal movement with Socialist leanings and therefore politically close to the Milner Group and the Fabian Society. Masonic influence on politics was exercised across Europe through internationalist intriguers like Joseph Retinger and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi; in America through Presidents from Washington to Theodore and F. D. Roosevelt; and in Britain – the home of Freemasonry – through Clement Attlee and Winston Churchill (Coignard, 2010; de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, pp. 15, 24; Knight, pp., 34, 36, 207).

So, again, it becomes clear that the League was in effect an

international Liberal-Socialist conspiracy – which is why the scheme was backed by the leftist Wilson-House duo but (wisely) turned down by the Republican-controlled Senate and why America never joined the League. Needless to say, the same group was also inextricably associated with Chatham House. Curtis and Cecil were Chatham House co-founders, while the others served as councillors, members and collaborators. There can be little doubt that Chatham House's official name, Institute of International Affairs, was inspired by the Council for the Study of International Relations set up in 1914 to launch the League of Nations campaign. The latter's objective, "international organization" i.e., *world government*, was also the objective of Chatham House.

Between 1927 and 1936, Chatham House (RIIA) branches were established in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Newfoundland (Quigley, 1981, p. 191). Institute branches outside the English-speaking world were established between 1935 and 1977 in France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Pakistan, China, Germany, Russia, Japan, Norway, Italy and many other countries (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 1, pp. 19-20). *That is a lot of institutes, with thousands of members, "studying international questions". Clearly, they must serve some other purpose and that can only be the promotion of world government by a private clique.*

Chatham House and the United Nations

The United Nations was a continuation of the Milnerite policy of world domination and a logical progression from the League. Indeed, once we have established the identity, aims and mode of operation of the money interests behind the League, their behaviour becomes entirely predictable: in the same way as World War I was used to establish the League of Nations, World War II was used to establish its successor organization, the United Nations (UN). Both organizations were the product of the established Milner-Fabian tactic of using crises as a cover for advancing a hidden agenda.

Using their influence and resources, the Milner Group and its associates were able to set up Chatham House as a body of "experts" advising government. On the outbreak of World War II

in 1939, the Institute became official adviser to the Foreign Office. Council chairman Lord Astor set up a special organization known as the Foreign Research and Press Service (FRPS), which was tasked with answering all questions related to international affairs for government departments. Lord Astor's permanent representative in the FRPS was Milnerite *éminence grise* Lionel Curtis who was assisted by a committee which included Charles Kingsley Webster and Alfred Zimmern. In 1942, FRPS was merged with the Political Intelligence Department to form the new Research Department of the Foreign Office (Quigley, 1981 pp. 196-7). This is how Chatham House and the money interests behind it became an integral part of the British government.

Unsurprisingly, elements connected with Chatham House played key roles in the formation of the UN. Charles Webster became head of the American Section of FRPS, in addition to being the head of the British Library of Information in New York. In this position, he was instrumental in getting American public opinion to embrace the idea of US participation in a New World Order and was involved in the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences which created the United Nations Organization. Other Chatham House key players were Ivison Macadam, Arnold J. Toynbee, Frederick Whyte and, in particular, Geoffrey Crowther, Lord Lothian, the Ambassador to the US, and Lionel Curtis, who were on the Chatham House council (Parmar, pp. 102-4, 206-7). Leading Milnerite General Smuts wrote the preamble to the UN Charter (Mazower, p. 61), etc.

Being part of a wider Anglo-American connection, Chatham House did not operate independently but in collaboration with various interlocking organizations like the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), which was infiltrating the American government and dominating its foreign policy in the same way as Chatham House was doing it in Britain. Like their Chatham House counterparts, CFR elements played leading roles in the formation of the UN. This was done through the CFR-controlled War and Peace Studies (WPS) programme, the Advisory Committee on Postwar Foreign Policy and the Informal Agenda Group (IAG), which provided information and advice to the US President and State Department. Members of the above groups, who were CFR

members, set the agenda and drafted the documents for the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and formed the US delegation to the San Francisco Conference of 1945 (Smoot, p. 8; Parmar, p. 123). Needless to say, in addition to the CFR, the Milner Group used associated organizations such as the Pilgrims Society and the Fabians to achieve its internationalist objectives.

Chatham House and the European Union

Like the UN, the EU has “Anglo-American Establishment” written all over it. As in the case of the UN, elements closely connected with Chatham House and its sister organization, the CFR, played key roles in the creation of the EU. One of the earliest advocates of a united Europe was Arthur Salter who was acting chairman of the Chatham House Council in the early 1930s (Salter, p. 230), when he published *The United States of Europe*. It should be noted that this united Europe was part of the wider Milner-Fabian agenda of world government. This is evident not only from Salter’s writings, but also from outfits like Federal Union, launched by Lionel Curtis and Lord Lothian in 1938 for the purpose of establishing a federation of Britain, Europe and America.

It is for this very reason that the European Union was an Anglo-American project instigated and backed by Anglo-American financial interests. These interests had close links to Chatham House and included David Astor who financed the Independent League for European Cooperation (ILEC) and the European League for Economic Cooperation (ELEC), which became the driving force behind the European Movement; Chatham corporate member Lazard Brothers, CFR co-founder John Foster Dulles and CFR members Averell Harriman and John J. McCloy of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, all were friends and financial backers of Arthur Salter collaborator and European Coal and Steel Community founder Jean Monnet (cf. Monnet, p. 306).

Chatham House and immigration

The colonial policies of the Milner Group and its global network of front organizations led by Chatham House resulted in rising numbers of immigrants arriving in Britain from Commonwealth

countries. As a result, Chatham House felt it necessary to set up a Race Relations Unit, which was launched in 1952 by prominent Milner Group member and Chatham House councillor Henry (“Harry”) Hodson. In 1958, this became the Institute of Race Relations (IRR) under the chairmanship of secretary of the Eugenics Society and LSE director, Alexander Carr-Saunders.

In 1962, the IRR was involved in the creation of the Commonwealth Immigrants Advisory Council (CIAC) with the aim of advising the Home Secretary on Commonwealth immigrants. In 1965, in collaboration with the immigrant organization Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD), the IRR set up the National Committee For Commonwealth Immigrants, which ostensibly aimed to promote good will and facilitate the integration of Commonwealth immigrants.

By setting themselves up as government advisers, IRR and associated organizations have monopolized race and immigration policy. Although the IRR was precluded by its articles from expressing an opinion on race relations (a typical clever device used to feign “impartiality”), it is clear from its publications and activities that its main concern was to change the power relation between the immigrant and indigenous populations to the advantage of the former. This was entirely in line with the established Milner-Fabian idea of reversing white domination in favour of non-white populations throughout the Commonwealth and, increasingly, in Britain, America and other white-majority countries. As shown in the following chapters, immigration has been the material cause of other major societal ills such as multiculturalism and Islamization.

Chatham House councillors, notably Denis Healey, were also behind initiatives significantly increasing Islamic influence and power by facilitating investments and loans from oil-rich Islamic regimes to Western European countries (Healey, 2006, pp. 423-6).

References and notes:

Birebent, Christian, *Militants de la paix et de la SDN: Les mouvements de soutien à la Société des nations en France et au Royaume-Uni 1918-1925*,

Paris, 2008.

Birrell, Ian, "Does a shadowy clique of VIPs, politicians and billionaires (meeting today in Watford) run the world?", *Daily Mail*, 6 Jun. 2013.

Coignard, Sophie, *Un Etat dans l'Etat: le contre-pouvoir maçonnique*, Paris, 2010.

Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.

De Villemarest, Pierre, *Facts & Chronicles Denied To The Public*, vols. 1 & 2, 2003; English trans. Slough, Berkshire, 2004.

Encyclopaedia Judaica, 16 vols., Jerusalem, 1971.

Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, 2 vols., New York, NY, 2000.

Forrest, Davis, *The Atlantic System: The Story of Anglo-American Control of the Seas*, Westpoint, CT, 1973.

Grant, A. J. & others, *An Introduction to the study of International Relations*, London, 1916.

Healey, Denis, "A Labour Britain and the World", *Fabian Tract No. 352*, London, 1963.

----- *The Time of My Life*, London, 2006.

Jones, Henry Arthur, in "Denounced in book by H A Jones as England's foe", *The Times*, 25 Oct. 1925.

Joseph and Mary Fels Papers, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Collection 1953; www.hsp.org

King-Hall, Stephen, *Chatham House: A Brief Account of the Origins, Purposes, and Methods of the Royal Institute of International Affairs*, London, 1937.

Knight, Stephen, *The Brotherhood: The Secret World of the Freemasons*, London, 1984.

Manson, Janet M. "Leonard Woolf as an Architect of the League of Nations", 2007; www.clemson.edu

Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.

Monnet, Jean, *Memoirs*, English trans. London, 1978.

Moreau, Jean, *Les Francs-Maçons*, Paris, 2008.

Mullins, Eustace, *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve: The London Connection*, Carson City, NV, 1991.

Parmar, Inderjeet, *Think Tanks and Power in Foreign Policy*, Basingstoke and New York, 2004.

Pimlott Baker, Anne, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*, London, 2002.

Pugh, Patricia, *Educate, Agitate, Organize: 100 Years of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1984.

Quigley, Carroll, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*, New York, 1966, 3rd printing, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1998.

----- *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*,

GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.

Rappaport, Helen, *Conspirator: Lenin in Exile*, London, 2009.

Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.

Salter, Arthur, *Memoirs of a Public Servant*, London, 1961.

Smethurst, Richard, "Takahashi Korekiyo, the Rothschilds and the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1907"; www.rothschildarchive.org

Smoot, Dan, *The Invisible Government*, Boston, MA, 1962.

Steel, Ronald, *Walter Lippmann and the American Century*, New Brunswick, NJ, 2005.

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.

Winkler, Henry R., *The League of Nations Movement in Great Britain 1914-1919*, Metuchen, NJ, 1952.

Note: The Anglo-American Establishment's chief financial institutions, Lazard and J. P. Morgan & Co., had branches in London, Paris and New York, as well as close links with the Bank of England, Bank of France and America's central banking system, the Federal Reserve. Much of the world's foreign affairs, in particular, those of regional blocs like the European Union, continue to be dominated by Britain, France and America, i.e., the Anglo-Franco-American Establishment which controls foreign ministries through front men and collaborators, think tanks like Chatham House and industry and banking lobby groups such as CBI in the UK and Cercle de l'industrie in France (*see also* Ch. 7, The EU Scam). The Anglo-American Establishment (especially the Rockefeller and Rothschild groups and their associates) remains particularly powerful in the world of finance where it dominates, for example, the global investment banking system through an interconnected network of (1) US banks like Lazard, JP Morgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Citigroup, Bank of America and Goldman Sachs, followed by (2) European banks like Rothschild, Barclays, HSBC and Deutsche Bank, (3) national banks' investment banking arms and (4) smaller specialized banks. In the EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa) region, the upper tiers of the system alone hold 80 percent of the market which they dominate via London as their main hub of European operations, with sub-hubs located in places like Frankfurt, Dublin and, on the African continent, Johannesburg. Dominance over investment, credit and debt enables the Anglo-American establishment to exert disproportionate and undemocratic influence on finance, economy and politics.

6. The UN Scam

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization which according to its Charter aims to prevent war, promote human rights, enforce international law and promote social progress. However, critics of the UN have described it as a “*giant international bureaucracy with tentacles reaching into every sphere of human activity*” (Griffin, vii).

Why the UN is a scam

A scam is a trick, swindle or fraud (*Oxford English Dictionary*). It is a scheme that represents a thing as what it is not, particularly for the purpose of cheating others of things that rightfully belong to them, such as money, freedom, identity, etc.

As shown above, the United Nations’ precursor, the League of Nations (LON), was created in 1919 by certain business and political interests represented by the Milner Group and the Fabian Society (Quigley; Pugh; Winkler). The creation of the United Nations was instigated by the same vested interests as those behind the League. For example, the preamble to the UN Charter was written by General Jan Smuts (Mazower, p. 61), a member of the Milner Group (Quigley, p. 48) who had also been involved in the creation of the League of Nations. In brief, here are some key points which help us understand the fraudulent nature of the UN:

1. As the international economic and political system was dominated by self-appointed elite groups which exploited it for their own ends, the organization they created was not one working for the common good of the human race, but one serving the interests of the elites who created and dominated or controlled it.
2. Like its predecessor, the UN was created as an instrument for world government.
3. The UN was not based on equality among nations. Germany, a major European nation, was excluded from the permanent

members group even after the war. Indeed, like the League of Nations the UN was conceived as an anti-German organization, the phrase “United Nations” being first applied to Germany’s Allied opponents in World War II. As a result, the UN became a new system of oppression in which Germany and Eastern Europe were subordinated to foreign interests and turned into virtual colonies of Communist Russia and its Western allies (the division of East and Central Europe into Russian and other “spheres of influence” was engineered at Yalta in 1945 along with the UN plan).

4. The UN’s five permanent members, Britain, USA, Russia, China and France, are among the world’s largest arms exporting countries (including to rogue states) – which severely undermines the UN’s claim to being an organization working for “world peace”.

The origins of the UN

The unification of all Christian lands under one universal monarch had already become a political objective during the Middle Ages. However, with the retreat of Christianity world organization fell into the hands of left-wing internationalists. British Liberal Capitalists and their Fabian Socialist collaborators were particularly specific about their plans. In 1900, H. G. Wells proposed an Anglo-American “New Republic” leading to a World State (*Anticipations*). As noted above, it was left-wing groups like the Milner Group and the Fabian Society who took up the idea and put it into practice with the creation of the League of Nations.

While Milnerites stressed closer association with Liberal America with which they had close economic links, Fabians were particularly keen on closer ties with Soviet Russia, their model “Fabian State”. However, Russia was a large country with important natural resources, which international business interests wanted to incorporate into their global economic system. Since the 1917 Communist Revolution, it was also a brutally oppressive society with a dysfunctional economy which only survived thanks to British and American cooperation in the form of financial aid, investments, trade agreements and technical assistance, instigated by the same Anglo-American Milner-Fabian groups (and their financial backers like Lazard Brothers & Co. and J. P. Morgan)

which had been behind the revolution.

While Conservative attitudes to Russia had been generally hostile after the revolution, the British Left began to push for trade relations and diplomatic recognition of the Communist regime almost from the start, leading to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement of 1921 (under Liberal Lloyd George) and diplomatic relations in 1924 (under Labour's Ramsay MacDonald). Moreover, the Labour Party's Fabian founders looked on Communist Russia as a model Fabian State (Cole, p. 255). In 1931 and 1932, they visited Stalin and returned full of appreciation for his dictatorship which they praised as a "new civilization" to be emulated by the world (see Ch. 2, *The Fabian Conspiracy*). In 1932, leading pro-Communist Fabians like Sir Stafford Cripps (later president of the Fabian Society) set up the Socialist League to campaign for closer association of Britain with Communist Russia as a "front against fascism" and this became a central plank in the Labour Party's foreign policy (Cole, p. 291).

By 1940, Prime Minister Winston Churchill had also come to advocate an alliance between Britain and Russia, appointing Cripps ambassador to Moscow. In August 1941, Churchill and US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (who, following the British Fabian lead, had recognized the Soviet Union in 1933) resolved to create a new international organization to "secure peace" and establish a "system of general security" (Atlantic Charter). The US-British plan for an international organization was endorsed by Russia and China in October 1943 (Moscow Declaration). Together with France, which was included later, this group represented the five powers which were to dominate the new organization though, in reality, the true power-holders remained the "Big Three" (America, Britain and Russia). The US-British plan led to the founding of the United Nations (UN) at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of August – October 1944. The UN Charter or Constitution was created at the San Francisco Conference of 25 April – 26 June 1945 and ratified in London on 24 October 1945.

The UN and Socialist internationalism

It is essential to note that the UN was a Socialist/Left-wing organization from inception, its main (permanent) founding

members being Socialist-dominated **Britain**, Socialist (Marxist-Leninist) **Russia**, Liberal Democratic **USA** (under Democrat and New-Deal author Roosevelt), Socialist **France** (under Charles de Gaulle's coalition government of Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats) and National Socialist **China** (under "Red General" Chiang Kai-shek).

The Socialist domination of the UN increased with the coming to power of Socialist Prime Minister Clement Attlee in Britain (1945), Socialist President Felix Gouin in France (1947) and the Moscow-appointed Socialist Chairman of the Central Executive Committee Mao Zedong in the People's Republic of China (which joined the UN in 1971, replacing the Republic of China). Indeed, the UN was not only dominated by Socialists; it was entirely *run* by Socialists. From the outset, the post of UN President was occupied by Socialists, with the appointment in 1946 of leading Belgian Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak. The post of Secretary-General was also occupied by Socialists: Trygve Lie, a leading figure in the Norwegian Labour Party (1946-52); Dag Hammarskjold, former Foreign Secretary in Sweden's Socialist government, outspoken Socialist and supporter of Maoist China (1953-56); U Thant, former functionary in Burma's Socialist government and openly pro-Soviet and pro-Maoist China (1961-71), etc. (Griffin, pp. 110, 114, 117-8). The UN remains close to Communist China to this day.

Other key posts in the UN were also given to Socialists. For example, the post of Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs (assistant to the Secretary-General) between 1946 and 1992 (almost half a century) was held by Soviet Russians – with the exception of 1954-57 when it was held by Socialist Yugoslavia (Griffin, pp. 85-6). This was *no accident*. The appointment of Soviet functionaries to the important post of Under-Secretary-General had in fact been agreed by the five powers in London in 1945 (Griffin, p. 86). As world power No. 1, America was particularly responsible for this arrangement. State Secretary Edward R. Stettinius Jr., a Democrat and Roosevelt collaborator, had agreed in this matter with the Soviets (*ibid.*).

The American Left was particularly involved in the UN project. In 1944-45, Alger Hiss, a FBI-certified Soviet agent, was the director of the US Office of Special Political Affairs which was

involved in the creation of the United Nations; executive secretary of the UN's founding conference at Dumbarton Oaks (1944); acting secretary-general of the San Francisco conference (1945); and a member of the steering and executive committees in charge of writing the UN Charter (Griffin, pp. 88-9). Even the UN flag was apparently designed by the Communist Carl Aldo Marzani, using the emblem of the Soviet Union as a model (Griffin, p. 162).

From the American Left we can also gather the true reasons behind the UN. Although the stated aim of the UN was the "prevention of war", a pamphlet of the US Communist Party stated: "*war cannot be abolished until imperialism [i.e., Capitalism] was abolished.*" adding that "*The UN will eventually bring about the amalgamation of all nations into a single Soviet system*" (Griffin, p. 71). This was in complete agreement with the Socialist position in Europe. The Socialist International (created by the Fabian Society in London in 1951) declared: "*Democratic Socialism regards the establishment of the United Nations as an important step towards an international community*" (*Declaration of 1951*) and later openly admitted that its ultimate objective was world government which was to be achieved through the UN.

Denis Healey, former chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Fabian International Bureau (the body which controlled the Socialist International), International Secretary to the Labour Administration and a leading advocate of world government, wrote that the "main objective" of the 1945-51 Attlee Government had been "*the conversion of the United Nations into some form of world government*" (Healey, p. 3). Healey explained the reasoning behind the Fabian-Labour position by stating that only world government could guarantee peace and the only way to achieve world government was "by a steady strengthening in both the scope and the authority of the United Nations" (Healey, p. 1).

The Socialists' approval of the UN as an instrument for world government is also evident from the creation in 1992 of the Commission on Global Governance by Socialist International President Willy Brandt with the backing and financial assistance of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (an Arab Socialist). The Commission was chaired by Sweden's Socialist Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and Commonwealth Sec-

retary-General Shridath Ramphal and campaigned for the expansion of UN powers.

These disturbing revelations demonstrate the *ideological identity* between Communism (Marxism-Leninism) and “Democratic” Socialism, including Fabianism. They also enable us to establish several well-defined ideological links between Socialist internationalism and internationalist, monopolistic Capitalism.

1. As war disrupts relations between Socialist states working for World Socialism as much as it disrupts international trade, “world peace” served the interests of both Socialism and internationalist Capitalism.

2. As only a World State run by a World Government could guarantee “world peace”, World Government was the aim of both Socialism and monopolistic international Capitalism.

3. These interests were also united in their aim to abolish Capitalism.

Counter-intuitive though it may sound, the notion of Capitalists wanting to abolish Capitalism becomes perfectly logical when we consider that (a) the corporate interests under discussion were not true Capitalists but advocates of monopolism which (both in its statist and corporatist forms) seeks to abolish the plurality of business interests forming the foundation of authentic Capitalist society and (b) these interests (both Socialist and Capitalist) aimed to abolish Capitalism *for others*. Communist states like Soviet Russia and Maoist China abolished Capitalism, i.e., private trade (and even private property) for the common people, but *not for themselves*. The State and the elites representing it carried on with trade and finance as in pre-Communist times. Thus, Communism did not abolish Capitalism, it merely made it a monopoly of the state, that is, of the ruling clique. There was an identical parallel trend in the “free” Capitalist world to concentrate trade and finance in the hands of self-appointed elite groups.

In fact, Capitalism (trade and finance) is fundamental to any economy and *cannot* be abolished. However, it can be and has been monopolized by elite groups both in Socialism and Capitalism. Clearly, the aim of creating a single, worldwide political and

economic system or World State controlled by monopolistic elites was shared by Socialist politicians and “Capitalist” business interests alike and this explains their close collaboration. Thus, we find that leading among Western banks involved in trade and finance with the Communist world were: Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Bank of America, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover and European banks like Barclays and Crédit Lyonnais, all of which were leading members or close associates of the Anglo-American Establishment, a monopolistic group whose declared aim was world domination. On their part, Communist regimes such as that of Soviet Russia sought the collaboration of monopolistic Capitalists from inception, allowing National City Bank (Citibank) to retain a presence in Russia and establishing banks in Western Europe’s financial centres, e.g., the Moscow Narodny Bank of London (1919) and Banque Commerciale pour L’Europe du Nord, Paris (1921), in order to facilitate access to Western capital, and these were followed by similar institutions in Frankfurt, Vienna, Zurich and Luxembourg. Other key instruments of Communist-Capitalist collaboration were organizations like the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST) which was responsible for maintaining relations with Capitalist countries for the purpose of introducing and financing new technologies into the Soviet economy, and the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council (USTEC) whose members included top executives of above-named US banks. This network of East-West organizations ensured close cooperation between the highest ranks of Soviet Communism and those of international finance and secured generous technical and financial assistance to the Soviet and other Communist regimes into the late 1980s, that is, until their final collapse, when their debt to Western banks amounted to many billions of dollars.

In his exposé of Soviet-Capitalist collaboration, Antony Sutton wrote that financiers like the Morgans and the Rockefellers were “without ideology” and that they were simply “power-motivated” (Sutton, 1974, p. 173). However, being power-motivated does not automatically exclude ideological motivation. J. P. Morgan’s personal political views are more difficult to document, but while the Morgans were widely regarded as Republicans, that is, conservatives, it is indisputable that they initiated or supported a

number of projects that can only be described as left-wing. At any rate, the matter is fairly clear in the case of Andrew Carnegie and the Rockefellers. As evident from writings like *Problems of To-day – Wealth, Labor, Socialism* (1908), Carnegie was a supporter of Socialist causes, even winning the approval of Fabian Socialist masterminds like Bernard Shaw (Shaw, p. 2). As for the Rockefellers, their political stand must be beyond dispute. Standard Oil director John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1897 after taking various Social Sciences courses, including a study of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* – required reading among early Fabian Socialists. As a committed internationalist, he also financed Fabian and other left-wing projects like the London School of Economics, the Lincoln School, the League of Nations and the Communist-influenced Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR).

As Sutton himself notes, J. D. Rockefeller Jr.'s eldest son, J. D. Rockefeller 3rd, was involved with the CFR and the IPR and authored *The Second American Revolution* (1973) in which he advocated collectivism under the guise of “cautious conservatism” and “the public good” (Sutton, 1974, pp. 176-7). This is not in the least surprising: J. D. R. 3rd's brothers Nelson, Winthrop, Laurance and David all attended the Fabian Socialist Lincoln School of New York, which was founded by their father. Predictably enough, Nelson took to quoting from a copy of *Das Kapital* which he carried around (Morris, p. 340 in Collier, p. 262), while David wrote a senior thesis on Fabian Socialism at Harvard in 1936, studied at the Fabian LSE (Rockefeller, pp. 75, 81) and – like his brother Nelson – acquired a reputation for backing left-wing projects. David Rockefeller, therefore, may be safely identified as one of America's chief Fabian Socialists.

Like Marx, Lenin and Stalin, these luxury-loving financiers have kept Socialism out of their own private life while recommending it for the rest of the world. In 1973, David Rockefeller founded the Trilateral Commission (TC), an international relations organization, with his friend Zbigniew Brzezinski as director (Rockefeller, p. 417). “Zbig”, who later became US National Security Adviser, was the author of *Between the Ages: America's Role in the Technetronic Era* (1969), in which

he described Marxism as a “vital creative stage in the maturing of man’s universal vision” and as a “mechanism of human progress”. Rockefeller himself, after a visit to China in the same year, praised the Chinese Revolution for producing “more efficient and dedicated administration” as well as fostering “high morale and community purpose” (Rockefeller, 1973).

The question that will arise in the reader’s mind at this point is: if the Rockefellers are revolutionary Fabian Socialists, why do they pretend to be Republicans, i.e. (in US terms) “centre-right” or “conservative”? The answer – as candidly put by Nelson Rockefeller himself – is that the Republican guise allows them to pursue liberal Democratic i.e., *centre-left* programmes without arousing the suspicion of (centre-right) business, the traditional supporter of Republican policies (Williams, p. 13 in Martin, p. 407). This tactic is, of course, wholly in line with established Fabian Socialist practice and enables the money power to pull the strings from both sides of the political spectrum. Needless to say, this duplicity is facilitated by the money power’s global empire of endowments and foundations which, due to their “philanthropic” status provide a false appearance of impartiality. On closer investigation, of course, they prove to be funding only such projects that are of tactical or strategic value to their Fabian Socialist agenda. Given their tactics and aims, it may not be inappropriate (paraphrasing Proudhon) to describe the Rockefellers as the tapeworms of American Republicanism and, more generally, of liberal Capitalism. Nor are the Rockefellers the only financial group with Socialist connections. Lazard appointed Lord Mandelson, a leading Fabian Socialist, senior adviser and the Rothschilds are similarly involved with Socialist ideologists from Jacques Attali and Emmanuel Macron to Gerhard Schröder.

The UN and internationalist Capitalism

In addition to the ideological links between Socialist internationalism and internationalist Capitalism we can establish material links between the two groups. The UN headquarters was established in the United States at the insistence of the Soviet Union, apparently to facilitate Communist propaganda and espionage in the US (Griffin, pp, 73-4). However, New York City,

where the UN headquarters is located, is America's financial capital (in addition to being the historical centre of American Socialism). Therefore, it is legitimate to suspect a possible link between the UN and New York's financial world. This suspicion is reinforced by the fact that the land on which the UN headquarters was built (on the East River in Manhattan) was purchased and donated to the UN in 1946 by David Rockefeller's father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (Rockefeller, p. 162).

Further investigation reveals that the Rockefeller-dominated Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) played a key role in the creation of the UN. As related earlier, the original CFR was a Milner-Fabian outfit created in 1919 as a sister organization of the London Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) a.k.a. Chatham House. It was re-launched in 1921 in collaboration with New York based international banking interests and its proceedings were "dominated by New York businessmen, bankers and lawyers" (Rockefeller, p. 407). In particular, J. P. Morgan & Co partners, associates and employees were officers and directors of the CFR (Quigley, p. 191). Among other prominent bankers and financiers involved with the CFR were the Rockefellers. The CFR headquarters was acquired with Rockefeller funds. The CFR, therefore, was basically a Morgan-Rockefeller organization.

As its name suggests, the CFR was concerned with international relations and aimed "to direct American intercourse with foreign nations" ("Vanderlip Plans a 'Super-Senate,'" *New York Times*, 23 Jan. 1921). To what extent CFR actually directed US foreign relations becomes evident from the fact that President Roosevelt was a virtual mouthpiece for CFR interests (Dall, p. 129) and that the State Department was dominated by CFR members. However, even though these interests controlled the President and the State Department, a superficial appearance of "democratic" procedures had to be maintained. For this purpose, various instruments were set up through which the UN was created. These were the War and Peace Studies (WPS) programme, the Informal Agenda Group (IAG), the Advisory Committee on Postwar Policy and particularly the Special Subcommittee on International Organization, a subcommittee of the former. The WPS was headed by the editor of the CFR magazine *Foreign Affairs*, Hamilton Fish Armstrong;

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was chairman of the IAG and the Advisory Committee; and Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles (a relative of the Astors) was vice-chairman of the Advisory Committee and chairman of the Special Subcommittee. As all were CFR members and their groups provided information and advice to the US President and the State Department, who then acted on that information and advice, it is obvious that the “democratic” appearance was a very thin veneer indeed. This clearly debunks the myth of America’s political system as “democratic”. To be sure, America, like Britain, has great democratic *potential*. In practice, however, as in Britain, while the electorate may vote for a particular leader, what the electorate does not know is that the elected leader, irrespective of political persuasion, will invariably do the bidding of the financial interests pulling the strings from behind the scenes.

At any rate, Welles’ Special Subcommittee created the blueprint for the UN and played an important role during the 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference in collaboration with the IAG. Over 40 CFR members who were members of the above groups were delegates to the 1945 San Francisco Conference where the UN Charter was written. They included Armstrong; director of John Hopkins University and CFR vice-president Isaiah Bowman; president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) James T. Shotwell; Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius; CFR co-founder and future Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; future Governor of New York and US Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller; future President of the World Bank John Jay (“Jack”) McCloy; Secretary-General of the UN Conference and Director of the US Office of Special Political Affairs (OSPA) Alger Hiss; etc. (O’Sullivan, pp. 68-70; Parmar, pp. 123-4; Smoot, p. 8).

The CFR groups involved in the creation of the UN were particularly close to other influential organizations and institutions such as banks and foundations which served as sources of financial support for their internationalist projects. Notable examples are the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) and leading banks like Chase National and National City, which were controlled by interlocking interests. The CEIP’s president was Alger Hiss who was exposed as a Soviet agent, followed by J. T.

Shotwell, while J. F. Dulles was its chairman. David Rockefeller himself joined the Endowment in 1947, ostensibly thanks to his long-time friend Dulles but officially at the invitation of Hiss (Rockefeller, p. 151). In 1949 he joined the CFR board of directors. In 1969 he became chairman and chief executive of Chase Manhattan Bank (created through a merger of the Rockefeller National City Bank of New York and the J. P. Morgan Chase National). In 1970 he was elected CFR chairman and subsequently head of the nominating committee for membership.

What becomes evident is that the same persons who controlled international banking and endowments were also controlling the CFR and US foreign policy. David Rockefeller admitted that the CFR "*continues to influence the formulation of American foreign policy*" to this day (Rockefeller, p. 408). Rockefeller believed that a "new international architecture" had to be created and was determined to play a role in this through the CFR which he thought "the best place to pursue" that line (Rockefeller, p. 406). In addition to his influence in the CFR, Rockefeller was also on friendly terms with UN officials like Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and, of course, *Henry Kissinger*. Kissinger was director of foreign policy study at CFR and worked for the Rockefeller brothers (David and Nelson) since the mid-1950s (www.cfr.org). He was also adviser to J. F. Kennedy and other US presidents, being particularly influential in an official capacity as Secretary of State (responsible for foreign affairs). Significantly, Kissinger has been identified as a Soviet collaborator by American and French sources (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 1, p. 34). The Rockefellers also had ample means of influencing US and world affairs through numerous projects funded by organizations like the Rockefeller Foundation; through organizations like the Communist-controlled Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) and the Trilateral Commission; through donations to political parties; and through direct business negotiations between the Rockefellers and international leaders, particularly in the Communist Bloc, such as Nikita Khrushchev of Soviet Russia and Zhou Enlai of Maoist China. *In sum, while the UN was run by Socialist politicians, the money interests behind it carried on doing business as usual, including with Socialist dictatorships like Russia and China.*

enabling them to survive and thrive at the expense of democracy and freedom.

The UN: a World Government in the making

The influence of business on world affairs has little to do with “conspiracy theory” and a lot to do with the facts on the ground. Nations establish relations with each other in order to foster international trade. Business interests have always played a major role in international relations. As Henry Kissinger put it, “*If you don't understand the close links between the economy and politics, you cannot really be a true statesman*” (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 1, p. 38). Unfortunately, those who profit most from international business are the established business groups behind multinational corporations. The economic power wielded by these groups enables them to influence and even dominate politics. When monopolistic business interests ally themselves with political interests, they can virtually rule a nation, a group of nations, or *the whole world*, as long as the nation or nations in question are part of an economic system dominated or controlled by those interests. As the world is increasingly integrated into a single economic system which, as we have just seen, is dominated by certain business interests, it is coming close to a situation of domination by, and subservience to, those interests.

The UN, in particular, has been in receipt of substantial Rockefeller funding (Ban, 2012), as was its predecessor the League of Nations and, like the latter, is becoming more and more an instrument through which the monopolistic business interests behind it are placing themselves in a position where they can virtually rule the world. Indeed, the structure of the UN system is sufficiently similar to that of nation-states for it to be regarded as a World State. To begin with, like any state, the UN system performs specific legislative, executive, and judicial functions.

The General Assembly

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the legislative branch of the UN. It was established by the UN Charter in 1945. It has the power to appoint the UN President, the Secretary-General and members of other UN branches like the Security Council and ECOSOC (see

below). It also oversees the UN budget, receives reports and makes recommendations in the form of resolutions. As we saw earlier, the first UN President was the Belgian Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak and the first Secretary-General the Norwegian Socialist Trygve Lie. Official website: www.un.org

The Security Council

The UN Security Council (UNSC) is another key organ of the UN which operates in close cooperation with the General Assembly. It was created for the purpose of “peacekeeping” and authorizing international sanctions. It has its own President, a position first occupied by the Socialist Norman J. O. Makin, a leading member of the Australian Labor Party. Official website: www.un.org

The Secretariat

The UN Secretariat is the executive branch of the UN. It carries out tasks on the orders of the above UN bodies and provides information and facilities for their meetings. It is headed by the UN Secretary-General who is assisted by an Under-Secretary-General. The first UN Under-Secretary-General in the Secretariat’s Department of Political Affairs was the Soviet Communist Arkady Sobulev. Official website: www.un.org

The World Court

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) or “World Court” is the judicial branch of the UN. It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter to settle international legal disputes and as a replacement for the League of Nations’ Permanent Court of International Justice. The court consists of 15 judges who are elected for nine years by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

From inception, most of its judges were known Communists and other left-wingers, like the Russian Sergei Borisovitch Krylov, who had also been involved in writing the UN Charter. On the US side, we may mention Philip Jessup (1961-70), chairman of the Communist-controlled Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) and close associate of Alger Hiss and other known Communists. Jessup was involved in the 1943 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) Conference, the 1944 Bretton Woods

Conference, the 1945 San Francisco Conference and the drafting of the World Court statute (Griffin, p. 105). Official website: www.icj-cij.org

The Economic and Social Council

The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) coordinates the economic, social and related work of the various UN agencies and commissions, and consults in its work with academics and business representatives. Its first President was the Indian Ramaswami Mudaliar, former General Secretary of the left-wing Indian Justice Party. The second ECOSOC President was the left-wing Yugoslav Andrija Stampar, a member of several international “expert committees” funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. Official website: www.un.org

Among the organizations operating through ECOSOC's coordinating machinery are the following specialized agencies (autonomous organizations):

The International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was created as an agency of the League of Nations by the 1919 Treaty of Versailles and became a special agency of the UN in 1946. It deals with employment and social security issues and is run by a Governing Body headed by a Director-General. From inception, ILO was a British Fabian-instigated outfit which was set up with the assistance of Professor James T. Shotwell, a member of the executive committee of President Woodrow Wilson's Inquiry Group and was linked with leading Fabians like William Stephen Sanders and Philip Noel-Baker (Martin, pp. 278-9). The Fabian Frank Wallis Galton was Secretary-General of its Secretariat a.k.a. International Labour Office and it has had a string of Socialists and Fabian collaborators as Directors-General: the French Socialist Albert Thomas (1919-32), the Briton Harold Butler (1932-38), the American John G. Winant (1939-41) the Irishman Edward Phelan (1941-48), the American David A. Morse (1948-70), etc. Official website: www.ilo.org

The World Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or “World Bank” (WB) was established at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference by the USA, Britain and Russia, the former two being the principal movers behind the project as well as the Bank’s largest shareholders.

As noted by Catherine Gwin, the World Bank is dominated by the United States which sees the Bank as an instrument of foreign policy “to be used in support of specific U.S. aims and objectives” (Gwin, pp. 1, 59). Similarly, Mark Curtis, who describes the World Bank as “an instrument of control”, states that US and British planners have “always regarded the World Bank as a vehicle for exerting influence over the international economy and as an instrument of their foreign policies” (M. Curtis 1998, p. 78). This is, of course, true. But the picture only becomes complete if and when we have understood who the “US and British planners” were and whose “specific aims and objectives” the Bank is serving:

One of the key architects of the World Bank was Harry Dexter White of the CFR-dominated US Treasury Department, who had close links to the Rockefeller-associated Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). Among World Bank presidents, who are traditionally US nationals appointed by the US president on the advice of members of the international money power, have been Eugene Meyer, former chairman of Federal Reserve (the US central banking system); Eugene R. Black, Sr., vice-president of Chase National Bank, whose father served as Fed chairman; Robert McNamara, of Ford Motor Company; Lewis T. Preston, of J. P. Morgan; and James Wolfensohn, of J. Rothschild, Wolfensohn & Co. All were also CFR directors or had close links to CFR interests.

Following the creation of the World Bank, the CFR-dominated US State Department noted the “important diplomatic weapon of loans” (M. Curtis 1998, p. 79). Indeed, as the World Bank provides loans to governments – for example, its first loans beginning in 1947 were to European countries for post-war reconstruction – its influence on world affairs has been considerable. World Bank president John J. McCloy of the New York law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, a Rockefeller representative, became

High Commissioner for Occupied Germany and was responsible for the creation of the German state after the war. McCloy also became chairman of Chase and CFR, as well as adviser to a string of US presidents.

As pointed out by the economist P. T. Bauer, foreign aid increases the power of recipient governments vis-à-vis the general population and makes them dependent on the foreign donors (Bauer, 1976, pp. 106-7; Bauer, 2000, p. 46). The vast amounts of money at its disposal mean that the World Bank remains one of the most powerful financial institutions in the world (in 2011, its loan portfolio reached \$258 billion). As all the above-named World Bank presidents were also CFR members, the influence of the CFR and the (Rockefeller-associated) business interests behind it is indisputable. As for British planners' influence on the Bank, it is evident from the involvement of chief Fabian economist J. M. Keynes in its formation, as well as in the large number of LSE graduates among its staff.

World Bank projects involving large-scale agricultural development, timber management and road and dam construction from India to the Philippines and from Africa to Brazil have resulted in the displacement of millions of citizens, as have its privatization programmes in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and elsewhere, while enabling the banking and financial institutions behind it to take over entire economic sectors across the globe (see also Ch. 10). Official website: *web.worldbank.org*

The International Monetary Fund

Another key organization associated with the UN is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF was also created at Bretton Woods in 1944, ostensibly to promote international trade and economic cooperation. The interests behind IMF are the same as those behind the World Bank, as evidenced by the involvement of Harry Dexter White who was responsible for the groundwork for the creation of both the World Bank and the IMF under CFR directions. White and his collaborators belonged to the Economic and Financial Group, one of several groups of trusted experts from Rockefeller-funded universities, hired by the CFR to advise the US Government on post-war planning. In addition, as already noted,

White had strong connections with the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) which in turn was strongly influenced by Morgan-Rockefeller interests and funded by the same interests which funded the CFR. The chief figure in the IPR for many years was Boston banker Jerome D. Greene, a Milner Group member and close associate of Morgan-Rockefeller interests (Smoot, 34; Quigley, 1981, p. 192). On his part, White's British collaborator and co-architect of the Breton Woods system, Keynes, long-time Secretary-General of the Fabian Royal Economic Society (RES), had been the head of the Treasury division in charge of external finance during WWI and later became a director of the Bank of England and was therefore a trusted collaborator or agent of vested financial interests associated with the above.

As in the case of the World Bank, Anglo-American and, in particular, Eastern Establishment control of the IMF is evident from the identity of those who run it. The Fund's very first managing director was the Belgian Camille Gutt, a close collaborator of the international bankers who controlled Belgium and its colonial interests. He had been a member of a group in charge of Belgian purchases in London during World War I and, in the 1920s, became Assistant to the Treasury under Finance Minister Émile Francqui. In this capacity he was involved in a loan to the Belgian state by an Anglo-American banking syndicate. With Francqui's assistance, he then secured a post with the Société Générale de Belgique (SGB), Belgium's Rothschild-associated dominant bank, of which Francqui was a director and later governor. Francqui was also a managing director of Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which was co-owned by the SGB and the British Tanganyika Concessions (itself co-founded by Rothschild agents Banque Lambert) and represented the Anglo-American Establishment's mining interests in the Belgian Congo. Gutt himself joined various mining and industrial companies with links to Katanga, as well as Ford Motor Company (Belgium). During World War II, he became Minister of Finance in the London-based Belgian government-in-exile, was involved in the creation of the IMF and World Bank and, on retiring as IMF managing director in 1951, became a business associate of Baron Léon Lambert, a Rothschild relative and head of Banque Lambert (see also p. 338).

As the world's largest creditor as well as largest contributor to the Fund, America controlled the IMF from inception. This is reflected in the fact that while the Fund's managing director was a European, its deputy managing directors were American. In addition, CFR and Trilateral Commission members have held key posts in the IMF, for example, Denis Healey (TC), chairman of the Interim Committee of the IMF Board of Governors from 1977 to 1979 and, more recently, Antonio Borges (TC), director of the IMF European Department; Mihai Tanasescu (TC), senior adviser and member of the executive board; Shigemitsu Sugisaki (TC), deputy managing director; Anne Krueger (CFR), first deputy managing director; John Lipsky (CFR), first deputy managing director and acting managing director. Lipsky has also been vice-chairman of J. P. Morgan and, following the latter's 2000 merger with Chase, worked for the "new" organization.

Significantly, the CFR was created "to direct American intercourse with foreign nations" (see above). The Trilateral Commission had a similar purpose. As its founder David Rockefeller relates, already in the first year of its existence, the commission published reports on political and monetary relations between America, Europe and Japan, in order to influence the behaviour of their governments (Rockefeller, p. 417). The intention of CFR and TC to influence governments is therefore beyond dispute. Moreover, as both organizations and their leading members, McCloy, Lipsky, etc., have been employees of the Morgan-Chase banking groups, it is reasonable to infer that they have been representing the interests of the said groups. Indeed, it would be absurd to believe otherwise.

In conjunction with the World Bank and other powerful bodies like the US Department of State (responsible for foreign affairs as well as international economic policy), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Export-Import Bank, the IMF forms a formidable lobby group for the multinational corporations which established it and whose interests the Fund clearly represents. The group is assisted in this role by fifth columns operating in target countries and consisting of local bankers and industrialists, political leaders and technocrats such as Harvard- or LSE-educated and IMF-trained "economists"

indoctrinated with the IMF ideology and employed as advisers to central banks and finance ministries. Countries seeking financial assistance from the IMF are expected to allow the Fund to dictate their economic (and other) policies. Those who do not submit to the Fund's conditions will have their credit rating downgraded and can be denied access to international credit, the main sources of which (private lenders, governments or multilateral institutions like the World Bank) are closely connected to the interests represented by the Fund. The latter and associated organizations can also apply pressure on neighbouring countries to enforce cooperation or to impose financial and economic isolation, on reluctant governments (Payer, pp. x, 44-6, 71, 77 ff.).

Like the World Bank, the IMF has been, for most of its history, following Keynesian principles and represents a prime illustration of the close collaboration between international money interests and Fabian Socialism. Among the IMF's notable achievements has been the funding of Europe's and particularly Britain's, Socialist governments from the 1940s to the 70s (Martin, pp. 77, 109; p. 504, below). Being designed with post-war European debt in mind, the IMF has remained an instrument for exerting pressure on European governments and for pushing them in a Fabian Socialist direction by imposing Keynesian policies of deficit spending, as evidenced since the 2007 financial crisis. Official website: www.imf.org

The International Financial Corporation

The International Financial Corporation (IFC) was established in 1956 at the suggestion of Nelson Rockefeller (who headed President Truman's Advisory Board on International Development) and in collaboration with Eugene R. Black, Sr., president, and Robert L. Garner, former vice-president, of the World Bank. Its task of financing private sector projects, e.g., lending to private companies, enabled the IFC to play a key role in privatization programmes around the world in collaboration with the World Bank, the IMF and banking consortia. For the most part, such programmes have been thinly-veiled take-overs of previously state-owned assets (from natural resources to industry and banks) by the Anglo-American Establishment – with disastrous consequences to the economies in question (see, for example, the case of former

Communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe, described in Chapter 10, pp. 451 ff.). Official website: www.ifc.org

The World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 to supervise (and control) international trade. It replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) – created at the 1947 UN Conference on Trade and Employment – whose co-founder and first Director-General was LSE-lecturer Eric Wyndham White. Out of WTO's six Directors-General to date, three have been known Socialists: Renato Ruggiero of the Italian Socialist Party, Mike Moore of the New Zealand Labour Party and Pascal Lamy of the French Socialist Party. In addition, Lamy's predecessor, Supachai Panitchpakdi of Thailand, was a disciple of Dutch economist Jan Tinbergen who preached a synthesis of Capitalism and Socialism of the kind favoured by international financiers like those behind the UN. Official website: www.wto.org

UNESCO

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the cultural agency of the UN. It succeeded the Milner-Fabian League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation (CICI) and was created in 1945 to promote "international collaboration" through education, science and culture. Its first Director-General was the British Fabian Socialist Julian Huxley, a friend of leading Milnerites and world federalists Lionel Curtis and David Astor. Official website: www.unesco.org

Also associated with the UN are: the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, the **World Health Organization (WHO)** and the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, all of which have similar histories, compositions and aims to those of the organizations already discussed.

It becomes evident from the above that, from the start, the UN has been a left-wing organization, with leaders ranging from outright Communists and Fabian Socialists to pro-Socialist Democrats and Rockefeller "Republicans" representing international business interests. It should be noted in this connection that

the US Republican Party has its roots in the Whig movement (which was, by definition, left-wing) and only came to be seen as "centre-right" or "conservative" because the whole political system shifted to the left, especially with the appearance of Socialists and Communists.

The UN and NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was a creation of US President F. D. Roosevelt in collaboration with Britain's Fabian Socialist Prime Minister Clement Attlee, whose main objective, like the objective of all Socialists and, in particular, of Fabian Socialists, was "*the conversion of the United Nations into some form of world government*".

In 1948, Attlee's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, former chairman of the Fabian Society for Socialist Information and Propaganda (SSIP), engineered the Treaty of Brussels which established the Western Union Defence Organization (WUDO), a Military alliance between Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, which *obliged its members to cooperate with the United Nations Security Council*. In 1949, WUDO was expanded to include the US, Canada, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, giving birth to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

A number of NATO Secretaries-General have been Socialists, notably, Paul-Henri Spaak (1957-61), Willy Claes (1994-95) and Javier Solana (1995-99). NATO's first Secretary-General was Lord Ismay, who infamously declared that its aim was "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in and the Germans down", a preposterous claim given that after World War II Germany had no military (or anything else) for nuclear-armed NATO to "keep down".

The shocking truth was that in 1949 Germany was under *Allied Socialist occupation*, namely, by Communist Russia (under Stalin); Britain (under Socialist PM Clement Attlee); France (under Socialist President Vincent Auriol); and the US (under Democratic and pro-Socialist President Harry Truman). In fact, far from the Russians being "kept out", half of Germany was under Russian occupation and most of Central and Eastern Europe – including

Poland and Ukraine – was under Russian-controlled Communist puppet regimes as agreed by the “Big Three” in 1944-45 (Radzinsky, pp. 481-2; www.randomhouse.com). NATO’s *true agenda* was revealed by Britain’s new Socialist bosses. Richard Crossman, leading member of the Fabian Society and Labour Party executives, stated: “We are members of the Atlantic Alliance (NATO); but this does not mean that we are enemies of every Communist revolution” (Griffin, p. 173). Moreover, Crossman explained, Communist movements were often the most effective way of introducing Socialism (Martin, p. 82). Similarly, leading Fabian and Labour Defence Secretary, Denis Healey, urged international cooperation, *particularly with Communist Russia and China* (Pugh, p. 242; Martin, p. 105).

As with other UN-linked bodies, the main mover behind NATO apart from Socialist politicians was a certain elite group of pro-Socialist international financiers. In 1973, US Secretary of State and Rockefeller front man Henry Kissinger was openly pushing for “dialogue” with Communist Russia (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 75). By 1975, NATO had been transformed from an alleged “shield against Communism” into an instrument of Communist collaboration. As implicitly stated by CFR member and US Ambassador to NATO, Robert Hunter, *NATO was doing the bidding of the CFR* (*Wall Street Journal*, 10 Dec. 1993 quoted by de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 119). Official website: www.nato.int

The Institute of International Education

Another key component of the international money power’s system of global control is the Institute of International Education (IIE). The IIE was established in 1919 in New York, at the instigation of Elihu Root and Stephen P. Duggan of City College (City University of New York). Professor Duggan, who was a founding member of the CFR, a supporter of the League of Nations and an advocate of international student exchange, was the institute’s first director. In addition, the IIE has been funded by Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford interests. As pointed out by Smoot, the IIE is “wholly a CFR operation”, its officials being members of the CFR (Smoot, p. 125; Harley, pp. 395, 399).

Unsurprisingly, the IIE aims to “increase the capacity of people to think and work on a global and intercultural basis” and has been working to extend the money power’s global reach through higher education activities, lectureships, scholarships and related projects around the world. Its closeness to Rockefeller-UN interests is indicated by the location of its New York headquarters at United Nations Plaza and use of Chase Bank accounts. Official website: www.iie.org

Controlling religion

Fabians were not the only ones to systematically subvert religion for their own agendas. In addition to finance, trade, politics, culture and education, the international money power has been able to influence, manipulate and control religion for its own subversive purposes through an extensive network of organizations operating both nationally and globally. This has been facilitated by the fact that many religious organizations were already headquartered in New York, one of the money power’s main bases.

This network currently comprises dozens of organizations which interlock or are otherwise connected with hundreds of others. While it would be outside the scope of the present study to investigate or even list them all, we may briefly note some representative examples (a more comprehensive list of such organizations may be obtained from the works of Dan Smoot, Antony Sutton and other researchers).

Among these, religious organizations are particularly important. As this type of organizations is not commonly regarded as connected with politics, the general public is particularly susceptible to their propaganda, indoctrination and manipulation. In the midst of a world which, due to certain economic, social and cultural developments, is progressively disoriented and overwhelmed by rapid and drastic changes, the Church appears to many as an oasis of tradition, tranquillity and psychological and spiritual support. Unfortunately, we find that, like mosques in the Muslim world, most churches belong to organizations created by the international money power as instruments for influencing, manipulating and controlling religion for purposes of subversion and world domination.

The Riverside Church

The Riverside Church is a key element in the Rockefellers' Kremlin of New York, a complex of academic and religious institutions located in the Morningside Heights neighbourhood of Manhattan. Dominated by the Rockefeller-funded Columbia University, the neighbourhood includes various Rockefeller-associated entities such as Union Theological Seminary, the National Council of Churches, Teachers College, Barnard College and International House. Formerly known as Norfolk Street Baptist Church, its board of trustees was joined in the 1890s by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and its leaders were Rockefeller front men like Harry E. Fosdick (from the 1920s to the 40s), a leading leftist theologian whose brother Raymond was president of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board. The massive church building was erected at its current location on Riverside Drive with funds provided by the Rockefellers and was inaugurated in 1930. Riverside is officially an interdenominational, interracial and international church. Devotees are daily reminded of this fact by its very architecture: the main portal contains figures of various religious leaders including prophet Mohammed (Collier, p. 154). This is an important detail that will contribute to a better understanding of the money power's attitude towards multiracialism, multiculturalism, multireligionism and Islamization. True to the political aspirations of its financial backers, the Church follows the "Social Gospel" tradition which preaches a form of Christian Socialism typically promoted by Anglo-American Fabian groups. Accordingly, the Church lobbies for immigrants rights, prison reform and "humane legislation". In addition, Riverside Church has been involved in projects like "Occupy Faith", which supported the left-wing protest movement Occupy Wall Street (OWS). Official website:

theriversidechurchny.org

The Union Theological Seminary

Union Theological Seminary (UTS) was founded in New York in 1836 and is one of America's leading theological schools. It has been funded by the Rockefellers and has been closely associated

with other key New York outfits from the Riverside Church to Columbia University since the early 1900s. Riverside leader H. E. Fosdick served as professor at Union and among its graduates have been prominent Fabian Socialists like Reinhold Niebuhr, Walter Rauschenbusch and Steven Rockefeller, a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Union has been closely associated with the Black Liberation Movement and its students were among the financial sponsors of the 1969 Black Economic Development Conference of Detroit, which produced the infamous “Black Manifesto” declaring war on white Christian churches (Collier, p. 155; Findlay, p. 130; here, p. 377). Union Theological is located across Claremont Avenue from Riverside Church and, like the latter, it has been a supporter of subversive projects such as OWS.

What becomes apparent is that the money power controls not only the Establishment but also *opposition* to the Establishment. This role has been played particularly well by the Soros-associated Tides Foundation, Tides Center, and interlocking organizations which have been identified as a “nerve center of radical Shadow Party activity”. The “Shadow Party” has been accurately described as “a network of private organizations [led by George Soros and associates] that exercises a powerful and hidden influence over the Democratic Party, and through it, over American politics in general” (Horowitz & Poe, pp. xi, 125). Soros’ Tides operations have been funded by Rockefeller-associated outfits like the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Family Fund, Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation (Horowitz & Laksin, p. 10). Official website: www.utsnyc.edu

The National Council of Churches

The National Council of Churches (NCC) is another key element in the cluster of Rockefeller institutions located around Riverside Drive. The Council was founded in 1908 as the Federal Council of Churches (FCC), at the instigation of Fabian Socialists Walter Rauschenbusch and Harry F. Ward (see Ch. 2, The Fabian Conspiracy). Unsurprisingly, it was an organization belonging to the same Social Gospel/Christian Socialist movement as the above two outfits. From inception, the Council was closely associated with well-known members of the Eastern Establishment like

Andrew Carnegie and CFR co-founder John Foster Dulles. Its founding conference (1905) was held at Carnegie Hall and the Council itself received funding from Andrew Carnegie. In 1958, the NCC had its permanent New York headquarters built on land donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., across the street from Riverside Church. The fifteen-story Interchurch Center is the headquarters of the principal Protestant denominations in America (Collier, p. 155) and as such is the Protestant equivalent of the Vatican. Already in 1921, the Council established a department of race relations and, from the 1960s, assumed a leading role in national race policies (Findlay, pp. 6, 11, 12). Official website: www.ncccusa.org

The National Conference for Community and Justice

The National Conference for Community and Justice (NCCJ) – originally National Conference of Christians and Jews – was established in 1928 by CFR member Charles Evans Hughes and former president of the Rockefeller-associated National Council of Churches, S. Parkes Cadman. In 1950, the NCCJ founded World Brotherhood at UNESCO House in Paris. Among the Brotherhood’s officers were well-known architects and builders of the New World Order like CFR members John J. McCloy and Herbert H. Lehman, who was also an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as well as European federalists like Paul-Henri Spaak and Conrad Adenauer (Smoot, p. 118). Official website: nccj.org

The World Council of Churches

Another organization created by the international money power as an instrument for influencing, manipulating and controlling religion is the World Council of Churches (WCC). The WCC is an international organization established in 1948 and funded by the Rockefeller Group both directly, through personal donations by members of the Group and indirectly, through outfits like the National Council of Churches (Duff, pp. 39, 184).

WCC’s first secretary-general was the Dutch Willem (“Wim”) Visser’t Hooft, who belonged to the Social Gospel movement and, like NCC leaders, preached a form of Christian Socialism

promoted by Anglo-American Fabian groups. In addition, Visser't Hooft maintained close links to the international money power's secret services (MI6, OSS et al.) operating from Geneva in the 1940s and to the KGB. Ostensibly aiming to promote unity of faith and practice among Christian churches, in reality, the Council aims to create a "new society" on Socialist lines and has funded anti-Christian, Marxist revolutionary and terrorist groups like Rhodesia's (later Zimbabwe) anti-white Patriotic Front (PF), whose leader Robert Mugabe became President (Feuer, p. 239).

WCC is headquartered at the Ecumenical Center, 150 route de Ferney, Geneva, in the vicinity of various UN outfits and has declared itself "committed to the principles and purposes of the UN". The two entities have been officially engaged in "strong and close collaboration" ("United Nations and World Council of Churches reaffirm cooperation", 30 Oct. 2007; www.ekklesia.co.uk). The Milner-Fabian-dominated Church of England was a founding member of the WCC and many other churches around the world have been members from 1948. Other key members are various Anglican, Protestant and, from the early 1960s, Eastern Orthodox (Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian, Serbian) churches. While not a member, the Catholic Church has "worked closely with the Council for decades", according to the latter. Official website: oikoumene.org (See also pp. 361-6).

The UN as an instrument for global oppression

As noted earlier, the UN was based on inequality among nations. Many nations which had been sovereign before World War II, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe – Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and the Baltic countries – found themselves divided into "zones of occupation" and "spheres of influence" over which they had no control, becoming virtual colonies of Communist Russia and its Western (Fabian Socialist) allies, with UN approval.

Even outside Europe, there were countries like India which, in spite of becoming independent in 1947, found itself under the repressive Fabian Socialist regime of Jawaharlal Nehru, a staunch supporter of the UN. Maoist China, too, despite its being a murderous Communist dictatorship, became a leading UN member

along with its fellow-Communist dictatorship, Stalinist Russia. The UN has actively supported dictatorships and corrupt regimes in Africa, Asia and elsewhere. Some notorious early examples exposing the true nature of the UN are its interventions on the side of Soviet-backed Communists in Korea in the 1950s and in the Belgian Congo in the 1960s (Griffin, 1964).

The United Nations Foundation

The United Nations Foundation (UNF) is one of the organizations through which the Anglo-American Establishment funds and controls the UN. The UNF was established in 1998 by Robert Edward (“Ted”) Turner and is run by a “small and cohesive board of directors” which includes UNF founder and chairman Ted Turner himself, Emma Rothschild and Kofi Annan. Turner is the founder and chairman of Turner Enterprises and CNN, and former vice-chairman as well as major shareholder of Rockefeller-dominated global media group Time Warner. He is also a major financial supporter of the UNF. Emma Rothschild is Harvard University Professor of History, Cambridge University Honorary Professor of History and Economics, former member of the British government’s Council for Science and Technology, former chairman of the Kennedy Memorial Trust and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and former member of the Carnegie/MacArthur Committee on International Security. She is the daughter of Fabian Socialist and Labour peer Lord Victor Rothschild (of Shell), sister of Amschel Rothschild (of N. M. Rothschild), half-sister of Lord Jacob Rothschild (of Rothschild Investment Trust Capital Partners) and a relative, through her maternal grandmother, of leading Fabian ideologue Beatrice Webb. In addition, Emma is married to left-wing Harvard economist Amartya Sen, an alumnus of the Delhi School of Economics (a clone of the Fabian LSE), a trustee of Economists for Peace and Security and member of Oxford Martin School’s advisory council.

Kofi Annan was UN Secretary-General from 1997 to 2006 and is one of the money power’s key global agents, being a long-time lieutenant of David Rockefeller (and member of J.P. Morgan International Council). Rockefeller’s relationship to his agents is indicated by the back cover of his *Memoirs* listing “advance

praise” for the book from Rockefeller apostles Henry Kissinger, Nelson Mandela, Kofi Annan and Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith (Rockefeller’s long-time Harvard friend and collaborator). The list identifies Rockefeller’s main preoccupations in life as well as spheres of influence, namely, international relations, Africa/black causes, the UN/World Government and the teaching of leftist economics.

Accordingly, the UNF which works closely with the Rockefeller Foundation and other organizations of associated interests funding the UN, concerns itself with “humanitarian”, socioeconomic and environmental issues and has funded UN programmes like the Better World Campaign which aims to tie the United States closer to the UN. Official website: www.unfoundation.org

The Millennium Project

The Millennium Project is a typical Fabian Socialist initiative launched by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2000. Ostensibly aiming to cut poverty, it has been described as “the largest global wealth redistribution programme ever conceived” (see also the UN’s “North-South Dialogue”, p. 441). In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, the Millennium Project identified poverty as the “cause” of terrorism, in effect hijacking the war on terrorism and making it into a “war on poverty” for its own subversive purposes. From inception, the Project was headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, former director of the Harvard Institute for International Development and close collaborator of George Soros (Horowitz & Poe, pp. 224-8). Official website: www.unmillenniumproject.org

The Global Forum on Migration and Development

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) was established in 2006 by Peter Sutherland, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Migration at the Secretary-Generals’ (Kofi Annan) request. Sutherland was a leading member of the Anglo-American Establishment, having served as vice-chairman of the European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT), chairman of Goldman Sachs International, chairman of the Trilateral Commission (Europe) and, until 2015, chairman of LSE. The Forum meets in Geneva about once a month to make pro-

posals for the annual meetings which take place in member states. It is backed in its work by the European Commission and is funded by the MacArthur Foundation (Lords Select Committee, pp. 3-4). The latter is run by CFR member Barry Lowen Kron; Marjorie M. Scardino, CEO of Pearson and former CEO of the Economist Group; and Jamie Gorelick, director of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace and CFR member. The MacArthur Foundation is also notorious for financing left-wing organizations and, significantly, pro-immigration groups (Lengell, 2007). Official website: <http://gfmd-fmmd.org>

The UN and the politics of race as an instrument for world domination

From the very start, the UN has shown a strange yet, given its origins, understandable obsession with *race*. It first began by suggesting that the word “race” should not even be mentioned. A statement issued by UNESCO on 18 July 1950, declared: “it would be better when speaking of human races to *drop the term ‘race’ altogether* and speak of ethnic groups” (unesdoc.unesco.org).

It later attempted to ban even the use of “ethnic groups” as incompatible with the UN’s new liberal World Order: “Any distinction ... or preference based on race, colour, ethnic or national origin ... is *incompatible with the requirements of an international order* which is just...” (“Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice”, Article 3, 27 Nov. 1978; portal.unesco.org).

Interestingly, UNESCO also admitted the existence of entities controlling the mass media: “*The mass media and those who control or serve them ... are urged ... to contribute to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination and racial prejudice*” (“Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice”, Article 5, Paragraph 3, 27 Nov. 1978; portal.unesco.org). The question is, *who controls whom?* Clearly, *the UN makes the rules*, based on its own Charter and Declaration of Human Rights: “Confirming its [UNESCO’s] *attachment to the principles proclaimed in the United Nations Charter...*” (“Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice”, Preamble, 27 Nov. 1978; portal.unesco.org).

The UN also demands that its rules be *made law (!)* in all countries: “*States should adopt such legislation as is appropriate*

to this end and *see that it is given effect and applied by all their services*, with due regard to, the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” (“Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice”, Article 7, 27 Nov. 1978; *portal.unesco.org*). The ultimate goal of all this, of course, is the establishment of a New World Order: “Confirming its [UNESCO’s] determination to promote the implementation of ... the Declaration on the *Establishment of a New International Economic Order*” (“Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice”, Preamble, 27 Nov. 1978; *portal.unesco.org*).

There we have it, black on white. THIS is what it is all about. THIS is why the UN has been created by Socialists in collaboration with international financiers: to establish a New Economic World Order that serves the interests of monopolistic international Capitalism. Needless to say, this New Economic World Order has been the central plank in Marxism, Fabian Socialism and related left-wing ideologies including Rockefeller “Republicanism” from the very start.

Moreover, there is *no evidence whatsoever* that the UN has eradicated racism. On the contrary, racism, racial discrimination and racial prejudice are even more widespread than ever, the only difference being that it is now directed at the white race, as can be seen from the way white people are treated in Africa, America, Asia, Europe and elsewhere (see also Ch. 8, Immigration).

As pointed out by the watchdog group Eye on the UN, “*The UN’s idea of combating racism and xenophobia is to encourage more of it*” (“UN racism event highlights divisions”, *BBC News*, 24 Apr. 2009).

UN race politics as an instrument for genocide

At the World Conference at Durban, 2001, the UN stated: “Any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and *must be rejected along with theories which attempt to determine the existence of separate human races*” (*Durban Declaration*, World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa, 31 Aug. – 8 Sept. 2001).

While doctrines of racial superiority may or may not be

“scientifically false” (the Declaration provides no evidence in support of its claim), it is a patent fact that human races *do exist*. *The UN denies this. Under the pretext of “combating racism”, it denies the existence of different human races and, by implication, their right to life. No wonder that white communities trying to assert their right to life against state- imposed mass immigration from non-white areas are invariably branded “racist” and “xenophobic”.*

The shocking truth behind the UN’s “anti-racism” policies is that the white populations of Africa are already close to extinction, having been reduced to 0.65 per cent of Africa’s total population. This includes South Africa, which has traditionally had the largest white population (“White population in decline”, News24, 20 Sept. 2004; www.news24.com; Simpson, 2013). This trend is being repeated on other continents, *including Europe*, where population growth is very low and mostly driven by immigration from non-white areas like Africa and Asia (“Population and social conditions”, Eurostat, 81, 2008; epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu).

Once making up 25 per cent of the world population (in 1900), Europeans have now been reduced to 11 per cent and on current trends their numbers are expected to fall to 7 per cent by 2050 (“The last days of a white world”, *Observer*, 3 Sept. 2000). Europe is the only region in the world to see its indigenous population decline by the end of the century (“World population by country: UN guesses the shape of the world by 2100”, *Guardian DataBlog*, 26 Oct. 2011). Similar trends can be observed in other white-majority areas like the USA. This clearly makes white people *the only race on the planet with a declining population* and exposes the UN’s “anti-racism” policies as an anti-white project.

The UN and immigration

Immigration has been one of the principal tools employed by the international money power to achieve its financial, political and socio-demographic goals. Large-scale immigration has provided economies dominated by the money power with cheap labour, maximizing its profits and those of its collaborators in business and industry. Immigration has also benefited the money power politically, serving as a growing pool of support for left-wing

regimes (the money power's traditional allies), while enabling it and its political allies to use support for immigrant causes as a propaganda tool for claiming undeserved respectability and moral "superiority" over their political opponents.

In social and demographic terms, mass immigration has been an instrument for the systematic replacement of large sections of European, North American and other Western societies with non-European populations. The UN has been a chief architect of this process which it has encouraged and facilitated through its various agencies and associated organizations like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and, in particular, the International Organization for Migration (IMO).

The UN Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) works closely with the above organizations, in particular with the IMO, which is "dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all" and operates in collaboration with established agencies of the money power such as the LSE and Brookings Institution. The Global Forum, originally consisting of former LSE chairman Peter Sutherland and "two collaborators", has spoken against immigration restriction and has called for the EU to "do its best to undermine national homogeneity and sense of difference from others" (Lords Select Committee, p. 25). In combination with calls by the Global Forum and other UN outfits for European nations to become more open to immigration from outside Europe, this is clear evidence of the *UN's intention to use immigration as a tool for the deconstruction of Western society and its replacement with non-Western populations.*

The UN and multiculturalism

Another strange obsession of the UN's has been "*cultural diversity*". The UN's insistence that there must be cultural diversity in the world sounds reasonable enough. In fact, cultural diversity already exists in the world. The problem is that the UN also insists on cultural diversity *within individual societies*. In official UN reports, the media are urged to enhance the "plurality of perspectives", while it is claimed that cultural diversity is "the

very definition of quality media” (UNESCO Report *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, 2009; unesdoc.unesco.org).

In other words, irrespective of other essential factors like the objective reporting of facts (or lack of it), the media automatically become “quality media” just by being culturally diverse. By that logic, all the media which have been in existence prior to the rise of mandatory cultural pluralism are pure rubbish and ought to be discarded or even declared illegal and be suppressed by the police forces of UN-controlled puppet governments.

Incredibly, the UN also insists that all citizens of a country have an intimate understanding of other cultures, urging an “increased awareness of the importance of understanding other cultures *from within*” (UNESCO Report, *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, 2009; unesdoc.unesco.org). To enforce its diversitist policies the UN, through its cultural agency UNESCO, has been campaigning for the creation of a “World Observatory on Cultural Diversity” (see note 2, p. 410, below) and a “national mechanism for monitoring public policies as they relate to cultural diversity” (UNESCO Report, *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, 2009; unesdoc.unesco.org).

It goes almost without saying that state-enforced cultural diversity amounts to *Multiculturalism*. The UN ideology of cultural diversity is the true origin and driving force behind the policies of multiculturalism imposed upon the Western world. The true reason behind these policies emerges from the same UN publications. On its official website, UNESCO describes cultural diversity as a “*driving force for economic growth*” (portal.unesco.org, last accessed 1 Sept. 2015).

This once again exposes the UN as an instrument for advancing the interests of monopolistic international financiers and other liberal elitist groups seeking to control the world’s economy and increase their profits from “economic growth”. The UN’s multiculturalist agenda is confirmed by the statements of Peter Sutherland of the UN Forum on Migration to the effect that “the world towards which we are increasingly moving is multicultural” (Lords Select Committee, p. 23). The truth of the matter, of course, is that we are not moving towards a multicultural world of our own

free will, but are being pushed in that direction by the international money power and its representatives like Mr Sutherland himself.

The UN and Islamization

The UN's pro-Islamic policies are closely linked with three key elements in the UN System: (1) the Socialist aim to create a world government, (2) the Socialist aim to destroy traditional Western civilization and (3) the oil interests of the UN's financial backers, many of whom (e.g. the Rockefeller Group) are Socialists.

Socialism sees traditional Western culture, such as Christian values, as "undesirable" (Wollheim, p. 12). In its effort to transform Western culture and make it comply with the requirements of "progressive" fantasies, Socialism allies itself with non-Western cultures, elements of which it uses as instruments for advancing its own agenda. Various forms of "reformed" Islam had been promoted by Milner-Fabian interests from the early 1900s (see Ch. 10, Islamization). This pattern was naturally carried on by the UN which was created by the same interests.

In the 1980s, the UN's cultural agency UNESCO began to promote Islamic culture as part of its "cultural diversity" programme. One such initiative was the production of "Sufi" music records by AUVIDIS. Incidentally, this exposes the hypocrisy of pro-Islamization interests who are using "Sufi" cultural elements as a decoy for making Islam more appealing to non-Muslims, while at the same time suppressing all forms of non-Islamic culture in Muslim countries (see Spencer, pp. 45-6).

At a UN meeting in 1998, Iranian President Mohammad Khatami proposed to make the year 2001 the "United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations". The resolution (GA/RES/53/22) was backed by 12 Islamic states and left-wing US Secretary of State and CFR member Madeleine Albright.

In November 2001, following the 11 September terror attacks on New York and Washington, UNESCO's governing body, the General Conference, headed by Director-General Koichiro Matsuura, adopted the "Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity", in which the member states reaffirmed "their conviction that intercultural dialogue is the best guarantee of peace,

thus categorically rejecting the idea that conflicts between cultures and civilizations are inevitable” (“General Conference adopts Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity”, 2 Nov. 2001; www.unesco.org).

Of course, when one culture (like that of the West) voluntarily adopts another culture (like Islam), the conflict between cultures and civilizations is entirely evitable. When the UN speaks of “intercultural dialogue”, it invariably means dialogue *with Islam*. And “dialogue with Islam” means the promotion of Islamic culture and religion, and their adoption, in the West. Accordingly, in 2004, the UN in collaboration with European and Arab foreign ministers set up the Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures (ALF) with the seat in Alexandria, Egypt.

In 2005, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in collaboration with Spain’s Socialist leader Zapatero and Turkey’s Islamist Prime Minister Recep Erdogan, created a UN High-Level Group (HLG) to set up an organization called Alliance of Civilizations (AoC). The AoC ostensibly aims to “build bridges” between the West and the Islamic world. Its true purpose is to promote Islam in the West and legitimize, normalize and accelerate the Islamization process.

In 2007, UNESCO celebrated the 800th anniversary of Muslim poet Jalal ud-din Rumi by declaring that year “the International Year of Rumi” and launching a series of pro-Islamic propaganda programmes including a seminar on 6 September, opened by UNESCO Director-General Matsuura, discussing the “universality of Rumi in the 21st century” (portal.unesco.org).

In July 2008, the Anna Lindh Foundation and the Alliance of Civilizations in collaboration with the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and 43 European and Arab heads of state and government launched the “Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean”, with the aim of *incorporating Islamic North Africa, Turkey and the Middle East into the European Union* (www.consilium.europa.eu).

In November 2008, the European section of the Rockefeller-dominated Trilateral Commission – under chairman Peter Sutherland of the UN Global Forum on Migration – met in Paris where it praised the UN-EU programme for uniting Europe with Islamic states (Mediterranean Union) as “*a model for the World*”

(www.trilateral.org).

At the same time (in 2008) several UN high officials including UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Louise Arbour, UN High Representative for the the Alliance of Civilizations Jorje Sampaio and President of the UN Human Rights Council Doru-Romulus Costea (a former ambassador to Arab states), attacked all criticism of Islam and suppressed debate on Islamic teachings and practices (Spencer, pp. 75-6).

References and notes:

- Ban, Ki-moon, UN Dept. of Public Information, SG/SM/14498, 10 Sept. 2012.
- Bauer, Peter Thomas, *Dissent on Development*, London, 1976.
- *From Subsistence to Exchange and Other Essays*, Princeton, NJ, 2000.
- Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.
- Collier, Peter & Horowitz, David, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty*, London, 1976.
- Curtis, Mark, *The Great Deception: Anglo-American Power and World Order*, London, 1998.
- Dall, Curtis B., *Franklin Roosevelt, My Exploited Father-in-Law*, 1968, 1982 ed., Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, CA; www.archive.org
- De Villemarest, Pierre, *Facts & Chronicles Denied To The Public*, vols. 1 & 2, 2003; English trans. Slough, Berkshire, 2004.
- Duff, S. J. Edward, *The Social Thought of the World Council of Churches*, New York, NY, 1956.
- Findlay, James F., *Church People in the Struggle: The National Council of Churches and the Black Freedom Movement, 1950-1970*, New York, 1997.
- Griffin, G. Edward, *The Fearful Master: A Second Look at the United Nations*, Belmont, MA, 1964.
- Gwin, Catherine, *U.S. Relations with the World Bank 1945-92*, Washington DC, 1994.
- Harley, John Eugene, *International Understanding: Agencies Educating for a New World*, Stanford, CA, 1931.
- Healey, Denis, "A Labour Britain and the World", *Fabian Tract No. 352*, London, 1963.
- Horowitz, David & Poe, Richard, *The Shadow Party: How Hillary Clinton and Sixties Radicals Seized Control of the Democratic Party*, Nashville, TN, 2006.
- Horowitz, David & Laksin, Jacob, *The New Leviathan: How the Left-Wing*

- Money-Machine Shapes American Politics and Threatens America's Future*, New York, NY, 2012.
- Lengell, Sean, "Foundations Bankrolling Advocates for Aliens", *Washington Times*, 6 Jun. 2007.
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Mazower, Mark, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations*, Princeton, NJ, 2009.
- Morris, Joe Alex, *Nelson Rockefeller*, New York, NY, 1960.
- O'Sullivan, Christopher D., *Sumner Welles, Postwar Planning and the Quest for a New World Order, 1937-1943*, New York, NY, 2003.
- Payer, Cheryl, *The Debt Trap: The International Monetary Fund and the Third World*, New York, NY, 1974.
- Pugh, Patricia, *Educate. Agitate. Organize: 100 Years of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1984.
- Radzinsky, Edvard, *Stalin*, Engl. transl. H. T. Willetts., London, 1996.
- Rockefeller, David, "From A China Traveler", *New York Times*, 10 Aug. 1973; select.nytimes.com
- *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.
- Select Committee on the European Union, House of Lords, "Inquiry on Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, 20 Jun. 2012", uncorrected transcript, published 22 June 2012.
- Shaw, G. B., "Socialism for Millionaires", *Fabian Tract No. 107*, 1901.
- Simpson, John, "Do white people have a future in South Africa?" BBC News, 20 May 2013.
- Smoot, Dan, *The Invisible Government*, Boston, MA, 1962.
- Socialist International, "Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism", Declaration of the Socialist International adopted at its First Congress held in Frankfurt-am-Main on 30 June – 3 July 1951.
- "The World Today: The Socialist Perspective", Declaration of the Socialist International at the Council Conference held in Oslo on 2-4 June 1962; www.socialistinternational.org
- Spencer, Robert, *Stealth Jihad: How Radical Islam Is Subverting America without Guns or Bombs*, Washington, DC, 2008.
- Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.
- Williams, David C., "Rockefeller in Washington", *The Progressive*, Feb. 1959, pp. 11-13.
- Winkler, Henry R., *The League of Nations Movement in Great Britain 1914-1919*, Metuchen, NJ, 1967.
- Wollheim, Richard, "Socialism and Culture", *Fabian Tract No. 331*, London, 1961.

7. The EU Scam

The European Union (EU) is an organization of European states ostensibly created to prevent wars between member states through economic and political cooperation. However, its critics have described the EU as an “*undemocratic*”, “*illegal*” and even “*criminal*” organization. Others have referred to it as “*a monster that regulates everything*” (Craig & Elliott).

The historian of the European Union, John Gillingham, has shown that Britain has had very little to gain from membership in the EU, especially in economic terms (Gillingham, p. 501). For years, opinion polls had shown that about half of the UK population wanted to leave the EU (*ComRes Poll 2009*; www.bbc.co.uk) and the matter was finally settled with the 2016 Referendum when a majority voted in favour of leaving the EU. Other EU members are similarly dissatisfied, with a significant number (over 40%) of Germans and French believing that their countries would have been better off if they had not joined the euro and the anti-EU trend is becoming more widespread.

Why the EU is a scam

The following are some of the reasons why the EU is a scam:

1. The EU was the creation of Milner-Fabian circles for the benefit of private business and political interests.
2. The EU is part of a plan to establish world government by the private, unelected elite groups which created it.
3. The EU is an undemocratic project enabling unelected foreign elites to rule over sovereign nations.
4. EU policies have made Europe subservient to non-European interests.
5. EU immigration policies are leading to the gradual replacement of Europe's indigenous population with non-Europeans.

6. The EU is a parasitic body which costs about €144 billion (£120 billion) a year, in addition to further *hundreds of billions* extracted through import duties, VAT, administrative and compliance charges, etc. (*ec.europa.eu*).
7. The EU has been accused of shocking financial irregularities. Former European Commission chief accountant Marta Andreasen has revealed that 80 per cent of the EU budget is “suspect”, while for many years the European Court of Auditors, which audits the collection and spending of EU funds, has refused to sign off the EU accounts due to irregularities in the books (“EU accounts failed for 13th year”, *BBC News*, 13 Nov. 2007; *news.bbc.co.uk*).
8. Financial, economic, demographic and other crises sweeping across the EU are proof positive that the EU is not fit for purpose and is incapable of providing the stability for which it was created.

The origins of the EU

The idea of a “United States of Europe” goes back to the time of Richard Cobden and Victor Hugo (a left-wing French novelist and politician with Socialist leanings). In August 1849, the Anglo-American Peace Society convened an international congress at Paris, which was presided over by Victor Hugo and the British manufacturer and Liberal activist Richard Cobden, whose assistant was John Passmore Edwards (see Ch. 2, *The Fabian Conspiracy*). In his inaugural address, Hugo called for a “United States of Europe” (Richard & Burritt, p. 11). In 1867, he set up the League of Peace and Freedom to promote his plan for a united Europe.

Although Hugo’s project was rejected by Marx and Engels as a “bourgeois idea” (by which they indicated their displeasure at not having come up with it themselves), Engels later declared himself in favour of it, stating that “everything is making in the direction” of a United States of Europe (“Interview with Friedrich Engels”, *Daily Chronicle*, 1 July 1893). It soon became widespread among Marxists and was taken up by Wilhelm Liebknecht, founder of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Germany (SDAP) (Liebknecht, 1889). The German Karl Kautsky, the Russian Vladimir Lenin and other European Marxists followed suit in 1911-1914.

In early 1900s Britain, the idea of an international organization was regarded as radical and normally associated with Socialism or Fabianism (Mazower, p. 39). Indeed, it was the Fabian-created Independent Labour Party (ILP) which took it up in 1914 (“Review of the Week”, *Labour Leader*, 1 Oct. 1914), formally adopting it as official party policy in the following year. An early advocate associated with the ILP was Arthur Ponsonby, a leading Liberal who later joined the Labour Party (see Ponsonby).

World War I (1914-19) put the idea of a United States of Europe on ice for some time. However, by early 1918, it was adopted as a war aim by the Labour Party and its Continental allies and was put back on the agenda by the Left after the war, winning wide support among various factions from Lenin’s Communist International (Comintern) to West European liberal groups to international financiers. One of the most influential promoters of a united Europe was the Austrian Socialist, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, who in 1922 founded the Pan-European Union (PEU). In the following year Coudenhove-Kalergi wrote a document called *Pan-Europa* to promote his movement. Among his strongest supporters were Louis von Rothschild, head of the Austrian banking house S. M. von Rothschild & Söhne, and the Polish Socialist Joseph Retinger (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, pp. 18-19). Austria at the time was a Fabian stronghold run by President Michael Hainisch, a prominent Fabian (*ÖBL*, p. 152). Coudenhove-Kalergi and his supporters belonged to the British Fabian Society’s international network (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, pp. 20-21) that included the Vienna Fabians. Another strong supporter of Coudenhove-Kalergi was French Prime Minister Aristide Briand. Briand was a leading figure in the French Section of the Second International, a Fabian-dominated Socialist outfit whose first president was Arthur Henderson (R. Martin, p. 377). Briand became Foreign Minister in 1925 and declared his ambition to establish a “United States of Europe”. In 1927, he was made honorary president of Coudenhove-Kalergi’s Pan-European Union. In 1929, he made a speech to the then 27 European members of the League of Nations in which he proposed a federal union. In 1930 he presented to the League a “Memorandum from the French Government on the Organization of a Regime of European federal

Union” (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. 18, p. 712).

In Britain, the scheme was promoted by Sir (later Lord) Arthur Salter, a former Fabian Society member and a member of the Milner Group (Salter, p. 45; Quigley, 1981, p. 230). Salter later served as head of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations Secretariat and became a leading member of Chatham House. In 1931, he published a collection of papers entitled *The United States of Europe* in which he explored the building of a federal Europe, declaring that “the United States of Europe must be a political reality” (Booker & North, pp. 16-7).

With the beginning of World War II, the European movement was suppressed on the Continent, forcing its leaders to find refuge in Britain and America. This enabled the movement's Milner-Fabian masterminds to run the European show directly from London, New York and Washington.

In 1940, Coudenhove-Kalergi moved the headquarters of his Pan-European Union (PEU) to New York, where he became co-director of the Post-War European Federation institute at the University of New York. In 1941, he formed the American Committee for a Free and United Europe (ACFUE).

Meanwhile, Coudenhove-Kalergi's collaborator and fellow Fabian, Retinger, was adviser to the Polish government-in-exile in London, where he was in close contact with Anglo-American Milner-Fabian circles, including Chatham House (RIIA), Special Operations Executive (SOE, of which Retinger became a member), MI5, MI6, and their US counterparts, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and later the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Above all, Retinger was responsible for coordinating the foreign ministers of assorted European governments-in-exile, including Paul-Henri Spaak and Paul van Zeeland of Belgium (Dorril, pp. 455 ff.). In 1944, Spaak and his counterparts from Luxembourg and the Netherlands, Joseph Bech and Eelco Nikolaas van Kleffens, signed the London Customs Convention which established the Benelux Customs Union (www.cvce.eu).

After the war, in 1946, van Zeeland established the Independent League for European Cooperation (ILEC) and the European League for Economic Cooperation (ELEC). Retinger was appoint-

ed secretary-general of the Leagues and liaison officer with other like-minded committees. His ILEC and ELEC became the driving force behind the European Movement. Retinger and his Leagues were bankrolled by David Astor, son of leading Milner Group members (and friends of the Fabian leadership) Lord and Lady Astor. Astor was also a disciple of fellow Milnerite Lord Lothian (Philip Kerr), who was regarded as “one of the spiritual fathers of European federalism” (Dorril, pp. 459-60). As editor of the influential left-wing daily *Observer*, David Astor orchestrated a propaganda campaign in support of a united Europe “under British leadership” (Dorril, pp. 457-8).

French Europeanist Jean Monnet belonged to the same Milner-Fabian circles. A former colleague of Arthur Salter in the League of Nations, Monnet used the latter’s plans for a supranational European entity to design his own European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The ECSC was established through the April 1951 Treaty of Paris. The Community included Spaak’s Benelux Union as well as France, Germany and Italy, and it became operational in 1952. Spaak became president of the Common Assembly of the ECSC. In 1955, Monnet founded the Action Committee for a United States of Europe (ACUSE) (Booker & North, pp. 58, 70). Among his close collaborators were: Christian Pineau, France’s Socialist Foreign Minister; Guy Mollet, French president of the Socialist group on the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly (European Assembly) and Vice-President of the Socialist International; and Paul-Henri Spaak, former president of the European Assembly.

The efforts of the above together with financial and diplomatic backing from their Anglo-American controllers led to the 1957 Treaty of Rome. Spaak and Pineau were among the signatories of the treaty which created the European Economic Community (EEC) a.k.a. “Common Market”. In 1967, the EEC became the European Community (EC) and in 1993 the latter became the European Union (EU).

A growing number of Europeans have become openly critical of the EU, in particular, following Britain’s 2016 vote to leave the organization. However, the battle can only be won through greater awareness of the true nature of the EU and its instigators.

The EU and the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy



en.wikipedia.org

Original ECSC flag representing Europe's 6 United States.

The European Union has been described as a “Franco-German”, “German”, or even “Nazi” creation. Some seem to believe that Adolph Hitler was the first to use the phrase “United States of Europe” (Mote, p. 122). Such claims are factually incorrect, unnecessarily divisive and (conveniently) misleading. Patriotism based on disinformation cannot lead to anything good. Instead of saying, “the *Germans*, the *French* or the *British* did this and that”, the intelligent approach is to ask, “who were the puppeteers pulling the strings, who were the elite cliques covertly operating behind governments and other key players on the national and international stages?”

A mere glance at the original EU (ECSC) flag logically suggests that the EU was not so much a Franco-German creation as a US inspiration. While the treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and its successor, the European Economic Community (EEC), were indeed signed by representatives of France, Germany, the Benelux countries and Italy, the *covert involvement* of Anglo-American interests in European unification has long been exposed by researchers such as F. X. Rebattet, the son of European Movement Secretary-General Georges Rebattet (1962); Richard J. Aldrich of the University of Nottingham (1995); Stephen Dorril of Huddersfield University (2001); and former French intelligence officer Pierre de

Villemarest (2004).

Many of the key figures in Europe's federalist movement were neither French nor German: P.-H. Spaak, founder of the Benelux Union – the core of the EC/EU – was a Belgian, Retinger was Polish, Coudenhove-Kalergi was Austrian-Hungarian, etc. On the other hand, almost all, including Frenchmen like Monnet, had close links to London. Monnet himself had already been involved with the London-based Allied coordination committees in World War I and, during World War II, was a member of the British Supply Council. Monnet's compatriot Guy Mollet was Vice-President of the Socialist International – a Fabian Society outfit run by Morgan Philips of the Fabian International Bureau (FIB) who also doubled as General Secretary of the British Labour Party. Incidentally, Mollet was France's keenest supporter of European union. Paul-Henri Spaak was the president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which had been established in London in 1949 and had a strong Fabian representation (Pugh, p. 237). Similarly, Retinger had close links to the London Fabian Society and so had many others. As noted above, Coudenhove-Kalergi also belonged to Fabian circles.

Apart from London, America's political and financial capitals Washington and New York crop up as common links between the chief protagonists in Europe's federalist saga. America of course financed both the Allied war effort and the reconstruction of Europe after the war. It also financed France's war in Indochina. America therefore naturally played a key role in European developments at the time.

The American role was particularly obvious in Germany, which was under Allied occupation between 1945 and 1955, during which time East Germany was run by Soviet Russia while West Germany was run by America in collaboration with Britain and France. Incidentally, this is why Germany was positively *not* in a position to launch international projects like the European Community, let alone impose such projects on the rest of Europe (see note 1, p. 338). At the same time, with Europe's largest population and a large economy right in the centre of the Continent, Germany was Central Europe's natural dominant power – whether its neighbours liked it or not. Despite the ravages of war, it had a potentially strong econ-

omy based on a powerful industry which was slowly but steadily recovering. Germany was also the only European country capable of stopping Soviet Russian expansionism and saving Western Europe from Stalinism. As observed by Winston Churchill, without Germany there would not be much “between the white snow of Russia and the white cliffs of Dover”. In practical terms, whoever controlled Germany controlled Europe. This is why we must see who controlled Germany and whether they had anything to do with European unification.

The military governors of the British zone of occupation in Germany were: Field Marshall Sir Bernard (later Lord) Montgomery (1945-46); Air Marshall Sholto (later Lord) Douglas (1946-47); and General Sir Brian (later Lord) Robertson (1947-49). More importantly, between July 1945 and October 1951 Britain was a Fabian Socialist state run by Labour Prime Minister and former chairman of the Fabian Society, Clement Attlee, who in 1939 had declared that “Europe must federate or perish” (Attlee; MacKay, p. 42) The Minister responsible for the British zone of occupation in Germany (1945-47) was none other than Labourite John Hynd, a supporter of the Fabian Society-associated Socialist Vanguard Group (SVG), which campaigned for a European federation and was involved in the reconstruction of political parties in Germany. Similarly, the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, a Fabian Socialist and the man who held the real power in matters concerning Germany, called for a Western European Union in January 1948 (CAB/129/32, Memorandum by Bevin, 7 Jan. 1949).

Further investigation reveals close links to certain business interests at all stages of the project: Lord Selbourne, the Minister of Economic Warfare (1942-45), was a member of the Milner Group’s Inner Circle; General Robertson was a close friend of General Smuts, another member of the Milner Group’s Inner Circle. The Milner Group also dominated the Foreign Office Research and Intelligence Department, the Ministry of Information, the various agencies concerned with economic reconstruction and the British Embassy in Washington. More than a dozen members of the Group were operating in Washington during and after the war (Quigley, 1981, p. 303).

Among the US governors in Germany we may mention General Dwight D. Eisenhower (May-November 1945) and General Lucius D. Clay (1947-49), who were followed by John J. McCloy (1949-55). Eisenhower's profile immediately puts us on the right track. In 1951 he became Supreme Commander of NATO (which in the words of its first Secretary-General Lord Ismay aimed to "keep the Germans down"). Significantly, Eisenhower became President of the United States in 1953 with Rockefeller backing and surrounded himself with world-federalist members of the Milner-Fabian Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) who were connected to Rockefeller and related Eastern Establishment interests. Eisenhower's Budget Director, Percival F. Brundage, was co-founder of Federal Union, an organization established before the war to bring about a union of America, Britain and Western Europe. Will. L. Clayton, National Security Training Commissioner, was a co-founder of the Committee for Economic Development (CED) and vice-president of the Atlantic Union Committee, which had the same aims as Federal Union. The CED had been founded in 1942 by CFR member Paul G. Hoffman of the Rockefeller-controlled Ford Foundation and was a leading member of America's foreign policy establishment. J. D. Zellerbach of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, was Eisenhower's Ambassador to Italy and CED chairman. Leading CFR member John Foster Dulles was Eisenhower's Secretary of State, etc. (Smoot, pp. 51-3, 93-4).

General Clay had close links to the same money interests. On retiring in 1950, he became a leading member of the powerful US Business Advisory Council (BAC), an organization run by his friend Sidney J. Weinberg of the New York investment bank Goldman, Sachs & Co., with close links to the CFR (Smoot, pp. 66, 67-8, 78). Clay later worked for General Motors and became a senior partner with the New York investment bank Lehman Brothers. Clay's adviser was Carl Friedrich, an American academic and advocate of European union who was involved in the drafting of the German constitution in 1949.

The above facts already enable us to clearly identify two related currents of European federalism or unionism as sources of influence on German politics in the years immediately following the war: British Milner-Fabian circles and US business and banking

interests, especially those belonging to America's East Coast-Wall Street Establishment. The latter becomes even clearer if we briefly survey the case of McCloy.

McCloy was a partner at the Rockefeller-associated New York law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy; member of the 1945 San Francisco Conference which drafted the UN Charter; chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation; chairman of the Rockefeller-controlled Chase Manhattan Bank; member of the Rockefeller-controlled CFR; and former president of the CFR-controlled World Bank (see also Ch. 6, The UN Scam).

It is essential to note at this point France's position on post-war Germany. Far from advocating Franco-German unity, President Charles de Gaulle called for the permanent occupation and segmentation of Germany as well as the deportation of millions of Germans to France for slave-labour (MacDonogh, p. 12). In January 1946, de Gaulle appointed Jean Monnet Plan Commissioner, in which capacity the future "father of the European Coal and Steel Community" (ECSC) was tasked with transforming France's ailing economy. The French plan was based on French exploitation of German coal and steel industries, which were to remain under either French or international control. In other words, as far as the French leadership was concerned, Germany was to become a colony for Allied exploitation.

Initial Anglo-American plans were similar, only more draconic. The Morgenthau Plan of 1944 (agreed on by US President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill) called for the complete dismantling of heavy industry and the transformation of Germany into an agricultural and pastoral economy. Apart from revenge, the reason for this (as stated by Roosevelt and Lord Cherwell) was to eliminate Germany as an economic competitor to Britain (Kimball, pp. 38-39). Accordingly, General Clay was instructed to "decentralize the structure and administration of the German economy to the maximum possible extent". An extensive deforestation programme was also imposed. Around a million German prisoners of war were handed over to the French as slave-labourers, while others were sent to various Allied countries, including Britain and America (MacDonogh, p. 394). Some were earmarked for use by Churchill on his Chartwell estate in Kent

(Soames, pp. 535-6). The Morgenthau Plan also included systematic mass starvation which claimed over five million victims (Dietrich, pp. 107-8). Roosevelt himself declared that it would be necessary to either castrate the Germans or treat them in such a way so they cannot reproduce their own kind (Kimball, p. 96). On his part, Churchill spoke cryptically of "tragedy on a prodigious scale" unfolding itself behind the Iron Curtain which now divided Europe and of "seventy or eighty millions in a ruined famished condition in the heart of Europe", while insisting that they "deserved" it (Langworth, pp. 142-3). The tragedy, in fact, was unfolding on both sides of the Iron Curtain: it was officially admitted that, in the British Zone alone, about ten million Germans were kept on starvation rations described as "too much to let you die quickly, too little to let you live long" (Salter, 1946).

However, the international business interests behind the Allied project were keen on using the German economy for their own agenda. While atrocities against the German population continued for several years, Allied policy slowly began to change. The U-turn in Allied thinking had been initiated in December 1945, on the recommendation of Byron Price, the director of the US Office of Censorship. German economy was now to be "geared to a world system" (Ferguson, 2004, p. 77). Like the rest of Europe, Germany was to be used as a market for American goods. Secretary of State George Marshall in his Harvard speech of 5 June 1947 warned of the "consequences" to the US economy should Europe's alleged need for US goods not be met. Clearly, an economically strong Germany was better suited for this role than one of self-sufficient farmers and shepherds. As a unified government made it easier to control Germany, in July 1946, Marshall's predecessor James Byrnes ("Baruch's man") proposed the unification of the Allied zones of occupation. This was agreed later that year with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and in January 1947 the American and British zones were merged into Bi-Zone ("Bizonia"). France initially refused to merge its own zone with the other two, but (no doubt remembering who was paying for its war in Indochina) did so in 1949. Tri-Zone, as the entity was first known, was made into a separate state called Federal Republic of Germany (Dinan, pp. 19-20). Its first "capital" was Frankfurt on Main, the US military

government's HQ (later moved to Bonn in the British Zone).

Historian John Gimbel observes that the West German government of 1949 was conceived and delivered by the American Army (Ferguson, 2004, p. 76). This is true enough, but it is not the whole story. As the Brookings Institution's *Men Who Govern* (1967) shows, 86 per cent of US Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force were from a business background or former lawyers with a business practice and this applied to the entire US top federal bureaucracy (Graham Jr., p. 417). As we have just seen, this same American Army had very close links to certain business and financial interests, indeed, it was controlled by them. Unsurprisingly, the key guidelines for US and UK occupation forces as set out in the official *Handbook of Military Government for Germany*, included "control of the German Finances" and, particularly, reconstruction of German foreign trade "with priority for the needs of the United Nations" (Kimball, pp. 98-99), i.e., for the needs of the Anglo-American interests who had set up the UN.

In a broader sense, West Germany was the creation of America, a federal republic, in collaboration with Britain, a Fabian Socialist republic masquerading as monarchy, hence "Federal Republic of Germany". In any case, it is indisputable that American officials and their British collaborators – France was not party to Anglo-American planning in Germany – were responsible for the creation of that part of Germany (West Germany) which was involved in the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). It goes almost without saying that Germany's new puppet regime, headed by Konrad Adenauer, was all for a united Europe. In fact, Adenauer was an old acquaintance of the new Anglo-American Order. He had already been mayor of Cologne in the 1920s when the British Zone was controlled by the Milner-dominated British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) – Lord Milner himself being War Secretary – which was based at Cologne and commanded by General Sir William Robertson. As before, Cologne was in the British Zone only that this time round the BAOR was commanded by Robertson's son Brian and Adenauer (who had been on the run under Hitler) was re-appointed mayor of Cologne by the Americans. It is inconceivable that the occupying powers would have picked Adenauer had he not been a collaborator. For all prac-

tical purposes, Adenauer was “McCloy’s handpicked Chancellor” (Graham Jr., p. 421). To understand who or what Adenauer really was we only need consider that in 1950, along with Spaak, McCloy and others from the same circle, the “Christian Democrat” Adenauer became an officer of the CFR-created World Brotherhood which campaigned for bringing the Western and Communist worlds closer together (Smoot, p. 118).

Similarly, Adenauer’s successor, the Socialist Willy Brandt, who had close links to Fenner Brockway’s International Revolutionary Marxist Centre a.k.a. London Bureau, was appointed mayor of occupied West Berlin in 1957, Foreign Minister of West Germany in 1966 and Chancellor of West Germany in 1969. In 1970, he introduced the “Ostpolitik” (“East politics”) approach of collaboration with the Moscow-led Eastern Bloc at the instigation of US National Security Adviser, CFR director of foreign policy study and long-time Rockefeller collaborator, Henry Kissinger. This of course was happening precisely at a time when Kissinger’s bosses, the Rockefellers, were expanding their interests into Communist countries like Russia and China. In 1976, Brandt was elected President of the British Fabian-created Socialist International, a post he held until 1992. In 1977, while serving as SI President, Brandt was appointed Chair of the UN “Independent Commission on International Development Issues” (Brandt Commission) by US presidential adviser, World Bank President and CFR director Robert McNamara of the Rockefeller-allied Ford Motor Company. Needless to say, Brandt’s Commission was staffed by operatives of the CFR-controlled World Bank (“The Brandt Equation: 21st Century Blueprint for the New Global Economy”, Centre for Global Negotiations, 2010: www.brandt21forum.info). Helmut Schmidt, Brandt’s successor as Chancellor from 1972 to 1982, had been one of the thousands of German POWs held at Wilton Park (set up by Churchill and Bevin) and subjected to intensive indoctrination in “democratic processes” by Milner-Fabian luminaries like Richard Crossman, Bertrand Russell, Lord Beveridge and Lady Astor (www.wiltonpark.org.uk). Nor must we forget the wider Allied “re-education” programme which imposed Allied thinking on the entire German population. Indeed, the “re-education” was officially referred to as “psycho-

logical warfare” and defined as “manipulating a population’s beliefs and attitudes for the purpose of evoking desired (i.e., pro-Allied) behaviour responses” (Zunz, pp. 148-9). This psychological warfare or *conditioning* continued for many years, indeed decades, after the termination of military hostilities and was conducted by Anglo-American Establishment foundations (like the Ford Foundation which funded the new Free University of Berlin and similar projects) in collaboration with the State Department, CIA, CIA-funded or -created organizations and their British counterparts: the Foreign Office, MI6, Tavistock Institute, British Council, LSE, etc. There were of course *some* Germans who called for a united Europe. But they were either collaborators of the new Anglo-American rulers, like Adenauer, or (which amounts to the same thing) representatives of Fabian-dominated International Socialism, like Kurt Schumacher of the Social Democratic Party (SPD). At any rate, their existence does not justify the claim that “the Germans” as a nation wanted, even less that they were responsible for, the creation of the Common Market and resulting European Union. Gen. Clay himself spoke of an Allied determination to continue the control of Germany for many years (Kimball, p. 165). The evidence clearly shows that the “Federal Republic of Germany” was a front for Anglo-American interests and this is what it remains to this day. Chancellor Angela Merkel has been advised (or directed) by Goldman Sachs chiefs for many years, as well as being a member of Atlantic-Brücke (Atlantic Bridge), an organization set up after the war by Rockefeller interests for the purpose of remote-controlling West Germany from across the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, one of the first to suggest Franco-German cooperation as a basis for a united Europe was former Prime Minister Mr (later Sir) Winston Churchill himself. In a speech at Zurich University in September 1946, Churchill called for the creation of a “United States of Europe from the Atlantic to the Black Sea” adding that the first step to European union “*must be a partnership between France and Germany*” (Gilbert, p. 872). Later that year, Arthur Salter discussed in Parliament Churchill’s idea of a united Europe based on Franco-German cooperation, (correctly) pointing out that such cooperation would depend on the British

zone, which included the centre of German industry (Salter, p. 302). This was at a time when the new German state had not yet been created and the French were not even dreaming of such a scheme, insisting instead on keeping Germany divided and German industry in French hands.

It may come as a surprise to some to find that Churchill was a prominent member of the European Conspiracy. In fact, Churchill's involvement becomes entirely natural if we have a look at his profile. His father, Lord Randolph, had already been a disciple of "progressive Conservatism" with close links to leading Milnerites. Churchill himself was a Liberal in the 1880s and early 1900s and rejoined the Conservatives only because he felt that the Liberal Party was no longer able to make an impact on British politics (Gilbert, p. 462). This was true enough: by 1924, the Liberals had been replaced by Labour as Britain's second largest political party. Obviously, for a power-hungry politician like Churchill, a minority party like the Liberals had lost its attraction. But old habits die hard: Churchill's wife remained a Liberal and Churchill himself remained close to Liberal circles for the rest of his life.

More importantly, Churchill was close to the Milner Group and its associates and collaborators, such as Abe Bailey, Lionel Curtis, Lord Astor, Lord Birkenhead, General Smuts, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Ernest Cassel, the Rothschilds, Sir Henry Strakosch and the American Bernard Baruch. Some of these connections he had inherited from his father. Cassel, a Rothschild-associated banker and gold magnate, had been a close friend of Lord Randolph, as well as of King Edward VII and later became Churchill's financial supporter (Cannadine, p. 145). Lord Esher (Reginald Baliol Brett), who was connected with Cassel, also became a personal friend of Churchill's. A co-founder of the Milner Group, Lord Esher was a notorious string-puller who turned down various public posts so that he could carry on operating behind the scenes. He had been a personal friend and political adviser to Queen Victoria and adviser to her son, King Edward VII, and grandson, King George V (Quigley, 1981, pp. 86, 42). Lord Randolph had also had an "excessively close relationship" with his financier and Milner Group co-founder Lord Nathan ("Natty") Rothschild. Churchill

himself remained close to the Rothschilds (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, pp. 332-3, 482) and to Rothschild-associated interests like Vickers da Costa, his stockbroker, in which his younger brother Jack Churchill was a partner. In addition, Churchill had a Rothschild bank account (the preserve of friends and associates) and collaborated with the Rothschilds in the formation of Shell-BP and the British Newfoundland Development Corporation (BRINCO) (Morton, p. 254; Wilson, pp. 401-2). Even his private secretary John ("Jock") Colville belonged to Rothschild circles, the Colvilles being friends of the Rothschilds, while Jock's brother David was a director of Rothschild outfits like Rio Tinto. Sir Strakosch was a string-puller and collaborator of British gold-mining and banking interests, notably, the Rothschilds. He was a very close associate and probably member of the Milner Group, being an old friend of Milnerite Leo Amery from the Boer War and serving as financial adviser to the Bank of England and General Smuts' South African government. He played a prominent role in various Bank of England-Milner Group projects like the Anglo-Austrian (later Anglo-International) Bank, the League of Nations Financial Committee and the Reparations Commission (together with Arthur Salter) and was one of Churchill's financial supporters. Churchill's close friend Baruch, an international financier and presidential political adviser, was another notorious plutocrat. He held mining interests in Africa, had been involved in supplying the Anglo-American war effort in WWI together with the Rothschild and Morgan Groups and had a long history of involvement in Milner-Fabian internationalist projects like the League of Nations. Last but not least, Churchill was the grandson (through his American mother) of Wall Street financier and *New York Times* shareholder Leonard Walter Jerome, the "King of Wall Street", who was a close associate of Vanderbilt-Morgan interests. It will be recalled that railway magnate William K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan founded the Metropolitan Club of New York which later spawned the Council on Foreign Relations. Just how close Churchill and his family were to the Anglo-American Establishment is further demonstrated by the fact that Churchill's first cousin, the 9th Duke of Marlborough, married Vanderbilt heiress Consuelo, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt himself. Similarly, Churchill's daughter Diana

married Abe Bailey's son John Milner, etc.

David Cannadine unhelpfully asserts that Churchill's dependence on various financiers does not mean that he was the creature of an international conspiracy of money-lenders (Cannadine, p. 146). But it does not follow that no conspiracy existed or that Churchill had nothing to do with it. The evidence shows that there was a conspiracy of Liberal Imperialists with very close links to international finance (whether the prime movers were the imperialists or the financiers is irrelevant, not least because the imperialists and the financiers often were the same persons). The crucial point is that a conspiracy existed and that Churchill was very close to the central core of this conspiracy. In particular, as a regular guest at Cliveden (the Astors' Buckinghamshire estate), Churchill belonged to the "Cliveden Set" which was another name for the Milner Group (Quigley, 1981, p. 232). On Quigley's model, he may safely be regarded as belonging *at the very least* to the outer circle of the Milner Group's Association of Helpers. Cannadine also asserts that in the 1930s Churchill became a "reactionary class-warrior" and a "paranoid aristocrat" (Cannadine, pp. 158-9). But the fact is that Churchill renounced a ducal title for the sake of his son's career in the Commons, which shows that as far as he was concerned tradition took a back seat in the face of other interests. Nor can the ideas he shared with the Milner Group (and the Fabians), such as international organization and state-controlled planning, be described as "reactionary". Moreover, it was under Churchill's 1940-1945 regime that the Socialist Fabian Society and its Labour front took over Britain.

The fact is that Churchill was close to the Milner Group not only socially and politically but also *ideologically*. The "special relationship" between Britain and America; the division of the world into regional (economic) blocs; control of the world's economies; reintroduction of the gold standard; world organization; etc., were central planks in Milnerite and Churchillian ideology alike. Indeed, it is difficult to find any difference between the ideology of Churchill and that of the Milner Group and the financial interests behind it. Above all, Churchill was a long-standing acquaintance of Europeanist schemers like Retinger and Salter and had been an advocate of a united Europe at

least since 1930. His idea of Franco-German cooperation dated from about the same time or earlier (Biddeleux & Taylor, pp. 37-38). As already noted, another prominent supporter of a united Europe was Labour's Fabian Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who in January 1948 called for a Western European Union (*Daily Mail*, 23 Jan. 1948).

Given that British leaders themselves called for some form of United Europe or other, and even specified that it had to be based on Franco-German cooperation, it makes little sense to point the finger of accusation at the French or the Germans unless there is an intention to deflect attention from the real culprits. The US policy of making German economy "geared to a world system" should alert us to the fact that this was part of the Anglo-American New World Order which, far from being a German creation, was in fact designed to *suppress* Germany, this being the express objective of the League of Nations and its successor, the United Nations, created by the same groups. As admitted by Monnet's secretary Duchêne and others, the whole *raison d'être* of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and its successor, the European Community, was to contain German dominance of Europe (Biddeleux & Taylor, pp. 13-4, 32). Expecting Europe's largest nation and strongest economy not to dominate Europe was, of course, as unrealistic as expecting the British Empire with its global network of Royal Navy bases not to dominate the seas. Yet containing Germany's political and economic influence had been the policy of European powers since the time of Napoleon I.

The historian of the European Union, John Gillingham, admits that EU membership has been worthwhile for Germany only in so far as it has enabled it to "overcome the legacy of the past". But while this may have been the effect of Germany's membership, it is by no means certain that it was its *cause*. Gillingham also admits that the economic case for British EU membership is "probably the weakest of any member-state". So why has the Establishment insisted on Britain remaining in the EU (as clearly seen during and after the 2016 Referendum)? According to Gillingham, there is a strong "security rationale". Allegedly, British withdrawal from the EU "could open the door to single-power [read *German*] domination of the Continent". "Security" aside, the truth of the matter is that if

British membership is of no economic benefit to either Germany or Britain, then it can only be of benefit to certain private interests. The interests involved are revealed by Gillingham himself who quotes a prominent Wall Street banker to the effect that the creation of a single European financial market will turn Europe into “a killing ground for us” (Gillingham, pp. 495, 501). Indeed, by 1996, big Wall Street banks like Goldman, Sachs & Co., J. P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley, were involved in two-thirds of all European mergers and acquisitions. Among other interests who were able to expand their operations was Rothschild Europe (“Big Wall St. Banks Gallop In, Guns Ablaze”, *New York Times*, 13 Jul. 1997).

This inevitably brings us back to the international clique behind the scheme. Chatham House’s (RIIA) sister organization, the Council on Foreign Relations, of which John McCloy was a prominent member (he became chairman in 1953), exerted a powerful influence on the White House. As pointed out by Rose Martin, President Roosevelt was a faithful disciple of Fabian LSE professor Harold Laski and his views coincided with those of the Fabian International Bureau (Martin, pp. 316, 320). Roosevelt was also described by his son-in-law as a mouthpiece for CFR interests and the same may be said of his successors from Harry Truman to Barack Obama. In fact, several US presidents have been CFR members (Smoot, p. 9). More importantly, the CFR controlled the US State Department and its Advisory Committee on Postwar Foreign Policy (Smoot, p. 8) as well as the CFR-designed \$13 billion Marshall Aid fund being poured into Europe, with CFR member Averell Harriman in charge (Dorril, p. 464). The CFR even controlled the US Treasury Department, either directly or through proxy organizations. Among US Treasury Secretaries – whose signature appears on US dollar notes – between 1934 and 1968 we find: Henry Morgenthau Jr., John W. Snyder, George M. Humphrey, Robert B. Anderson, Douglas Dillon and Henry H. Fowler. The first and the last two were CFR members and the remaining three were leading members of the CFR-associated Business Advisory Council (BAC) (Smoot, pp. 12-76).

In particular, the CFR also controlled US government funding for the European Movement as well as the American Committee on United Europe (ACUE) through which the funding was channelled.

ACUE was formed in 1949 by Chatham House-CFR elements and had close links to the intelligence services controlled by them. Its chairman was William Donovan, former head of the MI6-created US Office of Strategic Services (OSS). CFR co-founder and later CIA director, Allen Dulles, was appointed ACUE vice-chairman (Aldrich, p. 192). CFR Director George S. Franklin was ACUE secretary. General Clay, the US Military Governor of Germany, was on the ACUE board of directors (Dorril, p. 464-5). *Especially significant is the fact that the unification of Europe was not only official US policy, but a precondition of Marshall Plan aid stipulated by the US Congress* (Aldrich, pp. 195, 199).

Meanwhile, in Europe, Monnet was busy with his domestic “Modernization (i.e., Americanization) Plan” for the French economy and, according to his own memoirs, did not become involved in the European project until early 1950. Moreover, it was Washington and London who admittedly put pressure on Paris to come up with a new policy vis-à-vis Germany (Dinan, pp. 14, 21). Monnet worked on his Franco-German project in complete secrecy, apparently even without the knowledge of the French government, which in itself makes the whole project highly suspect.

While details on Monnet’s secret work are understandably not easy to come by, it is clear that he belonged to the usual international Milner-Fabian circles behind the European project and that he surrounded himself with the same elements and their associates. Already during the war, Monnet had instigated the creation of the Combined Production and Resources Board, a committee coordinating British and American war production. He was also able to establish an extensive network of important international contacts as an investment banker and League of Nations official. In addition, Monnet was an admirer of Keynes’ Fabian economic theories that were in vogue at the time especially in America and was particularly attracted to the idea of giant industrial complexes. Unsurprisingly, already in 1943, he proposed to de Gaulle a European state based on industrial areas in Germany, Luxembourg and other countries (Cohen, p. 646).

As de Gaulle’s Plan Commissioner, Monnet had disciples of American Keynesianism like Etienne Hirsch and Pierre Uri on his

planning board. Indeed (like Marx, Lenin and other leading Socialists), his whole team was fascinated by America's mass-producing industrial giants and the same hand-picked elements were again in Monnet's team in 1950. Unsurprisingly, the team believed that the very existence of trusts imposed "political federalism" on Europe. Paul Reuter, another key collaborator, wrote that "the law of historic and social evolution must lead to the enlargement of political structures to the size of the trusts and not to the shrinking of the trusts to the size of States" (Cohen, p. 657). It was thought in these circles that as European states were quite small compared to America and Russia, Europe needed to centralize its economic structure on a Europe-wide basis.

In short, the whole idea was based on centralization (i.e., monopolization) of economy and, in particular, of heavy industry, hence the "Coal and Steel" Community. Both monopolistic Capitalism, as promoted by the international financiers, and state-planned economy, as promoted by Socialism, converged in Monnet's Schuman Plan. The objectives of the Monnet Plan for France clearly coincided with those of the Monnet (a.k.a. "Schuman") Plan for Europe. Both the plan for France and the first drafts of the Schuman Plan were based on merging French and German coal and steel production under an international authority (Cohen, p. 647).

The very concept of a "High Authority" (HA) was, of course, American and clearly exposes Anglo-American influence. It is not for nothing that the HA's first president was Monnet himself. While serving as head of the French Supply Council (CFA) in 1945, Monnet was assisted by Americans like CFR member George W. Ball who secretly drafted Monnet's documents at the latter's Paris office (Djelic, p. 96; Jenkins, p. 219). Ball, who is said to have represented certain commercial interests (Smoot, p. 18), became Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs under J. F. Kennedy (a CFR member, Smoot, p. 13) and later, partner and chairman of Lehman Brothers (General Clay's bank).

Etienne Hirsch, the son of prominent banker Richard Hirsch and a Socialist, was a former engineer with the chemical company Kuhlmann and served as president of the French Supply Council in London during the war. Both Hirsch and Pierre Uri, a lawyer-

turned-economist, became members of the left-wing Jean Moulin Club, named after the Radical-Socialist resistance leader who also had close links to London. Monnet became president of the European Coal and Steel Community's High Authority (1952-55) and Hirsch became president of the European Atomic Energy Community (1959-62). In 1967, the ECSC and the EAEC (a.k.a. Euratom) merged to form the European Community (EC). Uri remained a prominent behind-the-scenes figure as well as becoming director of studies at the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (AIIA).

The AIIA was run by the 3rd Earl of Cromer (Rowland Baring), former managing director of Baring Brothers (a corporate member of Chatham House), executive director of the IMF, IBRD a.k.a. World Bank, International Finance Corporation, governor of the Bank of England (and a relative of *Daily Mail* owners, the Harmsworths) and Giscard d'Estaing. AIIA also had John J. McCloy as honorary chairman and was funded by the Rockefeller-controlled Ford Foundation. Among Monnet's private secretaries were François Duchêne, a London-born LSE graduate who became director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), a Ford-Rockefeller-funded organization, and Georges Berthoin, who became Deputy Chief Representative of the ECSC and later EEC High Representative in London. Berthoin and Duchêne also became chairmen of the European section of the Rockefellers' Trilateral Commission, as well as prominent Bilderberg members (Sklar, pp. 112-3; Aldrich, p. 226).

It must be noted at this point that Monnet, Hirsch and many other key figures in the European movement had all been involved in the Allied war effort and particularly in the anti-German resistance orchestrated by the Anglo-American Establishment. Apart from London, French North Africa had been a centre of the British-led resistance movement. North Africa had also been the seat of the US Joint Intelligence Collection Agency (JICA) a prominent member of which was David Rockefeller who, while running his own private intelligence network, was looking after Standard Oil interests in the region (Rockefeller, pp. 112-3). Similarly, the Rockefellers' European counterparts, the Rothschild Group, who had close links to the British intelligence services,

played key roles in the resistance movement while looking after their own oil interests: in 1939, Rothschild-controlled Shell set up the Petroleum Board which controlled all of Britain's importations, storage and distribution of oil and was chaired by Shell director Andrew Agnew, a leading member of the Oil Control Board, a sub-committee of the War Cabinet. As pointed out by Aldrich, the European movement was instigated by the international network created by the Anglo-American intelligence and resistance community during World War II (Aldrich, pp. 186 ff.). The German anti-Nazi resistance was no exception. Its leaders, including Helmuth von Moltke and Adam von Trott zu Solz, were close friends of Lionel Curtis and members of his Milner Group (Quigley, 1981, pp. 289-90). Like their British and French counterparts, they aimed to create a European federation after the war. To the same community also belonged the international financiers like David Astor and David Rockefeller who funded the movement. *It follows that the Anglo-American war effort, the intelligence and resistance activities connected with it and the drive for the federation or unification of Europe after the war were all part of the same overarching plan devised, implemented and supported by the same groups.*

As regards the Schuman Plan, an interesting incident recorded by US and French documents illustrates the true sequence of events. During a foreign ministerial meeting in September 1949, US Secretary of State Dean Acheson put a gun to French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's head and told him to come up with a common policy for West Germany at the next meeting. Schuman obediently produced "his" plan in May 1950 (Bideleux & Taylor, p. 33). Acheson hailed the plan as "progressive". As we have just seen, of course, the plan was conceived by Arthur Salter's friend and collaborator Monnet, to whom Schuman had turned for help. Incidentally, Monnet was also an old business acquaintance of Acheson. The Germans were then pressured to accept the plan by various personal friends of the Salter-Monnet-Churchill axis like McCloy who urged French and German leaders to make compromises and cooperate closer in an Anglo-American sense (see also "McCloy Advocates Arms Compromise", *NYT*, 14 Jul. 1951). As for Acheson, he was not only a Marshall Plan co-

architect, but he had served as Under-Secretary of State under “Baruch’s man” Byrnes.

Unsurprisingly, Baruch’s old friend Churchill defended Schuman in the Commons debate in June, claiming that “on either side of the Atlantic interdependence is part of our faith and the means of our salvation” (Hansard, House of Commons Debate, 27 Jun. 1950). Labour’s Fabian Prime Minister Attlee, too, hailed the plan as a “notable contribution”, declaring that his government “welcome this French initiative” (HC Debate, 11 May 1950). In a private memorandum to Cabinet Secretary Sir Norman Brook (later Lord Normanbrook), Attlee later wrote that “The views expressed by M. [Monsieur] Schuman are generally in line with our own” (CAB 129/47, Attlee to Brook, 30 Aug. 1951).

As observed by Pascal Fontaine, former Director of the Private Office of the European Parliament President and one of Monnet’s close assistants, “it could be said that the Schuman Plan was the result of a conspiracy”. In particular, Fontaine points out, the “utmost discretion”, i.e., *secrecy*, with which the project was handled, was designed “to obviate inevitable caveats and counter-proposals, which would have diluted its revolutionary approach and removed the element of surprise” (Fontaine, p. 12). Indeed. Even the idea of a coal organization can be traced to a memorandum drafted in August 1944 by the CFR-controlled US Embassy in London which resulted in the establishment of the European Coal Organization (ECO) in London in May 1945. This, in turn, had its roots in the Solid Fuels Section of the London-based Supreme Headquarters Allied Europe Forces (SHAEF) headed by Churchill’s collaborator Gen. Eisenhower, which aimed to control coal mines captured from the Germans (Samuels, 1948).

On the available evidence, there can be little doubt that the plan originated in Anglo-American circles, was passed on to Monnet and then sold to the French and other unsuspecting Europeans as the “Schuman Declaration” leading to the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The deception was complete. It is also a telling illustration of the Milner-Fabian tactics by which these groups impose their agendas on the world. Another sense in which the project may be said to have been the result of a conspiracy is in its failure to disclose from the start that the Schu-

man Plan really aimed to create a European Federation.

The involvement of international financial interests in international-government projects like the League of Nations, the United Nations and the European Union exposes the fundamental flaw of modern parliamentary government: there is no mechanism by which democratically elected political parties can be prevented, once in office, from pursuing the agendas of anti-democratic international cliques bent on world domination.

If true democracy and freedom are to be restored, two key lessons must be drawn from recent British and world history: first, that political leaders can no longer be trusted and second, that from the early 1900s Britain and much of the world have been controlled by two allied groups, the Fabian Society and the Milner Group, the former operating in Labour circles and the latter in Liberal circles, while both increasingly also infiltrated and dominated the Conservatives.

It is of course legitimate to ask why the real movers and shakers behind the European Union and similar projects are not found in history books. Apart from the obvious fact that the groups responsible operated behind the scenes, the answer is that, as pointed out by Professor Quigley, they had almost complete control over the publication of documents relating to their actions and were able to completely monopolize the writing and teaching of history. Indeed, these groups dominated government departments like the Ministry of Information, which was responsible for publicity and news and press censorship during the war; universities, through chancellorships (Milner himself was Chancellor of Oxford University), professorships, scholarships and funding by the Rhodes Trust, the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, etc.; and owned, controlled or dominated the media (the BBC, *The Times*, the *Observer*, *The Economist*, the *Daily Express*, etc.) (see Quigley, 1981, pp. 138, 194, 197, 303).

The same groups also owned, controlled or dominated publishing houses and were able to suppress the publication of incriminating materials. In Britain, Churchill alone counted several publishers and press barons among his close friends and publications that were unflattering or inconvenient to Churchill or his family were often suppressed (Cannadine, pp. 150, 162). Early

biographies of Lord Randolph Churchill suppressed the fact that he died owing a large sum to the Rothschilds (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 332). Churchill's own official and supposedly "exhaustive" eight-volume biography by Martin Gilbert does not mention his role in the European Movement nor his approval of British membership of the EEC (for which see p. 284, below).

Even important reference works were controlled by Milner-Fabian interests. To give a few examples: the owners/editors of the *National Review* for the period under discussion, 1932 to 1960 (a whole generation), were successively Milnerites Lady Milner, the 1st Lord Altrincham (Edward Grigg) and his son, the 2nd Lord Altrincham (John Grigg); the editor of the *Annual Register* between 1947 and 1972 (again, a whole generation) was Lionel Curtis' trusted Milnerite lieutenant and Chatham House secretary, Ivison S. Macadam; Curtis' other friend, John (de Monins) Johnson, was printer to the Oxford University Press and responsible, apart from publishing Curtis' own books, for printing the *Oxford English Dictionary*, etc.

As a former journalist and writer in the pay of certain money interests, Churchill knew all about manipulation of information and public opinion. For example, he wrote: "A modern dictator with the resources of science at his disposal can easily lead the public on from day to day, destroying all persistency of thought and aim, so that memory is blurred by the multiplicity of daily news and judgment baffled by its perversion" (Churchill, 1956, vol. 1, p. 386). As pointed out by Cannadine, those who knew Churchill detected a dictatorial streak in his personality (Cannadine, pp. 159-60). Moreover, he was an admirer of Italian dictator Mussolini and during the war enjoyed almost dictatorial powers himself. Certainly, the methods of the Milner Group with whom Churchill chose to closely associate himself came very close to his description of a modern dictatorship. Details of Milnerite aims and methods were later disclosed by the American historian Carroll Quigley (Quigley, 1981, pp. 49, 113-5).

It was in America, too, that details of the Anglo-American Connection began to come to light and even there only with difficulty. An early cause célèbre was *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, which exposed links between Wall Street and City of

London financial interests. Its author, Eustace Mullins, was forced to publish his research in the 1950s using private funds. In Germany, in the 1960s, the work was even seized and burned by the authorities on orders from the US High Commissioner James B. Conant (Mullins, 1991, "Foreword"). Mullins himself was blacklisted by the FBI. Professor Conant was a former president and radical reformer of Harvard University, member of the Business-Education Committee of the CFR-created Committee for Economic Development (CED) and member of President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. He was also an influential member of the Milner-Fabian Council on Foreign Relations (Smoot, pp. 62-3, 116) and, in the 1940s, had received an honorary degree from Chancellor of Bristol University Winston Churchill.

Needless to say, information on British policy – both foreign and domestic – continues to be systematically suppressed and history, in particular, is interpreted according to the agendas of the ruling elites (M. Curtis, 2003, p. 386), while historical evidence which does not fit the dominant paradigm is ignored or suppressed, as illustrated by the FO's withholding of over 1 million historic documents in breach of the Public Records Acts (Cobain, 2013).

However, no amount of suppression can cover up the fact that internationalist projects from the Commonwealth to the League of Nations to the UN were products of British empire politics (Mazower, p. 17) and this is the key to the correct understanding of events related to the European Union.

The EU and British empire politics

To better understand the forces behind the European Union and their motives it is necessary to take into consideration the wider historical background of the events under discussion. For good or for ill, British politics had long been dominated by a few landowning families: the Dukes of Northumberland and Sutherland, the Marquesses of Salisbury, the Earls of Derby, etc. With the advance of Liberalism based on Capitalism and Internationalism, this plutocratic core allied itself with, and was gradually replaced by, the new Capitalist money interests. By the late 1880s and early 1890s private organizations like the Milner

Group and the Fabian Society, representing international financial interests, began to infiltrate and take over the established framework of aristocratic society. This situation is aptly illustrated by Cliveden, a former seat of the Duke of Sutherland, being bought up by American billionaire William Waldorf Astor.

The main group representing international financial interests while being responsible for British empire politics, apart from the all-permeating Fabian Society, was the Milner Group, whose express objective was “the extension of British rule throughout the world” (Quigley, 1981, p. 33). The expansion of the British Empire was also Churchill’s political aim in life (Bideleux & Taylor, p. 36). Needless to say, by “British rule” both Churchill and the Milner Group really meant the rule of the *money interests* which ran the Empire from behind the scenes and of which they were the representatives and collaborators.

In addition, given that the world was a limited place, the expansion of British rule necessarily involved the suppression of other powers, such as Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey. The Anglo-American Milner-Eastern Establishment Connection had a long history of deposing inconvenient regimes and installing its own puppets in China, Russia, Mexico, etc. An interesting illustration of the nature of the interests involved is the case of Iran. In 1953, Eisenhower and Churchill, through MI6 and the CIA, staged a coup d’état in Iran to put that country’s oil resources under the control of the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (later BP) (M. Curtis, 2003, pp. 303-4). British machinations aiming to control Iranian oil went back to the early 1900s and Iraq itself was created in 1921 under Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill (Knight, pp. 41-4), again as part of British imperial designs. These money interests aiming to control the world’s resources and economies were responsible for the Boer War, World War I, the collapse of the Chinese, Russian, German, Austrian and Turkish empires, the rise of Communist Russia, the Great Depression, the rise of European (not just German) Nationalism as a reaction to these events, World War II, the Vietnam War, the Iraq War, etc.

In the light of the wider historical context, it becomes clear that none of the world wars was about “German militarism” or

“Nazism” but about control over natural resources, including oil, which were being steadily monopolized by Anglo-American interests. Arch-imperialist Lionel Curtis himself conceded that the world wars of the twentieth century were “a struggle between ‘the haves’ and ‘the have-nots,’ between satisfied and unsatisfied powers, between countries like the British and American Commonwealths, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Russia on the one hand, and Germany, Italy, and Japan on the other” (L. Curtis, p. 192). In other words, the struggle was admittedly between countries with and countries without colonies, i.e., *natural resources*. Curtis justified the existing inequality between powers by claiming that those like Britain controlled subject territories “for the benefit of the people who live in them”, whereas those like Germany allegedly enslaved the natives like “a Russian Boyar [grandee] in the last century”. But it is difficult to see how British rule was of benefit to the millions of natives of Ireland, India, Egypt or North America who became victims of exploitation, poverty, starvation and mass extermination. Curtis must have been aware that Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi called British rule in India “the kingdom of Satan” and that few fellow Indians cared to disagree (Gandhi, 1910; see also note 2, p. 338).

The fact is that Britain had become the world’s dominant economic and military power thanks to its colonies from which it extracted resources to feed its economy and fund its military. But while this was good for Britain’s ruling elites, it was bad for others whose access to resources was becoming more and more restricted. The only possible way for them to escape British domination was by acquiring colonies of their own. But wherever they turned they stumbled upon British “interests”. In addition, it must be recalled that the Milner Group’s objective was “the extension of British rule throughout the world”. In these circumstances, not only were others entitled to resist British domination, but they were *forced* to do so in order to survive as independent nations. It follows that the economic interests of certain British and international cliques were the true causes of conflict between Britain and other powers.

True, military hostilities were started by Germany in both world wars. In World War I, Germany invaded Belgium (as the shortest route) in order to outflank the French army which was an ally of

Russia with whom Germany was at war. However, it is arguable that Russia had been the first to mobilize its forces (and there is compelling evidence showing that Britain and France had been building up Russia economically and militarily and fostered its appetite for expansion in the Balkans in the knowledge that a war between Russia and Germany would result in Anglo-French intervention in favour of Russia). Similarly, in World War II, Germany invaded Poland in order to attack Soviet Russia which arguably had its own plans to invade both Poland and Germany (Maser, 2007). In terms of Anglo-German relations, however, the crucial point is that Germany's actions were *not* directed at Britain. Yet in both cases, Britain responded by declaring war on Germany. It follows that claims to the effect that "Germany started the war against Britain" are factually incorrect. The Anglo-German military conflict was the result of Britain's declaration of war against Germany. Britain's declaration of war against Germany was the continuation of the established British policy of containing Germany. And the British policy of containing Germany was motivated by British ambitions to rule the world. Indeed, (in both wars) Germany's immediate interests were not in the west, but in the east. As Quigley points out, the Milner Group was not prepared to allow Germany to expand eastwards (Quigley, 1981, pp. 278-9). The obvious reason was that Germany's eastward expansion conflicted with the Milner Group's Central European and Middle Eastern interests. To Britain's ruling elites, the Middle East (and its oil), in particular, was and remained "a vital prize for any power interested in world influence or domination" (M. Curtis, 1995, p. 21). Indeed, these interests were in turn part of the Milner Group's global designs, hence the group's opposition to German influence in Africa, the Pacific, Latin America and elsewhere.

These designs are helpfully elucidated by leading Milnerite Harry Hodson himself who, as former director of the Ministry of Information's Empire Division, was indisputably in a position to know the Empire's true motives. Writing in the aftermath of World War II when most of Europe was "safe" under British-Allied (i.e., Milner-Fabian-Communist) occupation, Hodson makes no effort to bring up the old canard about Belgium and Poland. He gets straight to the point by admitting that the domination of Europe by *any*

nation (other than Britain itself) had always been unacceptable to Britain. He then claims that while Germany could survive without world power, Britain needed not only an empire but a “world order”. He next proceeds to explain “by logical stages” that since Britain’s survival as a Great Power depended on the command of the North and South Atlantic as well as of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, it needed to dominate Gibraltar “as a minimum strategic empire” as well as the Middle East, Africa, India and South America and had to have North America on its side. Britain, he concludes, “needed” to have an Eastern as well as an African and an Atlantic empire.

In case this is not clear enough, Hodson provides an imperial map dividing the world into seven “theatres of power” all of which, with the apparent exception of the Soviet Union or what he calls “the Central Land Mass”, are to be *under Anglo-American control*. The obvious implication is that the world was to be ruled by Britain, America and Russia under British leadership. Thus, the British Empire in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, South Pacific, Africa, etc. (that is, pretty much *everywhere*) was to be the foundation for a “system of world peace” (Hodson, pp. 21, 26, 30-1). Thanks to Quigley and other historians we now know that this global empire served not only the interests of “world peace” but also those of the international financiers ruling Britain and much of the world from behind the scenes.

Accordingly, already in 1936, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, Sir Robert Vansittart, said, “we shall have to fight to keep Germany out of the colonial sphere ... unless we are both careful and clever we shall get these hostilities before we are ready” (FO 371/19927 in Medlicott, p. 28). Officially, Britain was supposed to be “appeasing” Germany, but this was just a stratagem to win time for rearmament. Vansittart’s statements clearly show (a) that there were elements in the British hierarchy planning for war against Germany in 1936, that is, three years before Germany invaded Poland and (b) that this plan was not motivated by the desire to protect Poland but by the imperial interests of the Anglo-American money power.

Lionel Curtis writes that “When Germany attacked Poland the only states which drew the sword to prevent her were the British

democracies [the British Commonwealth] and France” (L. Curtis, p. 46). But Britain and France failed to draw the sword when shortly after Germany and in collaboration with it, Russia invaded the eastern half of Poland, massacring the entire Polish leadership. Moreover, only a few years later, the same states which “drew the sword to save Poland”, delivered Poland into the clutches of Stalin – with well-known tragic consequences. The man personally responsible for this dishonourable betrayal was British arch-imperialist Churchill himself (Knight, p. 321).

As base metal allegedly turned into gold in the hands of medieval alchemists, what was wrong when conflicting with British imperial interests miraculously became “right” when serving the same interests. The same imperial double standards were at play when Britain advocated the federation of all English-speaking people in the world while fighting tooth and nail against the unification of German-speaking people in Europe. After all, Britain had also objected to Germany’s annexation of German-speaking Austria, even though many Austrians welcomed it. According to Vansittart, Hitler’s policy of uniting Central Europe’s ethnic Germans living in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc. was “comprehensible” but “quite incompatible with our interests” (Kilzer, p. 161).

The above facts demand a closer examination of British motives and the interests behind them. As Britain had already been at war with Germany in 1914, the causes of the Anglo-German conflict can hardly be attributed to the Nazi government which came to power nearly two decades later (in 1933). They must go further back. Exactly how far back becomes apparent if we have a look at Britain’s Boer Wars. The Second Boer War of 1899-1902 was a conflict instigated by the Milner Group against the Boers (Dutch settlers in South Africa) and revolved on control of gold and diamond mines. Milner Group founders Cecil Rhodes and Lord Rothschild together with Alfred Beit and associates controlled South Africa’s diamond mines through their company De Beers and aimed to extend their monopoly to gold. British suppression of the Boers drew criticism from Germany and other European countries. When Germany began to expand its fleet to protect its commercial interests, Britain used this as a pretext to start a naval

competition with Germany (Quigley, 1981, p. 116). As admitted by General Smuts, World War I began during the Boer War when Germany decided to build its own fleet (Hodson, p. 17). From that moment, while consolidating its grip on Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world, Britain sought to exclude Germany with the help of other powers like France, Russia, Japan and America.

Anti-German propaganda literature can be traced to 1895 when it was started by the British press led by Milner-controlled *The Times* (Quigley, 1981, p. 115). Before long, hundreds of invasion stories written, among others, by H. G. Wells, Erskine Childers, Rudyard Kipling, John Buchan and Sir Conan Doyle, were published and distributed all over Britain, whipping up unprecedented anti-German mass hysteria. In early 1906, the *Daily Mail* started a serial describing a German invasion of Britain as a “true story” (Clarke, pp. 144 ff.). Other leading papers controlled by the same elements were enlisted to promote the same anti-German agenda. There were, of course, no German invasion plans. There was a legitimate German desire to be a world power like Britain and this clashed with British insistence on being the only dominant power in the world.

Needless to say, readers were unaware that they were being subjected to systematic black propaganda by vested interests, or that the writers churning out fabricated stories about “German invaders and spies” were no ordinary novelists but often worked for MI6 and the British War Propaganda Bureau (WPB). The fact that the authors in question were active in the field of *fiction* should have given them some pause for thought. Conan Doyle, for example, was an incurable fantasist and self-styled “expert on Spiritualism” who later insisted that the obviously faked Cottingley Fairy photographs were genuine even after their authors had confessed to their fraud. His friend and co-author Bertram Fletcher Robinson did warn the nation that Britain’s political parties were increasingly resorting to misinformation – such as lies about the Boer War – to further their agendas (“On Political Lies – A Growing Danger in British Politics”, *Vanity Fair*, 7 Jul. 1904). Unfortunately, once they had ingested the propaganda dished out by the Milner Group and its associates, British patriots were unswayed by such trifles as factual truth (cf. MacKenzie, 1986).

Had they followed the example of Doyle's Sherlock Holmes and done a little detective work (or elementary thinking), they would soon have discovered which interests were behind the campaign: H. G. Wells was a member of the Fabian Society Executive and later of the Fabian Propaganda Committee; Kipling and Buchan were members of the Milner Group; Childers, Churchill's favourite author, had served in the Boer War with his companion Basil Williams, a Milner Group member and reporter for *The Times*; Conan Doyle, another close friend of Churchill, was a member of the exclusive Milner-associated Pilgrims Society; Moberly Bell, manager of *The Times*, was also a member. The *Daily Mail* story itself had been instigated by the paper's owner, Lord Northcliffe (who in 1908 also acquired ownership of *The Times*) in collaboration with Field Marshall Lord Roberts (Clarke, p. 47), a Boer War veteran and president of the Pilgrims Society.

The Pilgrims was an organization established in 1902 by the same Anglo-American financial interests as those behind the Milner Group to foster closer links between Britain and America. At the Society's instigation, the sumptuous banquet halls of the Carlton, Claridge's, the Savoy and the Waldorf Astoria became places where Britain's old ruling elites were busy reorganizing the world with their new international business partners: John Jacob Astor of (Morgan-controlled) Astor National Bank and his relatives; Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co (a long-time Rothschild representative); August Belmont of August Belmont & Co. (long-time Rothschild representative); J. P. Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co, another Rothschild representative and, from 1910, vice-president of the Pilgrims' US branch; George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co; Charles A. Coffin of Morgan-controlled General Electric Company; James McDonald of Rockefeller-controlled Standard Oil and other members of the same international fraternity. The founder of both branches of the Pilgrims was New York lawyer Lindsay Russell (Pimlott Baker, pp. 12, 181-3) who clearly acted on behalf of these interests, later co-founding the CFR itself (Holt 1920).

Despite the Pilgrims' ostensibly being an "informal dining club", the involvement of Field Marshall Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army and his friend, US Gen-

eral Joseph Wheeler, indicates that the Anglo-American friendship promoted by the Society included military cooperation. Indeed, it is clear that the military aspect of the "friendship" was high on the Society's agenda. In addition, Field Marshall Roberts was a leading figure in the National Service League which campaigned for military training for the whole of Britain's population with a very specific aim: to free the regular, professional army for *overseas operations*. Similarly, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 was designed to enable Britain to concentrate its forces in the west (Hodson, p. 42). What becomes clear from this is that elements of Britain's ruling elites representing international financial interests were promoting and preparing for a major war against Germany by the early 1900s, that is, years before anyone else could have told with any certainty whether war would actually break out. These interests were adept at long-term scheming, a tactic that enabled them to remain in the background and deny responsibility for events they themselves had set in motion long before. Nor had this war anything to do with self-defence, being part of the money interests' declared aim of extending their rule throughout the world.

Anti-German jingoism had other fateful effects apart from promoting the power trust's anti-German designs. It served to cover up the fact that the Empire was being taken over by the international financial interests who had set up the Milner Group and associated organizations, such as the Anglo-American League and the Pilgrims Society, for that very purpose. The more the British populace allowed itself to be gripped by the German scare the less likely it was to notice the Milner Group's take-over of the Empire and the world: there was no doubt that with Germany removed from the scene, there would follow world organization on a global scale, complete with League of Nations, United Nations and European Union. Unfortunately, the German scare ensured the British people's solidarity with the very clique who was cynically manipulating their patriotic sentiments for its own agenda. Another effect was that malicious propaganda was substituted for fact and became the basis for official British policy. British treaties with France and Russia in 1905-07 (the Triple Entente) squarely ranged Britain against Germany, laying the foundations of all future

British-German conflicts.

As the Pilgrims had been set up by the Anglo-American Establishment and was described as an “inofficial Anglo-Saxon (i.e., Anglo-American) Parliament” (Griffiths, 1911), the topics discussed under its roof must reflect the interests and intentions of its creators with some accuracy. At a Pilgrims dinner in February 1903, Pilgrims member Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford pleaded for a larger US Navy (“Beresford Upholds Monroe Doctrine”, *NYT*, 5 Feb. 1903). At another Pilgrims dinner for the delegates to the Colonial Conference in April 1907, attended by Milnerite luminaries like Lord Esher and their protégé Churchill, Australian Prime Minister Alfred Deakin declared that Britain would have to fight Germany and Japan “for supremacy in the Pacific” (“Predicts War For Mastery In Pacific”, *NYT*, 20 Apr. 1907). Deakin was a leading federalist and a president of the Imperial Federation League, another Milner-associated parallel organization campaigning for the creation of a British superstate – naturally controlled by the Milner Group and its international associates – to replace the British Empire. Similarly, leading Milnerite Lord Lothian, the future Ambassador to the US who was later praised by Churchill as “our greatest Ambassador”, campaigned for an Anglo-American Federation to rule the world and suppress Germany in 1909 (Roberts, 2004). When World War I eventually broke out in 1914, the same elite groups wanted not only to defend Britain against perceived German aggression (after having declared war on Germany) but to dismember the German Empire. To put things in the right perspective, this was equivalent to hacking a neighbour to death over a fence dispute.

As observed by President Wilson’s adviser, Colonel House, the British representatives wanted to take over Germany’s former African colonies (House, “Diary”, 20 Nov. 1917, in Hodgson, p. 162). German South-West Africa was rich in mineral deposits and diamonds had been discovered there in 1908. Sure enough, after the war the Milner Group-controlled League of Nations put Germany’s colonies under the control of British colonies which were in turn controlled by the same Milner Group and its Fabian collaborators. German South-West Africa was put under the mandate of Milner-controlled British South Africa. The whole

League of Nations mandate system which placed territories taken from Germany under international (i.e., British) control had been devised by the Milner Group itself in collaboration with the Fabian Society. The head of the League's Mandate Department was Lord Lothian's minion George Louis Beer, a prominent American Milner Group member and notorious Germanophobe (Quigley, 1981, p. 168). The Anglo-American Establishment and its associates also held extensive mining and rubber interests in the Belgian Congo (n. 3, p. 338, below) over which they were obviously prepared to wage war against Germany: a German offer to withdraw from Belgium in exchange for the Belgian Congo was summarily dismissed.

In short, from Prime Minister Herbert Asquith, who was a founder of the Pilgrims-associated Anglo-American League and whose Churchill-dominated government declared war on Germany in August 1914 to the chairman of the US War Industries Board (Churchill's friend Baruch), the general secretary of the Reparations Commission (Churchill's crony Arthur Salter) and Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, all the key figures in the WWI project belonged to the same Milner-led international clique. Long before the war, this clique started off by campaigning for war against Germany. During the war, it campaigned for the creation of the League of Nations to contain Germany; it launched another anti-German propaganda campaign headed by none other than Pilgrims Society president, Lord James Bryce (who produced the Bryce Report on alleged German atrocities in Belgium); it campaigned for America's entrance into the war and support for the League of Nations. After the war, it ensured that Germany and its colonies were placed under the authority of the League of Nations which it had created and which it controlled. At the same time, its propaganda machine claimed not only that Germany had started the war, but (incredibly) that the League of Nations was a German conspiracy (see Ch. 5, Chatham House).

The truth of the matter was that Britain was the world's largest empire and therefore international organization was inextricably tied to British imperial interests. As future US President Woodrow Wilson put it in a speech to the Pilgrims Society in 1904, "The Anglo-Saxon people have undertaken to reconstruct the world" ("Cable Unites Pilgrims Here And In London", *NYT*, 30 Jan. 1904).

Accordingly, while Britain had started a world war against Germany to prevent the latter from dominating Central Europe, after the war the Bank of England launched various projects like the Anglo-Austrian (later Anglo-International) Bank in which Churchill's benefactor Henry Strakosch was a key figure, with a view to doing precisely that, namely to control Central Europe. Nor were the Bank of England's designs limited to Europe. In addition to planning a British-controlled Central European Bank, it wanted to establish a global network of central banks, as well as impose an international gold standard. Simultaneously, identical plans involving a "Gold Reserve Bank of the United States of Europe" were presented by Frank Vanderlip of the Rockefeller-controlled and Morgan-associated National City Bank of New York. At the same time, Vanderlip was calling for a certain private organization controlled by Morgan-Rockefeller interests (the CFR) to take foreign relations out of the hands of the US government. The obvious aim was to put both international finance and international relations under the control of the Anglo-American Establishment.

It is essential to bear in mind that the Anglo-American Establishment already controlled gold mines, bullion brokers, the shipping and railway lines moving gold across the globe and the banks providing loans against that gold. South Africa's gold production, which alone amounted to half of the world's newly mined gold, was controlled by mining companies like Rothschild-co-owned Rand Mines, Ltd., Gold Fields and the appropriately named Anglo American Corporation (co-owned by J. P. Morgan & Co). This gold was shipped from Cape Town to London where it was refined at N. M. Rothschild's Royal Mint Refinery and then sold through N. M. Rothschild. Even the gold price was being fixed daily in the "fixing room" of N. M. Rothschild's New Court offices on St. Swithin's Lane ("Rothschild's farewell to a golden age", *Daily Telegraph*, 17 Apr. 2004; cf. p. 520). It is not difficult to see (except perhaps in certain self-interested quarters of British Conservatism) that the imposition of an international gold standard would have given this clique total control over the world's financial system and hence over the world's economic and political systems. Though the gold business brought enormous worldwide power and influence to the Anglo-American Establishment, it was only a

corner of its global empire which included diamonds, oil and other natural resources which it sought to monopolize (De Beers continues to hold a virtual monopoly on the price and marketing of diamonds through its Central Selling Organization). These schemes therefore must be analysed in conjunction with similar international projects launched by the same interests. Among these we may mention the Morgan-controlled American International Corporation, a massive, worldwide foreign investment concern representing key financial interests like J. P. Morgan, Kuhn Loeb, Rockefeller and, significantly, Ernest Cassel and whose president Charles A. Stone doubled as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Sutton, 1974, pp. 127 ff.). Another such project was the International Acceptance Bank which counted Bank of England associates N. M. Rothschild, corporate member of Chatham House (RIIA), among its stockholders and was chaired by Paul Warburg of Rothschild-associated Kuhn, Loeb, CFR founding member and president of the Council of the Federal Reserve Board. That this was part of a worldwide Anglo-American conspiracy is evident from the fact that, already in January 1920, Bank of England-Lazard and Morgan-Rockefeller interests jointly called for an international economic conference to reorganize the world's financial and commercial structure ("Powers To Confer On World Finance", *NYT*, 15 Jan. 1920). All this amounts to incontrovertible proof of the Anglo-American Connection's global designs.

These global designs are further demonstrated by the fact that Britain's policy of containment was far from being limited to Germany. The ruling British elites and their international associates also aimed to eliminate Russia as a rival power. Simultaneously with their propaganda campaign against Germany, they instigated various other projects such as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, designed to contain both Russia and Germany. Just two years later, in 1904-05, they financed Japan's war against Russia as well as funding Russia's revolutionary movement. In 1907, Pilgrims founder Lindsay Russell set up the Japan Society of New York (Holt, 1921) in collaboration with fellow Pilgrim Jacob Schiff who was a key figure in the international conspiracy against Tsarist Russia. During World War I, these international financial interests used Russia as a pawn against Germany while secretly

financing Russia's anti-Tsarist revolutionaries. And so the world witnessed the macabre spectacle of King George V, head of the world's largest and most powerful empire, refusing to save his cousin the Tsar and his family from being butchered by Lenin's Communist henchmen. Clearly, more powerful interests than the royal family were involved and they were indisputably Britain's invisible government. After the revolution, the same elements wanted to dismember the Russian Empire where they held extensive banking, mining and other interests (Kolz, 1976) but eventually settled for doing business with the new regime.

Louis Kilzer in his well-researched but somewhat one-sided analysis of Britain's WWII intrigues, *Churchill's Deception*, points out that as far as the British leadership was concerned the real problem was not Hitler but Germany itself. From a British perspective, World War II was a continuation of World War I which had been aimed at degrading German influence in Central Europe. The real British aim in WWII was to dismember Germany (Kilzer, pp. 161-2). However, Kilzer fails to pay sufficient attention to the fact that Britain's political leaders did not rule on their own, but with the collaboration and often on behalf of certain powerful financial interests. We cannot ignore the international financiers who had been behind the Boer War and funded both world wars as this clique was identical with that which ruled Britain from behind the scenes. As already noted, the infamous Boer War was about control of diamond and gold mines by the Rhodes-Rothschild (a.k.a. Milner) Group. It was funded by the Rothschilds and their agents J. P. Morgan & Co. with the help of American loans arranged through the Milner-controlled Bank of England and its close associate J. P. Morgan and paid for with gold from the group's South African mines. Similarly, the British and Allied war effort in World War I was financed and supplied by the same interests. Of decisive importance were large loans taken up through a banking syndicate led by Morgan (Horn, 2002). To pay for these loans, the Bank of England bought up all of South Africa's gold production and shipped it from London to Ottawa and other Canadian ports where it was converted into bars and transferred to Morgan accounts in New York and Philadelphia. In recognition of this fact, *Daily Mail* proprietor Lord Northcliffe

exclaimed that the war was won within the walls of Morgan Grenfell, J. P. Morgan's London branch where the loan negotiations had taken place (Chernow, 1990). Indeed, without US aid Britain would have been unable to provide financial assistance to France and without France (who in turn bankrolled smaller allies) the Allied war effort would have collapsed (Horn, p. 165). The combination of European gold transfers to, and war purchases in, the US ensured that the latter, who had previously owed large sums to Europe, was transformed from a debtor into a creditor country and paved the way for America's replacement of London as the world's financial centre. The main beneficiaries of all this were the Morgan Group and associated banking and industrial interests who provided arms, munition and other war supplies to Allied and US governments. The Morgan Group, too, dominated the 1929 Reparations Conference which created the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), an international association of central banks which, of course, was dominated by the same Milner-Morgan interests (Corey, pp. 227, 429, 432; Quigley, 1981, p. 241) and is now set to become the world's central bank (see p. 525).

It must be indisputable that just as British and American relations with Russia and Japan were dictated by financial interests, so were relations with Germany. Already by 1931, that is, *before* Hitler, economics made up the substance of British-German discussions, with the Treasury and the Bank of England (a private organization) having a greater say than the Cabinet or the Foreign Office, i.e., the Government (Medlicott, p. 4). Given the financial interests controlling Britain's domestic and foreign policy, this was entirely natural. As pointed out by Quigley, Montagu Norman of the Bank of England and J. P. Morgan dominated not only the financial world but also *international relations* (Quigley, 1966, p. 62). It is entirely logical, therefore, for the same financial interests to be behind the European Union. After WWII, Germany was indeed dismembered and Hitler's unification of German-speaking territories reversed. But the real aim of those who had financed the war was to control Germany's economy for their own purposes. Control over German and European economies was the principal motive behind the European Union movement. A Europe dominated by an independent-minded Germany was to be replaced

with a European Union dominated by Anglo-American interests. Hence the official Anglo-American aim to make Germany “geared to a world system” controlled by the same interests. Control over Europe’s economic and political system through control of its finances was the motive behind Anglo-American schemes such as a “Central European Bank” and a “Bank of the United States of Europe” going back to the early 1920s.

It follows that all major events taking place between 1890 and 1950 must be analysed within the wider context of international financial interests aiming to re-organize the world for their own agenda. Focusing on supposed German plans to “take over the world” in 1939-45 while ignoring the activities of Anglo-American interests doing just that since the 1890s makes poor history writing. Indeed, it amounts to deliberate distortion of historical facts. The same applies to ignoring the leading role played in this by the Milner Group and its international associates.

The EU and the Curtis-Churchill Connection

When Lord Lothian died in 1940, Milner Group leader Lionel Curtis carried on his work. It is essential to note that, as admitted by Lord Salter, Curtis (Salter’s superior in the Milner Group) was “the *éminence grise* of much of the public life of his time” (Salter, p. 238). Indeed, although holding no public office, Curtis acted as political consultant to various leaders, including Churchill. It was Curtis and Brand who had converted Churchill to the idea of federalism for the United Kingdom back in 1922 at Cliveden (Lavin, p. 121), where Churchill was a regular guest. Curtis was involved in a number of internationalist projects like the League of Nations and the British Commonwealth (Quigley, 1981, p. 63), aiming to expand British (i.e., Milner Group) influence and reduce that of other countries. As he remained a leader of the Milner Group until his death in 1955, it is only natural that he continued to be involved in international intrigues of this kind. Curtis and fellow Milnerite Lord Lothian were involved in the establishment of Federal Union, an organization campaigning for a federation of Britain, Europe and America, in November 1938. As pointed out by Rose Martin, Federal Union was inspired by the ideas of Milner-Group founder Cecil Rhodes and was later adapted to the

agendas of the Fabian-controlled Socialist International (R. Martin, p. 83). Curtis also dominated the Foreign Office Research and Intelligence Department (Quigley, 1981, p. 303).

Further investigation shows beyond reasonable doubt that the Milner Group and its associates and collaborators, including Churchill, were behind the European project. To begin with, it is an established fact that the Milner Group was prominent among advisers to political leaders, especially those of Liberal and Conservative persuasion, like Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, on matters of Empire, Commonwealth and foreign affairs (Lavin, p. 181). Milnerite advice was dispensed both informally through social circles frequented by the powerful and the wealthy of the day, like Cliveden, and more formally, through Milner-controlled organizations like Chatham House which, from 1939, acted as formal adviser to the Foreign Office (Quigley, 1981, p. 196).

Already during the war, in 1943, leading Milnerites like General Smuts and Sir Edward Grigg (later Lord Altrincham) proposed a federated Western Europe which was to be included in a regional bloc and associated through a military alliance with the United Kingdom (Quigley, 1981, p. 166). This bloc was to have a Regional Council, a Joint Parliamentary Assembly and a Permanent Secretariat. This Milnerite plan became the Council of Europe proposed by Churchill in the same year (W.S.C., *War Speeches*, 1951, vol. 2, pp. 427-8, quoted by Aldrich, pp. 190-1). Like the Milnerite Regional Bloc, the European Union – as the council was referred to, especially on the Continent – was to have a Committee of Ministers, a Consultative Assembly and a Permanent Secretariat. Like the Milnerite Bloc, it was to have a common defence organization (European Army), also proposed by Churchill in 1950. Like the Milner Group, Churchill envisaged “world unity through the United Nations organization” based on “three or four regional groups” of which Europe was to be one and in which Britain would play “an important and possibly a decisive part” (HC Debate, 27 Jun. 1950).

After the war, in November 1945, Curtis discussed the creation of an international assembly of Europe with Foreign Secretary Bevin. His plan involved the established Milnerite tactic of

creating a “rising tide of public opinion” and then getting politicians, who were suitably indoctrinated by “experts” like himself, to shape that opinion (Lavin, p. 304). It is evident from Curtis’ writings that he believed in the mobilization of public opinion by a “recognized and trusted leader” and that he saw Churchill as such a leader (L. Curtis, pp. 165, 253). Accordingly, as part of his propaganda campaign, he sent copies of his book *World War, Its Causes and Cure*, which he had just published in 1945, to fellow Europeanists Churchill and his son-in-law Duncan Sandys. In his book, Curtis campaigned for a union of the British Commonwealth and Western Europe as a step towards eventual union with America (L. Curtis, pp. 154 ff.). This again shows why Germany was to be eliminated as an independent power: it was an obstacle to British designs of world hegemony.

Curtis instigated the creation of university study-groups at Oxford. He got Milnerite heavy-weights like Sir Grant Robertson, the former Chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the UK (CVCP) and Sir Arthur Salter, former Senior Deputy Director-General of UNRRA, to write to (Milner-controlled) *The Times* in support of European Union. He mobilized his vast network of international connections to raise funds and to link the European and American sides of the movement. He had his *Civitas Dei (Commonwealth of God a.k.a. World Order)* and *World War* published and distributed in occupied Germany as part of the official Foreign Office programme for German “re-education” and planted his Europeanist agents in Adenauer’s staff (Lavin, pp. 300-4).

In September 1946, Churchill, his son-in-law Sandys, Robert Boothby, Major Edward Beddington-Behrens and Retinger set up a Steering Committee to promote European union (Dorril, p. 459). Also in September, Churchill gave his infamous speech at the University of Zurich (see above). In October, when Churchill was looking to make another speech along the lines of Zurich, his crony Leo Amery (a Milner Group member), consulted Curtis on European federation and the latter discussed the issue with Sandys (Lavin, pp. 303-4).

In May 1947, Churchill organized the Congress of Europe which led to the creation of the United Europe Movement (UEM)

in October 1948. The UEM had Sandys as general secretary and was made up of a mixed crowd of Milner-Fabian elements, including Lord (Walter) Layton, whose son Michael was (rather conveniently) involved with the British Steel Corporation (BSC), the metallurgy branch of the Allied Control Commission in Berlin, and the OEEC in Paris; and prominent Fabian Socialist Victor Gollancz, publisher of *Fabian News*. Churchill's European Movement was backed by Lord Balfour, a leading Milner Group member and old friend and collaborator of the Fabian leadership, and other industrialists and bankers (Dorril, p. 462). Milnerite godfather Curtis himself sat on the platform at the movement's inauguration (Lavin, p. 304).

In July 1947, Sandys instigated the creation of a parallel French organization, the Conseil Français pour l'Europe Unie (CFEU), which was financed by a committee of leading French bankers. He also organized the Joint International Committee of the Movement for European Unity (JICMEU), with himself as chair and Retinger as secretary-general, as an umbrella organization to coordinate the various British, French and other committees and organizations working for a united Europe under British leadership (Dorril, pp. 460, 462). In 1948, the British section of Sandys' JICMEU proposed the establishment of a European Council to promote greater unity between European countries (PREM 8/986).

The British Plan, as set out by Foreign Secretary Bevin in October 1949, entailed three stages: the first stage was the Brussels Treaty which was the "hard core of the European system"; the second stage was the Atlantic Pact which was meant to reinforce the first stage with "American power and wealth"; and the third stage consisted in the creation of the Council of Europe (CAB/129/37, Memorandum by Bevin, 18 Oct. 1949). The Treaty of Brussels, signed on 17 March 1949, created the Brussels Treaty Organization a.k.a. Western European Union as an expansion of the original mutual defence agreement (Dunkirk Treaty) between Britain and France, to include Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The Atlantic Pact a.k.a. North Atlantic Treaty, which created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), was signed on 4 April 1949 in Washington, DC. The Treaty of London, which created the Council of Europe, was signed at St. James's

Palace on 5 May 1949 (*Annual Register*, vol. 191, p. 170). As pointed out by Joint Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Anthony Nutting, Britain (in reality the Milner Group) had played a leading role in setting up all these organizations.

The pattern that emerges from the above is very clear: it involved the creation by Milner-Fabian circles of various apparently unconnected organizations and their subsequent merging with organizations controlled by the same circles. It is evident from statements by Bevin and others that the whole scheme was to be controlled by Britain (i.e., the Milner Group and associates) and backed by American "power and wealth". Indeed, in January 1949, Bevin called for the work of the Brussels Treaty Organization to be transferred to the Council of Europe Secretariat and for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), another British creation, to be fused with the Council of Europe mechanism. Bevin also proposed equal numbers for British and French members of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers but lower numbers for Germany and Italy, in a thinly veiled attempt to gain control over the Council in collaboration with the French. The high numbers for France were justified on the grounds that France's North African possessions were "close to Europe" (CAB/129/32, Memorandum by Bevin, 7 Jan. 1949).

It should be noted that organizations created in Brussels or Paris were to be subordinated to organizations created in London. Although the Council of Europe was to have its seat in "neutral" Strasbourg, the choice of London (as opposed to Paris) as the place for the Council's creation was decided by the British Foreign Office which was under Milner-Fabian influence. All this could only lead to one thing: the monopolization of Europe's economic, political and military systems by British-led international money interests. The idea of monopolizing German and European industry admittedly had a long history. In the 1920s, the Rockefellers' Standard Oil had entered into a cartel with Germany's petrochemical monopoly I. G. Farben (Collier, p. 225). Similarly, in early 1928, Churchill's crony Robert Boothby went to Germany for a meeting with leading coal, iron and steel industrialists. Apparently, during discussions with steel magnate Friedrich ("Fritz") Thyssen of the German United Steel Works and fellow

industrialists, a proposal had been made for a European coal, iron and steel consortium under British leadership. On his return to London in February, Boothby said to the House of Commons that “between them this country [Britain] and Germany could control practically the whole of the coal markets of the world, outside the United States.” Boothby at the time was parliamentary private secretary to Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, which means that the proposal originated in Churchill’s office. In 1950, Boothby reminded the House of his earlier speech, adding that he had “anticipated the Schuman Plan by 22 years” (HC Debate, 27 Jun. 1950). By then, leading Establishment mouthpieces like *The Times* and *The Economist* were calling for Britain’s “closest possible association with the project” (*The Times*, 9 Jun. 1950). Leading Milnerite Lord Layton, speaking for the Liberals and “Conservative” spokesman on foreign affairs, Anthony Eden, urged the Government to join the European project.

Another telling scheme spawned by Churchill’s entourage was the so-called “Eden Plan” of March 1952, in which Churchill’s deputy and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden (later Lord Avon), a cousin of leading Milnerite Lord Halifax, proposed that the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) be placed under the political authority of the Council of Europe (*Annual Register*, vol. 194, p. 167; Bideleux & Taylor, p. 43), which Churchill himself had founded in collaboration with Ernest Bevin. As Britain, which already had the largest steel and engineering production, was a dominant member of the Council of Europe, placing the ECSC under the Council’s authority was a step towards monopolization of European and, in particular German, industry and economy by the Anglo-American circles to which Churchill and Eden belonged. Earlier, Foreign Secretary Eden had openly admitted that “all through these years gradually we have drawn Germany ... into the Western orbit. We have drawn this part of Germany [the Federal Republic] into the Schuman plan” (HC Debate, 20 Nov. 1951). Moreover, the US-drafted German Constitution (Basic Law) of 1949 conveniently contained a clause (Art. 24) providing for the transfer of sovereign powers to international institutions like the ECSC and the Council of Europe (RIIA, p. 14; cf. note, p. 338).

In a parallel move on the other side of the Atlantic, US

Secretary of State George C. Marshall gave a speech at Harvard in June 1947 in which he promised US financial assistance to Western Europe if the latter provided a plan for a recovery programme. The European Recovery Programme (ERP) a.k.a. Marshall Plan was initiated in the following year by CFR members William L. Clayton and George F. Kennan based on David Rockefeller's CFR report "Reconstruction in Western Europe". As the CFR was the sister organization of the Milner Group-controlled Chatham House (RIIA), there can be no doubt that the Marshall Plan was designed in collaboration with the Milner Group. CFR member Averell Harriman was in charge of the Marshall Aid. Both the Marshall Plan and the American Committee for a United Europe (ACUE) were launched after consultations with Retinger, Sandys, Spaak and other Europeanists (Dorril, p. 464) connected with the Council of Europe. Spaak was appointed president of the Council's Consultative Assembly which was dominated by members of the Fabian Society. The latter had strengthened its dominant position in international relations during the war when Europe's left-wing intelligentsia emigrated to England where not a few joined the ranks of the Society and its fronts from the Labour Party to LSE and later, the Socialist International. The FS was now able to dominate the Council Assembly through a network of war-time connections and, in particular, through the Socialist International whose Socialist Inter-Group sat on the Assembly. A similar Fabian-controlled Socialist Group operated within the ECSC itself (Rose, p. 11). Thus, the coordinating Committee on European Unity (JICMEU), ACUE, the Council of Europe and ECSC were all controlled by the same clique. Their obvious objective was to reconstruct Europe in line with Milner-Fabian designs as part of a wider world-federalist plan.

In addition to the European Movement, the same international interests also launched the secretive Bilderberg Group. The Group developed from meetings organized by Retinger in September 1952 and attended by Chatham House and CFR members (Dorril, p. 496), and it held its first conference in 1954 (Aldrich, p. 216). The British side included the Fabian Grey Eminence Joseph Retinger and his colleagues, Hugh Gaitskell of the Fabian Society executive committee and Denis Healey, also of the Fabian Society

executive committee, member (later chairman) of the Fabian International Bureau Advisory Committee and Chatham House (RIIA) councillor. Among other prominent Europeanists to join was left-wing mastermind and Fabian collaborator David Astor.

On the US side were leading CFR members McCloy, Allen Dulles, Averell Harriman, C. D. Jackson and David Rockefeller (Aldrich, pp. 209-10; Rockefeller, p. 411; Callaghan, p. 204). On the Continental side were Guy Mollet, Vice-President of the Socialist International who became Prime Minister of France in 1956-57; the Italian "Christian Democrat" Alcide de Gasperi (we have seen that the category of "Christian Democrats" included the likes of Adenauer); and the Belgian Paul van Zeeland of the European League for Economic Cooperation (ELEC), an organization using the economic approach to European union and funded by David Astor. The Bilderberg Group was specifically designed to bring European governments and business interests together and harmonize US and European policies on Europe (Aldrich, p. 216; Dorril, p. 508). It was in fact a more effective forum for US-European dialogue leading to European unification than organizations like ACUE. The Treaty of Rome was a product of Bilderberg discussions. The other key organization was the Action Committee for a United States of Europe (ACUSE), founded by Jean Monnet in 1955. The European Movement, the Bilderberg Group and ACUSE were the most important elite groups behind the 1940s-50s campaign for a united Europe. All three shared the same Anglo-American origins and sources of support (Aldrich, p. 216).

Pro-EU propaganda has it that Monnet was a saintly figure with no party affiliation and no interest in politics (Dinan, p. 11). But no amount of propaganda and disinformation can cover up the fact that working for the abolition of the nation-state is by definition a *left-wing* enterprise - which puts Monnet squarely in the Left camp. Monnet's left-wing allegiance is confirmed by ACUE records stating that he "concentrated deliberately on labour and socialist elements at the expense of the participation of the right" (Aldrich, p. 209). In particular, both Monnet and his collaborators belonged to the same left-wing CFR-Chatham House circles behind the European movement. Monnet and the Dulles

brothers had already been collaborators on the League of Nations Supreme Economic Council back in 1919. Monnet was an old friend of Lazard partners and leading Milnerites Lord Brand and Lord Kindersley (who was also a director of the Rothschilds' Sun Alliance). He was supported by Lazard Brothers and J. F. Dulles, who provided him with financial backing in the 1920s and 1930s. His close personal friend and staunch Europeanist Dulles financed Monnet's company Monnet, Murnane & Co. Monnet was chairman of the Anglo-French Economic Co-ordination Committee in 1939, was later appointed by Churchill to the British Purchasing Commission in New York and the British Supply Council in Washington, and became a top-level unofficial adviser and policy maker for the Marshall Plan. Other close friends and backers were CFR members Averell Harriman, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe Gen. Alfred Gruenther (see *Jean Monnet American Sources*, etc.). One of Monnet's financiers was the Ford Foundation which was chaired by his personal friend McCloy who was also director of the Rockefeller Foundation (Aldrich, p. 209). It follows that Monnet was a front man for Anglo-American interests. Significantly, in May 1950, he called on his Lazard friends Brand and Kindersley in London to discuss his Schuman Plan before meeting political leaders (Monnet, p. 306).

Above all, it is essential to recall that the idea of a United States of Europe had been developed by Monnet's Milnerite friend and collaborator Arthur Salter. Salter was a former Liberal with Labour sympathies (he had briefly been a Fabian Society member) who later joined the Conservatives only because the Conservatives had become more Liberal (Salter, p. 337). Salter had also been acting chairman of the Chatham House Council in the early 1930s (Salter, p. 230). Chatham House was the official adviser to the Foreign Office which was itself run by Milner-Fabian-associates like Anthony Eden. Others, like Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, were members of both the Chatham House Council and the FO (Parmar, p. 81). In 1940, a Chatham House team headed by Milnerite Arnold J. Toynbee came up with a plan proposing a Franco-British Union (Jenkins, p. 163; L. Curtis, pp. 66-7), a plan eagerly adopted by Churchill, but frustrated by Germany's invasion of France.

The ECSC's successor, the European Economic Community (EEC) had its roots in the same circles. As evident from Churchill's 1946 Zurich speech, Franco-German partnership was to be the basis for a United States of Europe. Salter, a key ideologue of European union, was closely connected with both Churchill and the Milner Group. He had been a secretary in the Admiralty under Churchill, later becoming a high official in the League of Nations Secretariat and in the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and had influential friends in Paris, London, Geneva, Washington and New York. He was also the author of *The United States of Europe*, which he published in 1931 when he chaired the Chatham House Council. His plans did not materialize at the time because Germany had its own plans.

However, as Salter – who was working with Fabian Society honorary secretary and later chairman and president, G. D. H. Cole – admits, Chatham House recommendations (like those made by Salter and his colleagues) “can be seen to have anticipated much that later became orthodox in Whitehall *and elsewhere*” (Salter, p. 230, emphasis added). In 1948, Salter was appointed chairman of the Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) – a part of McCloy's World Bank which had recently provided France with a \$250 million loan – and worked with leading British and American bankers (Salter, pp. 335-6). Finally, Salter was an intimate friend and admirer of H. G. Wells and his idea of “ordered world society” and remained an obedient emissary for Curtis, Churchill and other leading conspirators to the end. Salter and his bosses all shared Wells' obsession with “world organization”. Curtis in his *World War* praises Salter – along with Elihu Root, Lord Lothian and Lord Beveridge – as exceptional champions of world federalism (L. Curtis, p. 36). Root belonged to the Milner-associated Morgan-Rockefeller Group; Lord Lothian belonged to the Inner Core of the Milner Group; Lord Beveridge was a personal friend of Milner leader Lionel Curtis as well as of John Davison Rockefeller, Jr. As noted earlier, Churchill's parliamentary private secretary Boothby belonged to the same circles and shared their ideology.

Churchill claimed in the Commons that the European Movement was not financed by federalists but relied “upon

voluntary contributions from England and America” (HC Debate, 27 Jun. 1950). This was a typical Churchillian tactic by which he sought to subtly deflect attention from the real issue. Voluntary the contributions might well have been (in the sense that they were not made under coercion), but this was beside the point. What Churchill conveniently failed to disclose was who the contributors were even though he knew their exact identity. There is no doubt that there were federalists among British backers of the European Movement. As noted above, one of the key figures among them, David Astor, was a disciple of leading Milnerite and federalist mastermind, Lord Lothian himself, a co-founder of Federal Union. The *Observer*, which was edited by David Astor and owned by his father Lord Astor, wrote that “the choice of Europe lies between becoming either the Europe of Germany or Russia, or federating under the leadership of Britain” (Dorril, p. 458). In light of the facts, Churchill was being untruthful – and not for the first (or last) time. Incidentally, Curtis’ statement shows that Europe was to be dominated by Britain (i.e., the Milner Group) itself. As for US backing, again the evidence shows that European Movement leaders, including Sandys, had specifically requested that US financial support for the movement remain secret. Allegedly, this was to prevent Communist charges of American Capitalist intervention (Aldrich, p. 194). But it is equally conceivable, indeed probable, that the leadership did not want the European (including British) public to know that the movement was bankrolled by international money interests with a federalist agenda.

As pointed out by the *Daily Telegraph*, recently discovered US documents include a State Department memo advising the vice-president of the EEC Robert Marjolin, to push for monetary union by stealth and suppress debate until such union was virtually inescapable (“Euro-federalists financed by US spy chiefs”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Jul. 2011). Unfortunately, while exposing the American hand in the federalist movement, the *Telegraph* is silent on the British role. In addition, the archives of the various Europeanist movements were conveniently destroyed in the 1950s (Dorril, p. 841, n. 13) before a full investigation could be launched. Even so, the evidence is quite sufficient to show that Churchill’s collaborators Sandys & Co. had arranged for American funds to be

secretly funnelled to the European Movement by Frank Wisner of the CIA Office of Policy Coordination through the European Cooperation Administration (ECA), an agency created in 1948 to administer Marshall Aid, and ACUE (Dorrill, p. 464). Both the CIA and ACUE were founded and controlled by the CFR and its Milner Group associates who were, of course, *federalists*. They did not always publicly announce that they were federalists, but this was only because they believed that federation was to be established gradually, by successive steps, beginning with any international organization and expanding it into world government or as they euphemistically termed it, “international union”, “international sovereignty”, etc. (see Lionel Curtis et al.). In other words, *by stealth*, as specified in the memo to Marjolin.

Above all, the evidence shows that the European project was not in any way a popular movement but one initiated and pushed through by international money interests. This is evident from the statements of Churchill himself who admitted that: “Public opinion had to be mobilized in order to persuade powerful governments to turn our requests into realities. Serious hesitations had to be overcome” (Address to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 12 Aug. 1949). Mobilizing public opinion and persuading governments to act in ways which were convenient to the Milner Group and associates was exactly what arch-conspirator Curtis had planned.

Despite initial opposition, Britain itself applied for membership only three years after the creation of the EEC, in a clear demonstration of the truism that things “anticipated” by Chatham House have a tendency to sooner or later become Whitehall orthodoxy – just as in the US CFR recommendations tend to become official White House policy. As observed by Quigley, what Curtis thought should be done was what would happen a generation later (Quigley, 1981, p. 63). This was not due to Curtis’ clairvoyant abilities, but to the Milner Group’s habit of long-term scheming. Churchill of course, regardless of what his followers might claim today, did not oppose but *approved* of Britain’s application for membership (Heath, 1996).

The belief that Churchill was a Euro-sceptic is based on the misinterpretation of statements by Churchill such as “we are with Europe, but not of it” (W.S.C., “The United States of Europe”, *The*

Saturday Evening Post, 15 Feb. 1930 in Bideleux & Taylor, p. 41) and “we are with them [Europe], but not of them” (HC Debate, 11 May 1953). But as pointed out by Churchill’s collaborator and successor, Edward Heath, those who hold this belief ignore the fact that Churchill’s above statements are not statements of principle but merely expressions of Churchill’s belief (or wishful thinking) that Britain could be a separate power alongside the United States and a united Europe. Without an empire, this was out of the question. Churchill himself used the word “dream” in 1930. It is one thing to say “we shall never join a united Europe no matter what” (which Churchill did *not* say) and another to say “we have a dream” (which Churchill *did* say). Clearly, the use of the word “dream” was calculated to appeal to public emotion, which was typical of Churchill’s propagandistic writings and speeches. Churchill often appeared to be saying certain things without actually saying them, said things he did not mean, or told plain lies. But given that Churchill did choose to use the word “dream”, it is proper to highlight the fact that a dream is one thing, whereas hard facts are quite another. When the latter contradict the former, the dream becomes an illusion or a lie. The truth, on the other hand, is that in June 1940, Churchill had written, published and promoted the Declaration of Union between Great Britain and France in which he announced that “France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations, but one Franco-British Union” with a joint constitution (Heath, 1996; *The Times*, 17 Jun. 1940, in L. Curtis, p. 66-7). There is no lack of Churchillian statements clearly showing that he was quite prepared to surrender British sovereignty at the drop of a hat when it served his agenda – or the agenda of his financial backers. Doubters need only read his speeches such as the House of Commons Debate of 27 June 1950 (see below).

Significantly, what Churchill apologists deliberately attempt to cover up is Churchill’s role in the creation of the European Community and, in particular, his insistence on the Community being based on Franco-German economic cooperation. Moreover, what both the said apologists and Heath himself are silent on, is Churchill’s connections with the Milner Group and the financial interests behind it. They fail to ask themselves why Churchill persistently surrounded himself with Europeanists like Salter,

Boothby and Sandys, all of whom (like Churchill himself) were linked to certain money interests; why his private secretary discussed the monopolization of the world's coal markets with German industrialists; or why, by the same secretary's own admission, the Schuman Plan was based on a scheme he himself had designed twenty-two years before. Their failure to objectively analyse the facts clearly exposes a persistent lack of interest in historical truth.

On the available evidence, it is indisputable that the organizations responsible for promoting European union represented Chatham House-CFR circles which in turn represented the international financial interests which had created them. The activities of these organizations also expose the existence of a privately-controlled international opinion-forming and decision-making mechanism which completely bypassed democratic processes. For example, no European nation ever elected or appointed Monnet & Co. to design a federal Europe. And what can we say of the US State Department memo demanding that debate on monetary union be suppressed, other than that it amounts to incontrovertible proof of the undemocratic forces behind the Union?

It is interesting to note in this connection some of the persons awarded the Charlemagne Prize a.k.a. Karlspreis of the German city of Aachen (established in 1949 under Allied occupation), between 1950 and 1959, for their outstanding contribution to the European project:

Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi

Hendrik Brugmans

Alcide de Gasperi

Jean Monnet

Konrad Adenauer

Winston Churchill

Paul-Henri Spaak

George C. Marshall

Robert Schuman (www.karlspreis.de/preistraeger.html).

Churchill, de Gasperi and Spaak belonged to the United Europe Movement (UEM) which, as we have seen, was funded by interna-

tional money interests, as was Monnet. The rest were close collaborators associated with the same interests. As to the specific money interests behind the European project, we find that they were the same as those behind Chatham House (RIIA) and the CFR. The associated Rockefeller and Morgan Groups (of Chase Manhattan Bank and J. P. Morgan & Co., later merged as JPMorgan Chase) were the most obvious among the biggest players on the US side. Less obvious but equally significant is the involvement of the allied Harriman Group. Averell Harriman of the New York bank Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. was Lend-Lease administrator for Britain and special presidential envoy to Churchill and Stalin under Roosevelt; US Ambassador to London, Secretary of Commerce and supervisor of the administration of the Marshall Aid programme under Truman; and Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs under J. F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. He was also a member of the powerful Business Advisory Council (BAC). His bank had long-standing close links to the Bank of England through Brown, Shipley & Co. of London (Mullins, pp. 49, 131) and was one of the CFR sponsors (Smoot, p. 15). Between them, these groups dominated the CFR, the CIA, the US State Department, the Treasury and other government departments as well as private bodies and organizations supporting the European movement. Harriman himself was a staunch Europeanist and close friend and backer of Monnet who, as already noted, was funded by the Rockefeller-controlled Ford Foundation along with his secretariat (Aldrich, p. 209).

On the British side, we can identify interlocking interests, such as the Astors, long-time Morgan-associates who were the main financial backers of Chatham House which was located just across St. James's Square from the Astors and was headed by leading Milner Group member Lord Astor himself (Quigley, 1981, pp. 184, 190). As we saw above, his son, David Astor, one of Britain's wealthiest men, was a key financial supporter of the European movement. The Astors were also involved in the intelligence and resistance organizations associated with the movement.

Of particular interest are financial institutions such as Lazard Brothers & Co., London, who were old financial backers of Monnet and other leading Europeanists. In addition, leading Milner

Group member and Lazard director Adam D. Marris served as secretary-general of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe (EECE), an organization established in 1945 to formulate recommendations for Europe-related economic policy (Quigley, 1981, pp. 80-1). Needless to say, Lazard interests, which operated as the semi-independent companies Lazard Brothers & Co. (London), Lazard Frères & Co. (New York) and Lazard Frères & Cie. (Paris), had long-standing close connections to the Bank of England, as well as with the Bank of France and the Rothschilds. The head of Rothschild Frères, Edouard de Rothschild (son of Alphonse) was a regent of the Banque de France along with David David-Weill of Lazard; Lazard partner Lord Kindersley was a director of the Bank of England from 1914 to 1946, etc. The British and Continental Rothschild houses participated in various phases of the European project:

Lord Nathan (“Natty”) Rothschild, of London, was involved in the creation of the Milner Group which created both Chatham House (RIIA) and the CFR (Quigley, 1981, pp. 38, 182) which were later involved in promoting European union.

Baron Louis von Rothschild, of Vienna, was involved in Coudenhove-Kalergi’s Pan-European Movement (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 19).

Baron Robert de Rothschild, of Brussels, was involved in the European Movement and the Treaty of Rome (Rothschild, 1997).

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris and Geneva, was involved in the Bilderberg Group which promoted European unification (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 142; Sklar, p. 179; Aldrich, 1995).

Baron Guy de Rothschild, of Paris (cousin of above), became known as “EEC banker Rothschild” and, as pointed out by Rothschild biographer Niall Ferguson, “the same might equally well have been said of his London relatives”.

Since the 1870s, the Rothschilds had backed plans for a tunnel under the English Channel connecting England and France and the project was promoted by their cousin and manager of their French business empire, René Mayer. From 1928 to 1937, Mayer was

manager, vice-president and secretary-general of the Rothschilds' railway company Chemin de fer du Nord (later Compagnie du Nord). Although the Nord line was nationalized in 1937, the company received shares in the state-owned operation and a seat on its board and, after the war, it was reincorporated into the Rothschild business interests. On becoming Prime Minister in 1953, Mayer campaigned for the construction of a Channel tunnel. In 1955 he succeeded Monnet as president of the ECSC High Authority and was involved in all negotiations related to the Common Market (Bonnaud, 2001; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 469-70; National Archives of France, Paris, 119 AQ, 363 AP; *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 11, p. 1146). From 1957 he headed Rothschild oil, mining and other companies and in 1962 became president of the European Movement in France. The Nord's line Calais-Lille-Paris is now covered by the Eurostar service which connects with London St. Pancras International – via the Channel tunnel promoted by the Rothschilds and their lieutenant Mayer.

As for the Rothschilds' (and Mayer's) London relatives, Lord Victor Rothschild, a former MI5 officer, acted as "a sort of British front foundation" for European movement projects (Dorril, p. 481). N. M. Rothschild were involved in raising finances for the ECSC (Wilson, p. 426); committed themselves to join the Common Market Banking Syndicate as early as 1961; set up a Channel Study Group, consisting of their earlier Channel Tunnel Company and their associates Morgan Grenfell, Lazard and Baring, in 1967; launched the European Composite Unit (EURCO), a forerunner of the euro, in 1973; and acted as advisers in the European Channel Tunnel project in 1981 (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 486). Through their associate Mitterrand they were also involved in the euro system in 1989 (Stirn, p. 184; Adler, p. 24 and *note*).

Monnet himself, in addition to long-standing links to London and New York banks like Lazard Brothers and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was also connected with the Edmond de Rothschild Group (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, pp. 31, 79). Similarly, Spaak and his family were friends of the Belgian Rothschilds. What emerges is that Rothschild interests and associates were involved in the creation, running and financing of the ECSC. Like the Morgan, Harriman and Lazard interests, the Rothschilds also had close links

to the Bank of England. The interests involved at all levels and stages of the European project are identical to those involved in the formation of the Milner Group, the Pilgrims Society and related organizations forming a global web of conspiracy and deception. Thus, the tracks of the international Money Power have left a long and very clear trail across the face of history, stretching from the British South Africa Company (BSAC) to the League of Nations, the UN and the EU.

In particular, the heavy involvement in the European project of international financial interests and the secret services (Dorril, pp. 455-82), as well as the veil of secrecy shrouding its finances, involving "secret accounts", "special budgets", (Aldrich, pp. 211-3), etc., shows not only that the EU was part of a worldwide conspiracy of international finance, but also that it was the creation of undemocratic forces. The well-documented monopolistic tendencies of the interests involved leave little room for doubting their intention to dominate Europe and the world.

Apart from France where, in 1947, 61 per cent of the population apparently favoured a United States of Europe and Italy, there is no evidence that the European Community project enjoyed the support of the European people. On the contrary, in the 1950s, its architects found it necessary to organize massive propaganda campaigns all over the Continent, especially in Germany, to promote their agenda (Aldrich, p. 87). In addition, as pointed out earlier, they successfully suppressed debate, let alone opposition, to the Europeanist project.

In Britain, both the Conservative and the Labour parties initially opposed British membership of the European Community/Common Market which was unpopular with their rank and file members. The Conservatives rightly rejected the implied loss of British sovereignty, while Labour worried that joining non-Socialist Western European countries (like Christian Democratic West Germany and Gaullist Republican France) would be detrimental to the development of Socialism in Britain (Salter, p. 311). There is no doubt that Labour would rather have joined the Soviet Union which remained Labour's social and economic model into the early 1960s (Callaghan, pp. 198-200). This was the true reason, and not any kind of suddenly-discovered patriotism, behind

Harold Wilson and Hugh Gaitskell's opposition to British membership in 1962 (R. Martin, p. 96).

But there was no shortage of federalist/unionist elements quietly working behind the scenes for British participation in a united Europe. Among Labourites, R. W. G. ("Kim") MacKay of the Fabian International Bureau (FIB) and personal friend of Lionel Curtis was a chief advocate, while among Conservatives there were figures like Robert Boothby of the Council of Europe, a former private secretary to Winston Churchill and member of his United Europe Movement (UEM). Moreover, there was broad support for a united Europe – with or without Britain – among Britain's political elites. In 1952, Clement Attlee launched the Socialist Union (SU) which campaigned for a Socialism-based European federation. Already in 1943, Conservative PM Churchill had campaigned for a Council of Europe complete with High Court and Armed Forces and this was established in 1949 by the Treaty of London (see above). As already noted, Churchill founded his own United Europe Movement (UEM) soon after the war. At one of its meetings, Churchill insisted that the United States, the Soviet Union, the British Empire and Europe were "the four main pillars of the world temple of peace" (Dorril, p. 462). This was in fact nonsense: Churchill himself (over the heads of his own Cabinet) had drafted the 1941 Atlantic Charter which promised self-government to all colonies and the British Empire was being dismantled by the new Labour government *as he spoke*.

Similarly, Attlee, who replaced Churchill as Prime Minister in 1945, declared that Britain was "not strictly a European Power. We are a member of the Commonwealth" (Dorril, p. 461). The truth was that Attlee himself was a key architect of decolonization. Moreover, the Commonwealth had been designed by the same Milner-Fabian interests as a substitute for the British Empire (Quigley, 1891, pp. 148-181; Cole, p. 187) and was itself slowly but surely eluding British influence or control. By 1948, while Attlee was in office, the British Commonwealth had ceased to be officially referred to as "British". That the Dominions were to be called "Commonwealth of Nations" instead of "British Empire" had been decided by leading Milnerite Lionel Curtis as far back as 1911 (Quigley, 1981, p. 63). Both the Milner Group and the Fabian

Society had long campaigned for independence for all British dominions, colonies and other territories. They had in fact instigated independence movements all over the world as part of their New World Order designs. Milnerite David Astor, who bankrolled the European Movement, also supported the Black nationalist and pro-Socialist African National Congress (ANC) (see p. 479). Similarly, the Fabians had their hands in all anti-British movements from Africa to India: Gandhi and Jinnah had joined the London Fabian Society in the early 1920s while many African leaders later joined the Fabian Colonial and Africa Bureaux (Pugh, pp. 143, 234).

The shocking truth was that while the British had “won the war” abroad they had *lost* the war at home. While Churchill was fighting National Socialism on the Continent, his deputy Attlee was building Fabian Socialism in Britain. Already in 1941, taking advantage of the newly-introduced measures of State control under the Churchill-Attlee government, the Fabian leadership had called for a “great forward leap into Socialism” in imitation of the Soviet Union (Cole, pp. 269-70). The whole war-time period was cynically used by the Fabian Society and its Labour front to convert Britain to Socialism, which became the country’s official regime in 1945.

The British Establishment’s propaganda machine skilfully emphasizes the defeat of Nazism while being quiet on the victory of Socialism. The fact is that the two events cannot be separated. In a world historical context, Nazism was the mortal enemy of Socialism. The whole conflict had started with the legitimate struggle of the Nationalists (German “Nazis”) against the Socialists (“Sozis”) - hence Hitler’s occupation of Poland as a prelude to his invasion of Socialist Russia. The very *raison d’être* of Nazism was the destruction of Socialism. Defeat for the former necessarily meant victory for the latter. It follows that it was not Britain who won the war, but Socialism and the international money interests who had financed the war: as in the previous World War, when the parties of the Socialist International vowed to use the crisis created by the war to bring down Capitalism and establish Socialism, the establishment of Socialist rule had been *a central war aim* of Labour and other Allied Socialist parties. On his part, though

professing to “hate” Socialism, Churchill did absolutely nothing to stop it from taking over Britain. Indeed, so fond had Churchill grown of the Conservative coalition with Socialist Labour that he wanted it to continue after the war and there is no doubt that his honeymoon with Labour would have carried on indefinitely had he not been turned down by Labour. It was Churchill, too, who ensured the Socialist take-over of much of Europe by giving several Eastern European countries to Stalin at the 1945 Yalta Conference. On his part, Churchill’s collaborator, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, allowed Stalin’s Red Army to occupy Berlin and East Germany, thereby thrusting the poisoned dagger of Socialism right into the heart of Europe (see Smoot, pp. 26 ff.). Unsurprisingly, the Fabian Socialist Rockefellers financed Eisenhower’s presidential candidacy (Collier, p. 270). To put the matter in the right perspective, Churchill and his collaborators destroyed Nazism but saved Socialism. They liberated France from Hitler only to give Poland and half of Europe to Stalin. They deposed one dictator only to reinforce the rule of another.

As for Britain, not only had it been delivered into the clutches of Socialism, from which it has never fully liberated itself, but its own position in the world was rapidly deteriorating thanks to the treacherous policies of its “progressive” elites. How little these elites really cared about Britain and the British people, is evident from their immigration policies which allowed millions of non-Britons to colonize the country with impunity. There is absolutely no evidence that Britain was better off after the war than before the war. Churchill himself was depressed by the fact that he would leave Britain much worse than he found it (Knight, p. 369). But it was Churchill and the money interests behind him who were responsible for the situation Britain was in. It was Churchill, too, along with US President Roosevelt, who had drafted the Atlantic Charter which effectively imposed the dissolution of the Empire. After the war, as the British Empire was being taken apart with the independence of India, Pakistan, Egypt and other territories, there was not much Empire (or “Commonwealth”) left to do business with or to extract resources from – India, Egypt and other places which had been Socialized by the Fabians were increasingly doing business with the Soviet Union and its Socialist satellites.

By 1947, the Colonial Office was lamenting that Africa was “the only continental space from which we can still hope to draw reserves of economic and military strength” (Callaghan, p. 174). Unfortunately, the Labour Party’s Imperial and International Advisory Committees had been run by Fabian arch anti-imperialist (i.e., anti-Empire) Leonard Woolf from the early 1920s. The CO itself was now run by Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones, another notorious Fabian anti-imperialist, former chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau (later Commonwealth Bureau) and co-founder of the Fabian Africa Bureau, organizations fighting tooth and nail for the dissolution of the Empire. Creech Jones was succeeded by his fellow Fabian and anti-imperialist activist, Jim Griffiths.

Fabian permeation tactics of course ensured that anti-imperialism reached far beyond Labour circles (R. Martin, p. 67) where it joined forces with the Milner Group’s own anti-imperialists. Woolf’s and Griffiths’s “Conservative” successors in the Colonial Office, like Iain MacLeod and Churchill’s son-in-law Duncan Sandys proved to be worthy members of the decolonization brigade.

Already in 1920, leading Milnerite ideologist Lionel Curtis had welcomed in his book *Diarchy* the mounting Asian and African challenge to white domination as “inevitable and wholesome” (quoted in Quigley, 1981, p. 65). In fact, there was nothing “inevitable” or “wholesome” about opposition to white domination. Firstly, it was instigated by Curtis himself and his Milner-Fabian clique and secondly, when carried to its natural conclusion, it could only result in *non-white* domination of the world. Whose interests Curtis and his clique represented is evident from his appointment in 1912 as Beit Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford. The Lectureship had been established by South African diamond magnate and Milner Group financier Alfred Beit in 1905 and endowed with sufficient funds to finance all manner of subversive projects.

Unsurprisingly, even the Empire’s last African remnant was soon rising up against Britain thanks to the anti-British propaganda and agitation of Fabian outfits like the Fabian Africa Bureau, the Fabian Colonial Bureau and the Movement for Colonial Freedom (Pugh, pp. 233-4) along with the efforts of Liberal Milnerites like

David Astor in collaboration with elements from the "Conservative" (Tory) camp. As they were systematically dissecting the British Empire, the same treacherous elements were working to make Britain part of a new United or Federated Europe. As already noted, Milner Group leaders Lord Lothian and Lionel Curtis had launched Federal Union which campaigned for a federal Europe, back in 1938.

True, leading Milnerites like Leo Amery and David Astor and their collaborators like Churchill & Co., ostensibly aimed to create a Europe united "under British leadership" (Dorril, p. 457). But while Britain, as the main unoccupied country and with US financial backing was able to play a leading role during the war, it was highly unlikely that it could have maintained a position of leadership once the war was over, the Empire was lost and US cash dried out. Leading Milnerites like General Smuts, Sir Edward Grigg and Lord Halifax were quite aware that Britain could not remain a great power after the war (Quigley, 1981, pp. 165-6). In fact, the international money interests behind the Milner Group and the Fabian Society did not want Britain (or any other individual nation) to be a great power. As true internationalists, they aimed to become the sole power-holders in the world, unrestricted by political or territorial factors. A first step in this direction, as stated by US Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau was "to move the financial centre of the world from London and Wall Street to the United States Treasury" (Gwin, p. 4). As noted above, the US Treasury was firmly in CFR hands so that moving the world's financial centre to the US Treasury meant placing it in the hands of Rockefeller and associated interests. The intention of US bankers and financiers to replace London as the world's centre of international finance went back to the First World War (Lundberg, p. 138; Horn, p. 63) and it is clear that Churchill himself, who was at home in these circles, was fully aware of this.

In addition, Milner-Fabian (Chatham House) decolonization plans tallied with American (CFR) designs to break up the British Empire with its sterling area and trade preference system which were seen as detrimental to the US economy (Callaghan, p. 151). This led to a collusion of "British" and American interests working for the dissolution of the Empire. This was another fact carefully concealed from

the public by Churchill and his entourage. Without an empire, Britain was bound to be drawn into the sphere of influence of Continental powers like France and Germany which, however, were controlled by the same international interests. It was these *international interests* (and not “the French”, “the Germans”, etc.) that were pushing Britain away from the Empire and into some form of European federation in line with their agenda of world domination. The overall result was that, in 1961, under pressure from domestic and international business interests the government of “Conservative” Prime Minister Harold Macmillan applied for British entry to the EEC. As pointed out by Lindsay Jenkins, pressure was also exerted by the (CFR-controlled) Kennedy Administration (Jenkins, p. 220). Britain finally joined the European circus in 1973, under “Conservative” PM Edward Heath. Needless to say, both Macmillan and Heath belonged to the Liberal Milner Group. As already noted, Churchill himself, who was close to the Milner Group leadership, approved of Britain’s application.

Among Fabians, Harold Wilson and Roy Jenkins, who had been Fabian Society chairmen in the 1950s, were leading figures in the campaign for British accession. Although Wilson was unhappy with Heath’s entry terms in 1973, he had led Britain’s entry effort in 1967 (Dinan, p. 78). Four years after Britain’s entry, in 1977, Roy Jenkins who had led the “Britain in Europe” campaign, became President of the European Commission. Under his presidency, in 1979, the European Commission established the European Monetary System (EMS) which linked the currencies of most EC countries. Towards the end of his presidency, in January 1981, the European Commission proposed closer cooperation between EMS central banks and the US Federal Reserve System. The project, known as “Fecomization”, after FECOM (French for European Monetary Cooperation Fund) was abandoned after being criticized for its potential to put control over national money supply in the hands of a supranational organization (Ungerer, p. 176). The fact that it had been proposed in the first place exposes the European project’s true objective.

It is to be noted in this context that Britain’s 1961 application for entry in the EC coincided with N. M. Rothschild & Sons’ keen interest in the Common Market’s financial projects aiming to

create a European Bank, the Milner (Rhodes-Rothschild) Group's long-cherished dream; Britain's entry in 1973 coincided with the Rothschild launch of the European Composite Unit (EURCO) and the European Council's European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF); the European Commission's 1981 proposal to link European Central banks with the US Federal Reserve System coincided with the launch of the Rothschild-backed Channel Tunnel project, etc. It may be added that the Channel tunnel was another long-cherished dream of the Milner Group. All this not only demonstrates the EU-sponsors' determination to place control over the world's finances in the hands of an international clique, but also exposes the aims of the Fabian leadership as identical to those of the international Money Power behind the Milner Group.

It follows from the above facts that Milner-Fabian elements were responsible not only for the creation of the European Union, but also for Britain's membership. These elements belonged to the same groups who were responsible for the creation of the League of Nations, the United Nations and similar outfits aiming to establish world government on behalf of a private international clique.

It must be recalled at this point that colonial possessions and empires had in fact been a source of division and tension among leading European nations like Britain, France and Germany. Britain itself was a European nation whose Anglo-Celtic population was closely related to the Celts of France and the Anglo-Saxons of Germany. It was universally acknowledged by historians and politicians alike even in those days that the English were descendants of the Angles and Saxons who had settled in Britain in the early 5th century (Churchill, 1956, vol. 1, pp. 51 ff.). The original homeland of the Anglo-Saxons, who spoke a Germanic language, was the Angeln Peninsula and Lower Saxony in North and North-West Germany. It follows that Germany was the mother country of the English people. Unfortunately, this fact did not prevent Churchill and his entourage from portraying the British and Americans as the only Anglo-Saxons on earth. The tendency to distort facts for personal gain had been inherited by the "Anglo-Saxon" Churchill from his French-American mother, Lady Randolph (née Jerome), the editor of the propaganda publication

Anglo-Saxon Review. And so, in the parallel (or Alice-in-Wonderland) universe of British patriotism, Britons and Americans came to be promoted to the rank of “true” Anglo-Saxons while Germans, the original Anglo-Saxons, were demoted to that of “Huns”. As we saw earlier, this misguided patriotism was shaped by the systematic propaganda of the Pilgrims Society, the *Daily Mail* and the money interests behind them and remains so to this day. The fact that the same interests have long replaced the slogan “we are Anglo-Saxons” with “we are all Africans” only serves to illustrate the New World Order dictatorship built on “memory blurred by the multiplicity of daily news and judgment baffled by its perversion”.

How baffled public judgement was can be seen from the fact that, ethnically and culturally speaking, Britain was better off in white Christian Europe than in the largely non-white and non-Christian Empire or Commonwealth. Moreover, a united Europe was the only way to consolidate and save European civilization. Unfortunately, saving European civilization and the white race was not the Europeanists’ primary or even secondary concern. Their main concern was *economic and political* (hence the European Economic Community) and was inspired by international financial interests. The European Community was not created by those who wanted to save Europe but by those who wanted to monopolize Europe’s economy for their own purposes.

Therefore, those wishing to join the European Community were facing the following problems: the first of these was that the Community was designed and run by the Left, not in the interests of the people but *in the interests of International Socialism*, which was in turn driven by international financiers pursuing their own agenda of world domination; the second problem was that it was designed not as a loose, voluntary economic association but as an ever-tighter economic and political union leading to loss of national sovereignty to member countries; the third problem was that in spite of apparent “economic growth” this union was in fact ridden with debt (as, incidentally, was Britain itself). Under these circumstances, the “European Community” was a scam and no responsible British or Continental government should have advocated membership.

True democracy is based on the people, that is, the nation. Like

good neighbours, neighbouring nations must cooperate economically and, if need be, militarily. What they must not do is merge their populations into an amorphous super-nation where they lose their identity, independence and freedom. This is the difference between genuine, people-oriented democracy on one hand and money-centred internationalism on the other.

Lionel Curtis, the mastermind behind the European project wrote: “We can surely foresee a world government ... without assuming a human society in which all the racial elements have been mixed into one conglomerate, following one standardized way of life. Such a human society would have acquired the uniformity of a jelly-fish, a one-celled organism, the lowest form of physical life” (L. Curtis, p. 78). But this uniform conglomerate of racial/cultural elements is precisely the kind of society which his Milner-Fabian successors are aiming to construct.

The EU and World Government

As noted earlier, the idea of a united Europe as part of a worldwide government system was not new. It went back to Victor Hugo and Cobden and their United States of Europe which they aimed to merge with America. Indeed, the very name “United States of Europe” was modelled on the USA, a creation of left-wing forces – as was Napoleonic France itself. Under the influence of Socialist leaders like Marx and Engels, these left-wing forces gradually crystallized into Socialist regimes all of which called for various forms of world government. By the end of World War II, between 1945 and 1950, these regimes virtually ruled the whole world:

Britain was run by Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee (who came to power in 1945); France was run by Socialist President Felix Gouin (1947); Russia was run by Socialist Stalin (from 1924); China was run by Moscow-appointed Socialist Mao Zedong (from 1949); the United States was run by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) which was dominated by Corporate Socialists like the Rockefellers and their Fabian-Milnerite collaborators (from the early 1940s); India was run by Fabian Socialist Jawaharlal Nehru (from 1949), etc.

Milnerite Arthur Salter had made it very clear in his writings that his United States of Europe was to be an integral part of the

League of Nations. In 1945, Socialist governments and their Milnerite collaborators set up the United Nations (UN) which they admittedly intended to make into a world government. As already noted, Denis Healey himself who, as International Secretary was involved in devising British foreign policy, stated that the main objective of the 1945-51 Attlee Government was “the conversion of the United Nations into some form of *world government*” (Healey, p. 3). This applied to Socialist regimes across the globe. A united Europe coincided with the “European Theatre of Power” which was to be part of the Anglo-American world order on Harry Hodson’s model (see Hodson, 1948).

It follows that the reason why the international Milner- Fabian clique pushed for a “Federal Europe”, a “United States of Europe”, a “European Union” and other such supranational constructs was that they wanted to make Europe a political entity modelled on the United States and the Soviet Union (regarded by Fabians as a “Union of Fabian States”) as a first step towards merging all three entities into a Socialist World State (R. Martin, pp. 67-8). As America and Russia had no empires, Britain was not to have one either. After all, there was to be a single World Empire. Imperialism had become the exclusive preserve of the Milner-Fabian masters of the New Socialist World Order.

In 1949, leading Fabian Sir Stafford Cripps who became Fabian Society president just two years later, declared: “*The liquidation of the British Empire is essential to Socialism*” (R. Martin, p. 85). The Fabian Society, of course, was one of the main string-pullers behind the international World Government conspiracy which it discreetly orchestrated through the Socialist International - which had been based in London since the time of Karl Marx. It was especially able to do so while coordinating Continental governments-in-exile in London during the war, with the help of Retinger and his Milner-Fabian network (see above).

A Fabian pamphlet of 1942, “A Word on the Future for British Socialists” (*Fabian Tract No. 256*), unequivocally linked the unification of Europe with the “fullest possible measure of agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union”, adding that the only condition for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Great Britain was that “Great Britain shall become, in spirit,

Socialist". Labour's own post-war document, "Let Us Face The Future" (1945), insisted on the creation of a post-war association of the British Commonwealth with America and Russia (Cole, p. 292).

In 1951, the London Fabian Society re-created the Socialist International (SI) which was headed by Morgan Phillips of the Fabian International Bureau (and Secretary-General of the Labour Party), with its architect, Denis Healey, operating behind the scenes. It will be recalled that, at its first Congress at Frankfurt, the International declared that "*national sovereignty must be transcended*", while at the 2-4 June 1962 Oslo Conference, the SI made its position even more clear, resolving that "*The ultimate objective of the parties of the Socialist International is nothing less than world government*" ("The World Today: The Socialist Perspective", Declaration of the Socialist International endorsed at the Council Conference held in Oslo on 2-4 June 1962; www.socialistinternational.org). Moreover, as noted earlier, Guy Mollet of the Council of Europe Assembly was Vice-President of the International and therefore an advocate of world government. He was also one of the first participants in Bilderberg meetings along with Healey (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 142). Another prominent SI member was CoE Assembly President, Paul-Henri Spaak. This clearly shows how these different groups were overlapping, especially at leadership level.

Meanwhile, at its 1947 Montreux Congress, the European Union of Federalists (EUF) a.k.a. Union of European Federalists (UEF), which was linked with Lionel Curtis' Federal Union, declared that the old world was "on its deathbed", calling for a World Federal Government and openly admitting that "by the very fact of pursuing a European policy we are already pursuing a policy of world order" (Henri Brugmans, Address to the 1st Congress of the Union of European Federalists, Montreux, 27-31 Aug. 1947; www.cvce.eu). EUF/UEF collaborated with other Europeanist outfits with Chatham House-CFR connections like the International Centre of Free Trade Unions in Exile (ICFTUE) and Sandys's and Retinger's Joint International Committee of the Movement for European Unity (JICMEU). The EUF/UEF became particularly influential in the European movement in the early

1950s, when it was run by Russian-German Socialist Eugen Kogon (Dorril, p. 461).

In the early 1950s, the CFR-controlled American Committee on United Europe (ACUE), the organization financing and coordinating the European movement, enlisted the services of US academics like Harvard professor Carl Friedrich who, like Salter & Co., viewed European unity as a *stepping-stone to World Federation* (Aldrich, p. 205). Among Friedrich's prominent students was David Rockefeller's friend, collaborator, fellow internationalist and CFR member Zbigniew Brzezinski. Churchill himself stated "We are engaged in the process of creating a European unit in the world organization of the United Nations," stressing that Europe was to be a "subordinate element in the ultimate structure of the [UN] world organization" (Address to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 17 Aug. 1949). Indeed, Churchill displayed an obsession with "world organization" very similar to that of Lord Salter and his friend H. G. Wells (see p. 194, above).

One reason why Europeanists were so keen on bringing about European union was set out by Lionel Curtis himself in his writings. Although Anglo-American Union was the original aim of the Milner Group, Curtis came to realize that to most Americans a union with Britain would mean "a loss of the freedom they now have". He therefore thought that this could only be changed "when Americans have seen an international union in actual being, and at their doors". The European Community and Britain's membership were a "necessary example to prepare public opinion in America for eventually joining the union" (L. Curtis, pp. 154-7).

Who rules the EU?

We have seen which interests created the EU, the reasons why they created it and the methods they employed in creating it. We may now turn our attention to the question as to who rules the EU. Even a brief overview of the history of the EU leadership will provide the observant enquirer with an insight into its nature: the first two presidents of the ECSC High Authority, which later became the European Commission, were Jean Monnet and René Mayer; the first president of the ECSC Common Assembly, which later became the European Parliament, was Paul-Henri Spaak; other

leading figures have been Roy Jenkins, Jacques Delors, Romano Prodi, Javier Solana, Lord Mandelson, Baroness Ashton, etc. Obviously, most of the above were Socialists but while not all Eurocrats were or are Socialists, even the Liberals and “Conservatives” among them clearly work for the same globalist agenda. Therefore, we need to go beyond politicians to the powerful interests pulling the strings from behind the scenes. Key questions that need to be asked are: who are these interests? Why are they in a position to exert power and influence? How do they do it?

The short answer is that EU economy largely revolves on trade and finance. This explains why business and financial interests play such an important role in EU politics. In addition, political projects are largely dependent on the support of the money interests. This enables these interests to influence and even dominate politics. Although politicians can exercise a great deal of power and influence, they are able to do so only within a narrow set of guidelines which is largely determined by the money interests. In consequence, politicians often are mere administrators of power, while the real power-holders are the money interests.

A detailed study of the money interests’ control over the EU would be outside the scope of the present analysis. However, given the key roles of trade and finance in EU economy and politics, we can easily establish who rules the EU by finding out who controls these two sectors. Former EU Trade Commissioner Mandelson is a case in point. As grandson of leading Fabian Herbert Morrison, Peter (later Lord) Mandelson was born into Britain’s semi-secret Fabian Socialist aristocracy and, by his own admission, “started his political career as a member of the Executive of the Young Fabians and has been a Fabian all his life at different levels of activism” (Mandelson, 2005). A key architect of New Labour, Mandelson was appointed Minister without Portfolio in Labour’s newly elected 1997 government, becoming Trade Secretary in the following year. By 2004, he had advanced to the position of EU Trade Commissioner and in 2011 was backed by Conservative PM David Cameron himself for the job of Director-General of the World Trade Organization, which is about the highest official position that a trade bureaucrat can hope to achieve (“David

Cameron to back Mandelson as trade supremo”, *The Guardian*, 20 May 2011). While waiting for the WTO post, Mandelson was appointed senior adviser (and from 2012 to 2016, chairman) to Lazard International. Of particular significance is the fact that, while occupying various key posts in the UK and EU governments, Mandelson who is a close friend of Nat and Jacob Rothschild, was also a member of Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission (TC) and attended at least two Bilderberg conferences. As the money power organ, *The Economist*, was forced to admit, Mandelson had “huge sway over government strategy” and “vast, hidden influence” (“Peter’s pet”, *The Economist*, 13 Jun. 2009). Further investigation reveals that TC members have included other prominent EU figures such as: Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, 1977-81; Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, 1981-85; Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for Foreign Affairs; Giscard d’Estaing, President of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, President of the European Council’s Convention on the Future of Europe, etc.

The Trilateral Commission was set up in 1973 by David Rockefeller, his friend Zbigniew Brzezinski and other close associates as a policy making organization whose declared purpose was “to shape governmental and non-governmental action” (Sklar, p. 83). Built on the network already established by the CFR, it soon acquired global reach through its American, European and Japanese sections. Trilateral Commission (European section) members in 2011 included: Lord Brittan, former Vice-President of the European Commission and vice-chairman of UBS Investment Bank (formerly UBS Warburg); Michael Fuchs, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the German Bundestag; Elisabeth Goigou, deputy chairman of the French National Assembly; Mario Monti, Prime Minister of Italy; Lucas Papademos, Prime Minister of Greece; Lord Mandelson, senior adviser to Lazard; Lord Guthrie of N. M. Rothschild; Alfonso Cortina, vice-chairman of Rothschild Europe (the European corporate finance arm of the Anglo-French banking firm Rothschild Group); Lord Kerr, deputy chairman of Royal Dutch Shell; Jürgen Fitschen, of the management board and executive

committee of the Deutsche Bank; Heinrich Weiss, former chairman of the Federation of German Industries; Richard Conroy, of Conroy Gold and Natural Resources, Dublin; Elsbeth Tronstad, executive vice-president of SN Power and former executive vice-president of Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) Group, Oslo; and an array of presidents, governors and deputy governors of financial institutions like the National Bank of Belgium, the Austrian National Bank, the Czech Association of Banks, the National Bank of Poland and the National Bank of Romania (www.trilateral.org). Needless to say, these elements also run the European Central Bank which is linked to other key European and international outfits such as the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (see below). In 2011 alone, two important Trilateral members became prime ministers of EU member states: Mario Monti, chairman of the Trilateral's European section, became Prime Minister of Italy while Lucas Papademos, former vice-president of the European Central Bank and the Bank of Greece, became Prime Minister of Greece. In short, the Trilateral controls the EU by controlling its trade and finance (see also Appendix, p. 526).

The question that arises next is, who controls the Trilateral? As Antony Sutton and Patrick Wood have shown, from its inception, the Trilateral Commission has been controlled by those who created it, namely, a group of international banks led by Rockefeller-controlled Chase Manhattan Bank, currently JPMorgan Chase (Sutton & Wood, pp. 36, 44). Who the other interests involved are, can be seen from the Trilaterals' European membership. Among early members was Arthur F. Burns, senior adviser to Lazard Frères & Co., New York, who was also chairman of the board of the US Federal Reserve, as well as a CFR member. The presence of Lazard representatives on the Trilateral demonstrates its links to the Milner Group, whose leader Adam Marris was a director of Lazard Brothers & Co., London, from 1947 to 1973 (including managing dir. 1947-71) and director of Barclays Bank from 1953 to 1977. Other notable early members were Bank of England directors Lord Eric Roll (a left-wing advocate of European integration), who was also chairman and later president of the investment bank S. G. Warburg & Co., and

Sir Reay Geddes, who was also a director of Shell Transport and Trading (ST&T), the UK side of Royal Dutch/Shell.

The Rothschilds and associates were and remain closely linked with the above firms, particularly Lazard and Barclays: as already noted, Rothschild and Lazard set up the Channel Study Group in 1967; Nat Rothschild began his career at Lazard in the early 1990s; Lazard is a major shareholder of Barclays; Nat himself acquired shares in Barclays in 2007 through his investment company Atticus Capital; Marcus Agius, former Lazard chairman who is married to Katherine Rothschild (daughter of N. M. Rothschild chairman Edmund de Rothschild), became chairman of Barclays in 2007, etc. In particular, Rothschild interests were represented on the Trilateral by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, director of Edmond de Rothschild Banque, Paris, and Baron Léon Lambert, cousin of the French Rothschilds, head of Groupe (later Banque) Bruxelles Lambert, and personal friend of David Rockefeller. The Rothschild-associated mining giant Rio Tinto Zinc was heavily represented with several leading figures from chairman Mark Turner to director Lord Carrington, who was also a director of Barclays and Hambros Bank, another close Rothschild associate (Sklar, pp. 117, 120). Outside the Trilateral, the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers were linked through ventures like Rossing Uranium of which Rio Tinto was a majority stockholder and, in particular, oil interests like Shell, for which the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan acted as bankers and agents (see also p. 444).

In addition, a number of prominent Trilaterals were members of interlocking international outfits such as the Bilderberg Group, the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (AIIA), the Club of Rome, Chatham House (RIIA) and, of course, the Fabian Society. Lord Roll, Edmond de Rothschild and Lambert were members of the Bilderberg steering committee; Roll, Geddes and Lambert were governors of AIIA; Max Kohnstamm was a member of the Bilderberg steering committee and the Club of Rome; Sir Kenneth Younger, a member of the Trilateral's executive committee, was a former member of the Fabian Society executive, the Advisory Committee of the Fabian International Bureau and Chatham House director; Sir Andrew Shonfield was Chatham House director; Denis Healey was a former Chatham House councillor, co-founder

and former councillor of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), former member of the Fabian Society executive and Bilderberg co-founder.

Incidentally, the Club of Rome was funded by the Agnelli Foundation whose chairman, Fiat president Giovanni (“Gianni”) Agnelli was a governor of AIIA, member of the Bilderberg steering committee, a close associate of David Rockefeller, a Member of Chase Manhattan’s international advisory committee (headed by Rockefeller) and a long-time globalist. Thus, we can identify the basic power structure as a network of international organizations with overlapping memberships, whose general policy is directed by powerful bankers like the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds and their associates. Just how powerful these bankers are is clear from three key figures of the Rockefeller Group at the time the Trilateral was launched: David Rockefeller, head of an international banking and oil empire; his brother Nelson, Vice-President of America; and their close friend and collaborator, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. If we include other key members of this group and associated groups like the Rothschilds, etc. it will be difficult to imagine a more powerful association of already powerful individuals and groups. And their power has undoubtedly increased since the 1970s.

Equally difficult to imagine is a group more closely associated with the EU. Indeed, Trilateral members appear to be hand-picked not only for their wealth, power and influence but, above all, for their Europeanist and globalist credentials. Trilateralists and their associates have been involved in various EEC (Common Market) projects from the start. Roll was a member of UK delegations to the OEEC, EEC and director of the Common Market Trust (Sklar, pp. 114, 119, 179). As already noted, Edmond de Rothschild’s banking group had close links to leading Europeanists like Jean Monnet and René Mayer; Edmond’s cousin Guy was known as “EEC banker”; and the British and French Rothschild houses were active in important EEC projects. Among other key Trilateralists involved in the European project was the Dutch politician Max Kohnstamm, grandson of Royal Dutch Petroleum founder August Kessler, former Secretary-General of the ECSC and vice-president of Monnet’s Action Committee for a United States of Europe

(ACUSE) (Sklar, p. 116). It follows that these powerful international bankers and their associates have not joined the Trilateral for the purpose of socializing with others of their kind but are actively involved in EU affairs which are affecting the lives of millions of Europeans without the latter's knowledge and against their wishes and interests.

The final question we need to address is, what is the actual process through which these interests run the EU? To begin with, it is essential to understand that, between them, the big bankers and their associates, the big industrialists (e.g., heads of international oil companies) and businessmen, control such enormous amounts of money that they could easily give orders to politicians. But this would be too obviously undemocratic. It would also have the potential to generate resentment that could work against them. After all, banks can be nationalized and their heads replaced with stooges of the political leadership. On the other hand, governments that do not enjoy the support of bankers do not as a rule last very long. To lend a veneer of democracy to the process and to protect their own necks, bankers and politicians tend to collaborate by consensus. This, of course, does not make the system any more democratic. Even dictatorships operate by consensus, albeit one between a reduced number of key individuals. In both scenarios, the masses are excluded from the decision-making process.

The true function of organizations like the Trilateral and the Bilderberg, therefore, is not to relay "orders from above" but to build consensus between the big bankers and politicians and to coordinate policy. This presents no major difficulty. Politicians are educated (or indoctrinated) in institutions financed by the bankers and run by chancellors, professors and lecturers sponsored by the same bankers, their families and associates. They often also frequent the same social circles and take part in the same events. Fund-raising for foreign aid, for example, makes politicians appear more "caring" which increases their popularity with the masses at home. But foreign aid (or "Third World development") also prepares the ground for bankers to make investments abroad and expand their global reach. As pointed out by the economist P. T. Bauer, foreign aid increases the resources and power of recipient regimes at the expense of the private sector, resulting in an undem-

ocratic concentration of power (Bauer, 1976, p. 106-7). This, of course, serves the interests of the donors. That foreign aid lines the pockets of corrupt politicians, religious fanatics or genocidal war lords is not something that would concern either bankers or politicians. On the contrary, problems created abroad equal reasons for intervention by bankers and politicians alike and create opportunities for them to increase their own prestige, power and influence (cf. M. Curtis, 1998, pp. 82 ff.). As a result, bankers and politicians often are personal friends, have the same interests, share the same ideology and are partners in the same crimes. At any rate, it is profitable for both sides to collaborate.

Should collaboration prove difficult, the bankers can deploy other instruments of power and influence to ensure that consensus is reached and that politicians toe the line. Bankers control both public opinion and government policy through the media and entertainment industries which they own and which are really the money power's instruments of mass propaganda, manipulation and control; academic and research institutions; "think tanks" and bodies of "experts" advising governments, etc. Uncooperative politicians eventually give in to media-generated public opinion, pressure groups, or "advisory bodies" sponsored and manipulated by bankers. As conceded by Tony Blair, "For any political leader ... the power of the media is such that you can't not have a relationship with people who are major and powerful media people" (Sky News, 27 Jul. 2011). And, as already stated, collaboration with the bankers can be financially rewarding. Politicians like Tony Blair are particularly willing collaborators of banking, industry, business and media interests. It is not for nothing that in the 1997 general elections Blair enjoyed the overwhelming support of the national media from *The Times* and the *Guardian* to *The Sun* and even the "centre-right" *Daily Mail*. In 1993, he had joined the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Leaders of Tomorrow (GLT) group whose members pledge themselves to advance the WEF's agenda as active members for a period of two years and for a further three years as supporting members. The WEF a.k.a. "Davos Set" is a massive international organization dominated by Rockefeller-associated banking and industrial giants like Chevron, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs,

JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Saudi Aramco and the Rockefeller Foundation which has special status as strategic foundation partner. The Rockefellers were clearly pleased with Blair's performance while Prime Minister for, soon after leaving office, they appointed him chairman of their J.P. Morgan international advisory council on which he has had the honour to serve alongside long-standing Rockefeller lieutenants like Henry Kissinger and Kofi Annan as well as representatives of Saudi and Chinese Communist oil interests (see p. 136).

At any rate, it is clear from the writings of Trilateral co-founder Brzezinski that in the technocratic new world order envisaged by the money power, international banks and multinational corporations are to be the *leading element in policy-planning* (Sutton & Wood, p. 8) - which tallies with the agenda of leading Fabians like Michael Jacobs. Fabian-influenced Dr James Martin, a long-time employee of Rockefeller-controlled IBM, founder of the Oxford Martin School and a leading advocate of corporate-funded technocracy, concedes that the new world order's growing dependence on costly public and international projects renders inevitable its dependence on multinational corporations which alone possess the necessary funds and means (J. Martin, p. 292). This, of course, can only serve to increase the power of corporate interests, allowing them to freely meddle in government policy, and shows the extent to which corporate-controlled Socialism has become a reality. Indeed, it has been the established practice of those at the top of the pyramid, such as the Rockefellers, to lay out long-term policies while leaving the details to their spokesmen who are strategically placed in positions of power and influence (Sklar, p. 53), particularly at the junction between the corporate and the political worlds. As might be expected from a system created by bankers and industrialists, therefore, the money power system operates more like a large banking or industrial group made up of a coordinating parent company and various separate subsidiaries, than a military organization. The politicians' main role is to win the support of the electorate without disclosing their true agenda, while the liberal-democratic party system serves to keep the masses confused and divided and "safe" in the illusion that they live in a democratic society.

In addition to the Trilateral, Bilderberg, WEF and similar outfits which ensure policy coordination between money interests and politics, there are other groups that enable bankers and industrialists to actively cooperate with EU politicians in joint projects, in effect making EU policy, particularly through BusinessEurope (formerly Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe or UNICE). Chief among these have been the European Enterprise Group (EEG) and the European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT). The former was created in 1980 by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), a Rothschild-Rockefeller lobbying organization set up in 1965 to represent industrial giants like Shell, British Petroleum (BP), Ford and Fiat. As admitted by Denis Healey, a leading member of its economic committee, the pro-EU CBI was "heavily weighted towards the big international companies" (Healey, p. 382). Indeed, CBI's first director-general was John Davies, vice-chairman and managing director of Shell-Mex and BP (the Shell-BP marketing venture) and a supporter of Britain's entry to the EEC. Again, we can see that there was little need for the Germans to frogmarch Britain into the arms of the EEC when leading British companies like BP (which was half-owned by the British government itself) and Shell were doing just that. It should be noted in this connection that Rothschild-controlled Shell (whose research division was headed by Lord Victor Rothschild) was heavily represented on the Trilateral Commission by Lord Cromer and chairmen and directors of various Royal Dutch and Shell divisions (Sklar, pp. 110-119). At any rate, the aim of the CBI-created EEG was to place individual firms on UNICE policy committees and working groups (Cowles, M. G., p. 68), thereby becoming directly (and quite undemocratically) involved in EU policy making.

The main role in the second organization was played by the Belgian diplomat and politician, Viscount Étienne Davignon. A long-time disciple of Paul-Henri Spaak, Davignon succeeded Baron Robert de Rothschild as Spaak's head of private office in the 1960s, becoming Vice-President of the EEC Commission and Single Market, Industry and Trade Commissioner in 1977, under Trilateral Commission member and ringleader of the "Britain in Europe" campaign, Roy Jenkins. As EEC Commissioner, Davignon

initiated and coordinated the negotiations leading to the formation in 1983 of the ERT which, apart from ensuring cooperation between money interests and EEC politicians, was designed to function as a “nerve centre for European integration policy” (Gillingham, p. 238). Indeed, the ERT’s declared aim was “to speed up the process of unification of the European market” (van Apeldoorn, p. 195). Accordingly, the ERT took the lead in the creation of the single market programme initiated by the 1986 Single European Act (SEA), while at the same time helping the Brussels bureaucrats “organize and manage programmes that would put money in the pockets of their companies and also leverage [European] Commission power” (Gillingham, p. 238-40).

In 1985, Davignon joined the Société Générale de Belgique, a long-time Rothschild agent, becoming its vice-president in 2001. Davignon’s collaborator, ERT co-founder and first chairman, was Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, chief executive of Volvo. Gyllenhammar became a member of Chase Manhattan’s international advisory committee and later vice-chairman of Rothschild Europe. The ERT, of course, interlocked with both the EEG and the Trilateral through members such as Shell and particularly Fiat, whose president Gianni Agnelli was a founding-member of the executive committee of the Trilateral’s European section, a member of the Bilderberg steering committee, a governor of the Atlantic Institute and a member of Chase Manhattan’s international advisory committee. In turn, the ERT became a CEO-based model for other EU business associations (Cowles, M. G., p. 70) which, of course, represent or are associates of the same money interests. As evidence of its closeness to the EU hierarchy, the ERT moved its secretariat to Brussels in 1988 and, from 1990, prominent ERT members have served within UNICE/BusinessEurope (van Apeldoorn, pp. 199, 202).

Needless to say, like CBI and EEG, ERT continues to be dominated by the Trilateral Commission and associates. For example, the ERT vice-chairman from 2006 to 2009 was Trilateral European chairman Peter Sutherland who was chairman of Goldman Sachs International. Among other leading European figures associated with Goldman Sachs have been Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti, the head of the European Central Bank,

Mario Draghi, Greece's Prime Minister Lucas Papademos and Germany's Angela Merkel. Goldman Sachs has also acquired a dominant position in the City of London, where the headquarters of its European operations is located, and has extended its tentacles into UK politics: Prime Minister Gordon Brown's adviser Sue Nye, was the wife of Goldman Sachs International chief economist and senior partner, Gavyn Davies and the bank has retained close links to UK politics. What becomes clear beyond reasonable doubt is that members of the international money power are running the EU, being directly involved in EU policy-making. "The Roundtable", Gillingham concedes, "would seem to validate conspiracy theory" (Gillingham, p. 238). It may be added that, once validated by hard evidence, conspiracy is no longer theory but *fact*.

In addition to making EU domestic policy, the money power also controls EU foreign policy through foreign ministries and outfits like the Foundation for International Relations and Foreign Dialogue (FRIDE) and the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR). If the European CFR sounds very much like the American CFR, it is because the former is an extension of the latter (see below). While day-to-day work is left to their like-minded representatives in business, politics, the academic community and the media, the big bankers themselves may become involved in the running of the global power network, at least at "management" level. A typical example is given by David Rockefeller in his *Memoirs*. In 1974, two years after Iraq had nationalized all foreign oil interests, Rockefeller met with Saddam Hussein in an attempt to improve relations. Saddam's condition was that the US stop supporting Israel and the Kurds of North Iraq. Rockefeller passed on the message to his friend, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In the event, suspension of support for Israel was out of the question, but US and Iranian support for the Kurds did stop (Rockefeller, pp. 301-2). The fact that Nelson Rockefeller was US Vice-President can only have made matters easier. As shown above, the Rockefellers' European associates have placed spokesmen for their interests in high positions in the same way as the Rockefellers have done this in the US. Like the latter, they are also directly involved in running Europe. For example, the Rothschilds played a leading role in Europe's privatization programmes of the 1980s and 90s

(see Ch. 10) and continue to act as economic and financial advisers to European governments, business and banks: from 1999 to 2008 Rothschild director Peter Smith sat on CBI's finance and general purpose committee. Once this fact has been understood, it is easy to see how the international fraternity's global network operates according to plan with a minimum of supervision or intervention on the part of the top leadership. Equally clear is that the initiative often emanates from across the Atlantic. Following a familiar pattern, a handful of leading Wall Street bankers, notably Henry Paulson of Goldman Sachs, in the early 2000s successfully lobbied the US government not only to exempt their firms (Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, et al.) from US net capital rules but also to pressure the European Commission and EU member states into exempting them from EU financial directives, in effect imposing their interests on EU states in a blatant violation of democratic procedures (Senate Banking Committee, 2000; Laurent, p. 103).

Incidentally, Rockefeller in a later interview described his meeting with Saddam as "not terribly productive". However, as Rockefeller admits, he was able to do brisk business elsewhere in the region. As for Saddam, he made a deal (which included substantial oil concessions) with his personal friend, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was a close collaborator of former Banque Rothschild manager Georges Pompidou. This involved, among others, the Rothschild-associated oil company ERAP (Elf-RAP) which owned 50 per cent of the Rothschild mining company Société Le Nickel (SLN, later IMETAL). The Chirac-Saddam deal itself was part of the Euro-Arab rapprochement initiated by Rothschild lieutenant Pompidou (see Ch. 10, p. 437). The extent of the money fraternity's global reach is such that even when a business opportunity proves "not terribly productive" for one of its factions, it still makes a profit for another faction of the same fraternity. This ensures that the fraternity's overall wealth, power and influence are constantly growing. In 2003 the fraternity was powerful enough to finally depose Saddam – after selling him weapons for decades – and get its hands on Iraqi oil again (see p. 136). Unfortunately, the demise of Saddam has not brought much democracy to Iraq. Nor has it improved the plight of the Kurdish people who continue to be suppressed, terrorized and decimated by

the money power's Turkish collaborators. Clearly, the bankers' much-publicised love of "freedom and democracy" does not include nations whose existence is inconvenient to their financial interests. Indeed, no nation is safe in the hands of sworn internationalists whose declared goal is to abolish the nation and replace it with a "global society" ruled by a global government consisting of themselves.

It may be noted in this context that in addition to industry, trade, finance and politics, the money power controls natural resources and/or supply thereof, from luxury items like diamonds and gold to everyday staples like oil (and its derivatives, petrol, etc.), water and gas and other energy sources like electricity. For example, deputy chairman of British Gas, J. H. Smith and the chairman of the French Electricity Board, Marcel Boiteux, were among early members of the Trilateral Commission (Sklar, pp. 112, 119); the French investment group Société Financière et Industrielle Gaz & Eaux (SFIGE) is a holding company of Lazard who employs TC member Mandelson as international adviser, etc.

Control over prices and markets in the oil industry is a prime example of money power domination of the economy at both national and international level. This is effectuated through certain organizations created for the purpose, for example, the International Energy Agency (IEA), set up by Rockefeller lieutenant Kissinger in 1974 (and launched at the Pilgrims Society in London) to act as policy adviser to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a group of oil-producing and -consuming countries, and able to influence oil markets by releasing or withholding oil stocks; ICE-Futures (formerly London-based International Petroleum Exchange), a central exchange for trading energy commodities like oil, gas and coal, whose head of European operations is former Shell chairman and chief executive Sir Robert "Bob" Reid; and New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) which similarly trades in key commodities like oil and gas. An additional lever of control are OPEC members like Saudi Arabia who depend on Anglo-American military protection and can be pressured into manipulating oil prices in ways that are beneficial to money power interests.

Domination of international financial markets through global financial and banking corporations and international bodies like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is another instrument for manipulating and exerting influence or control over economies and the political systems depending on them, e.g., by providing or denying credit. As a classic example, the same money power who facilitated Russia's Communist Revolution of 1917 brought the Communist regime down in the late 1980s (when it had served its purpose) by a combination of withholding credit and lowering oil prices, thus fatally weakening its economy which was heavily dependent on oil exports. Similarly, EU members are forced to accept conditions set by the World Bank, IMF or EBRD in order to obtain access to credit.

In the political field, the advisory role played by members of the money power like the Rothschild Group enables them to exert influence on centre-left and centre-right governments alike. Thus, while N. M. Rothschild banker and Fabian Society member Liam Byrne is the founder of the influential Labour think tank Progress, N. M. Rothschild director and former FS member Oliver Letwin, an unreformed liberal, has been a leading adviser to the Tory Party for several decades. This ensures that the political system, in individual member states as well as in the EU as a whole, is constantly moving to the left, in the direction desired by these groups, even under "centre-right" governments. In July 2014, Byrne set up the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Inclusive Growth, an organization chaired by Byrne and run by fellow Fabians Seema Malhotra (FS chairman), Rushanara Ali and the founder of the Social Democratic Party, Lord Wrigglesworth, which praises the "enlightened self-interest" of Fabian sponsors like Cadbury and Unilever as a role model for other corporations (Byrne, 2014).

Finally, control over the media enables the money power to manipulate or suppress information related to its activities. From inception, Trilaterals have included presidents, chairmen, directors, editors, correspondents, columnists, reporters and producers of news agencies like Associated Press (AP); leading papers like *The Times*, *Financial Times*, *Observer*, *Daily Express*, *The Economist*, *New Statesman*, *Le Figaro*, *Stampa*, *New York Times*; and other

media outlets like BBC and Independent Television News (ITN) (Sklar). As is well known, news agencies like AP, Reuters and United Press International (UPI) are the main source for media outlets all over the world. Whoever controls these news agencies controls most of the news reaching (or not) the public.

Examples of media-finance interlocks are: Sir Kenneth Younger, of the Trilateral executive, who was former editor of the *Fabian International Review*; Max Henry ("Freddy") Fisher, director of S. G. Warburg, who was also a director of Lazard-Rothschild-associated Pearson, the parent company of the *Financial Times* (of which he was the editor from 1973 to 1980), as well as an early member of the Trilateral Commission and Chatham House; Richard ("Dick") Goold-Adams, who was Chatham House councillor as well as a journalist with *The Economist*, prominent member of the Atlantic Institute, co-founder and later editor-in-chief of Independent Television News (ITN), co-founder of the Ford-Rockefeller outfit, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and member of Wilton Park's (the Foreign Office executive agency) academic council; the Economist Group which publishes *The Economist* and *European Voice*, co-owned by the Rothschilds; Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of *The Economist* between 1972 and 1989; Sir William Rees-Mogg, a director of Lord Jacob Rothschild's investment company St. James's Place Capital, editor from 1967 to 1981 and later columnist of *The Times*, as well as a member of the BBC board of governors; Paul (later Lord) Myners, a journalist for the *Daily Telegraph* in the early 1970s, who has held successive posts as a manager for N. M. Rothschild, director of National Westminster Bank, chairman of the Guardian Media Group (owners of the *Guardian* and the *Observer*) and member of the board of Rothschild Investment Trust Capital Partners (RITCP); Lord Jacob Rothschild, a close friend and business partner of Rupert Murdoch, who was deputy chairman of the latter's British Sky Broadcasting Group (BSkyB) from 2003 to 2007; Marcus Agius (see above), chairman of Barclays, who was a member of the BBC executive board; P.G. Gyllenhammar, vice-chairman of Rothschild Europe and chairman of Reuters Founders Share Co; Sir David Bell, former director of the Lazard-associated Pearson

Group, director of Rothschild co-owned *Economist* and chairman of the Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR); *Daily Express* owner Richard Desmond, president of the Rothschild charity Norwood; Similarly, in France, Baron Edouard de Rothschild (son of Guy), head of Rothschild & Cie. Banque (RCB) and director of Holding Financière Jean Goujon, is co-owner of the left-wing newspaper *Libération*; Rothschild associate Jacques Attali is an editor of the left-wing news magazine *L'Express* (which is modelled on America's *Time*); Rothschild Asset Management and Rothschild-associated financial corporations Natixis, UBS, Société Générale and BlackRock are major shareholders of the media and entertainment giant Vivendi which is controlled by Vincent Bolloré, a former associate of Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild, etc.

It is an established fact that media outlets are owned or controlled by a few interlocking interest groups. For example, Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation owns *The Sun*, *The Times* and the *Sunday Times*. Similarly, most of US media (newspapers, broadcasting and film producing companies) are owned by about a dozen large corporations which interlock with those in Britain and elsewhere. Murdoch's News Corp. owns the 20th Century Fox film studio, Fox News Channel and has a stake in Hughes Electronics which operates Direct TV, the US satellite TV system. This makes the entire media industry susceptible to control by a small, power-holding clique. As in Europe, the Trilateral Commission has had close links to the media from the beginning, numerous Trilaterals serving as directors in the US media (Sutton & Wood, p. 26). In addition, leading journalists, TV presenters, etc., often come from similar social, cultural and ideological backgrounds. This ensures a uniform, elite-dictated narrative produced by the media industry on behalf of the money power, which determines what the public knows, what it thinks and feels about the world and about itself, and how it behaves and acts in everyday life. Disturbingly, even the allegedly "independent" Media Standards Trust (MST) is controlled by the same interests: its chairman is Sir David Bell of *The Economist* and board members have included Amelia Fawcett, a vice-chairman of Morgan Stanley; Charles Manby, managing director, Goldman Sachs International; and Anthony Salz, execu-

tive vice-chairman of N. M. Rothschild and *Guardian* trustee.

Through its control of publishing companies the money power also controls copyright to important publications and is able to withhold reproduction permission for information that ought to be in the public domain and freely accessible to all. In a recent disturbing trend, the money power's publishing companies have taken to buying up self-publishing companies – see Pearson's acquisition of Author Solutions Inc. (ASI) – in effect making it virtually impossible for dissident authors to find independent publishers for works that are inconvenient to the money power.

In addition to controlling news agencies, publishing companies and “independent” media standards organizations, the money power controls the intelligence services, particularly Anglo-American outfits like the CIA and MI6. Lord Victor Rothschild himself, who funded various publications like *Encounter*, was a leading MI5 agent with close links to MI6 and had his own private intelligence network stretching as far as Iran and China (Wilson, p. 428; Dorril, p. 481). As shown by Nick Davies of the *Guardian*, CIA-MI6 operatives are being systematically planted in both news agencies and media outlets for the purpose of feeding fabricated or manipulated stories (or “fake news”) to the unsuspecting public. As Davies concedes, the more he looked the more he found “falsehood, distortion and propaganda” (Davies, p. 2). As a result, although the media indulge in occasional criticism of the EU, this rarely amounts to a sustained attack and even less to an exposé of the money interests behind it. This in spite of the fact that even amateur journalists, let alone seasoned professionals with secret service and other connections, could easily gather sufficient evidence from libraries and archives or by doing some basic investigative (i.e. *journalistic*) work *in situ*, to expose and bring down the entire system.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that instead of providing vital information to the public, the media industry itself doubles as a privately-controlled secret service which is not above spying on innocent citizens, as demonstrated by the 2011 telephone hacking scandal that led to the closure of Murdoch's *News Of The World*. This Soviet-style systematic infiltration of the media industry by intelligence operatives serves the specific purpose of spying on the

population under the cover of “journalism” (Leigh, 2000) while providing a convenient screen of anonymity and deniability for the string-pullers at the top of the power pyramid. Thus, not only do the media fail to investigate the masterminds behind the New World Order but they turn on concerned citizens aiming to expose the truth, indiscriminately branding them “far-right”, “extremist”, or “neo-Nazi”, in a malicious attempt to strip them of their humanity and deprive them of their legal and moral right to protest and resist. This is how the mass media industry becomes an instrument for reinforcing the ruling order, while journalists, like mainstream politicians, become its agents and partners in crime. Nor is this anything new: as pointed out by former MI5 and MI6 officer John Cornwell alias le Carré, MI6 has always “controlled large parts of the press” (Davies, p. 235). On the available evidence, we now know that the intelligence services – in particular MI6 and its sister outfit the CIA – were created by the same Anglo-American Establishment who created the EU. As we have shown here, this clique is now ruling Europe, America and most of the world.

Incidentally, the current “euro-crisis” does not mean that the money power is in any way losing, or even loosening, its grip on Europe or its finances. The money power has always been adept at using crises to promote its own agenda. Moreover, the euro-crisis was clearly engineered by the money power itself. Either way, the collapse of the euro as a European currency is likely to lead to the creation of a global one, in the same way as the collapse of the EU itself will lead to the creation of a larger economic entity, including parts of Africa and Asia (see the Mediterranean Union and related projects, below). If anything, the money power is currently consolidating its grip on the nations it controls, as indicated by further ominous developments throughout Europe, such as the relentless expansion of EU and NATO in Eastern Europe. In Britain, the Establishment has been pushing for new Stalinist laws requesting Internet companies to install hardware enabling the Government’s electronic surveillance outfit GCHQ to monitor all phone calls, text messages, e-mails and accessed websites in real time (“Monitoring emails ‘means spying on the entire nation’”, *Daily Telegraph*, 10 May 2012). The money power already owns

media and telecommunications companies, Internet service providers (ISPs) and search engines – as well as computer programmes like Microsoft (owned by Rockefeller associate Bill Gates). Giving the State direct access to private communications is hardly going to deter professional criminals or international terrorist networks. For example, such legislation did not prevent the 9/11 attacks in America. Instead, it will amount to a blanket licence for the money power in collaboration with the State to monitor and suppress legitimate political dissent. While the degree of control the ruling clique exercises on finance, economy and politics is clearly undemocratic, its control over the media, intelligence services and Internet communication can only be described as *dictatorial*. The slippery slope towards dictatorship on which the political establishment is now treading is exposed by other Stalinist measures, such as secret arrests and secret trials. Moreover, when private organizations like the Trilateral install their own members as prime ministers of EU member states, as in the cases of Italy and Greece, that is where democracy ends and dictatorship begins. It is also when public resistance must get organized.

If Britain's Conservative leaders want to prove that they are true conservatives and not Lib-Lab surrogates, and that they care about their country and its people, they must ensure that Britain not only gets out of the EU, but also out of the UN – and reclaims its sovereignty (*i.e., independence and freedom*) as a matter of first priority. The same, of course, applies to conservatives and patriots everywhere. However, as we have just seen, the fact is that the world government clique (the international Money Power) holds the reigns of power not only in the EU apparatus but in the member states themselves. This means that the ultimate solution is the liberation of Britain and all other European nations from the dictatorship of this clique. Getting out of the EU, or liberation from the EU dictatorship, must go hand in hand with liberation from the current national governments, both the visible or official and the invisible or unofficial ones. This requires a concerted, two-pronged approach to the problem. In other words, it is the conservatives' turn to become revolutionaries and put an end to the Left's New World Order. (See also O'Meara, 2013.)

A number of public figures, among them Nigel Farage of the UK Independence Party, Germany's Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble and France's left-wing *éminence grise* Jacques Attali, have warned that Europe is on the brink of a revolution (BBC News, 10 May 2012; Brady, 2013; Evans-Pritchard, 2013). To seize the initiative and prevent the situation from being exploited by the Left for its anti-democratic ends, the Right must understand some essential facts, for example, that revolutions do not happen of their own accord, without planning, organization and preparation, or without resources, support and a coherent ideology or dogma. Above all, it is imperative to overcome certain fundamental misconceptions, such as: that being on the right side (i.e., on the side of right) is sufficient in and of itself and renders all struggle unnecessary; that the Right can win the historical struggle against the Left by adopting more and more of the latter's policies; and that victory is possible without personal effort and sacrifice, or without spiritual and cultural revival. The revolutionary masses cannot expect others (e.g., political parties) to be revolutionary on their behalf but must themselves become revolutionary. Every responsible citizen and believer in righteousness must become a standard-bearer and defender of right against wrong, of justice against injustice and of truth against falsehood and lies (cf. p. 365).

The EU Superstate

Although the European Union started off as an economic association – the so-called “European Coal and Steel Community” – the Milner-Fabian interests behind it and their front men like Jean Monnet and Paul-Henri Spaak knew full well that their ultimate goal was *political federation or union* leading to the creation of a European Superstate.

As noted above, Churchill himself in 1943 had proposed a Council of Europe complete with High Court and Armed Forces. In 1949, he expressed his hope that the European Assembly (the CoE's Consultative Assembly) he set up would become “the Parliament of Europe” (Address to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 12 Aug. 1949). As pointed out by Quigley, the European Coal and Steel Community created by the 1951 Treaty of Paris was a rudimentary government as it had a Common

Assembly, which functioned like a parliament, and a Court of Justice (Quigley, 1966, p. 1284).

The Washington Declaration of 14 September 1951 issued by Herbert Morrison, Dean Acheson and Robert Schuman stated: “The Three [Foreign] Ministers recognize that the initiative taken by the French Government concerning the creation of a European coal and steel community and a European defence community is a major step towards European unity ... The Government of the United Kingdom desire to establish the closest possible association with the European Continental Community at all steps of its development.”

This of course raises the question of national sovereignty. There can be no doubt that none of Britain’s major political parties regarded national sovereignty as non-negotiable. They all were prepared to sell British sovereignty provided the price was right to the politicians concerned. Churchill himself declared in the Commons that: “The Conservative and Liberal Parties declare that national sovereignty is not inviolable,” that they were “prepared to consider the abrogation of national sovereignty, provided that we are satisfied with the conditions,” adding that “I will go even further and say that *for the sake of world organization* we would even run the risk and make sacrifices” (HC Debate, 27 Jun. 50, emphasis added).

Indeed, far from being inviolable, the *total abolition* of national sovereignty was a key plank in the Milner-Fabian European project. According to Monnet, national sovereignty was a defect “to be tackled boldly” and the abnegation of sovereignty an “indispensable first principle” (Monnet, in Nugent, pp. 19-20). Similarly, the 1950 Schuman Declaration described the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) as the “first concrete foundation for a European federation”. It will be recalled that according to Attlee, the views expressed by Robert Schuman were in line with his own (see above).

It will also be recalled that the Council of Europe was Churchill’s very own creation. Its 1949 Statute, Article 1 (signed by Bevin) states: “The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members” (*Annual Register*, vol. 191, p. 477). As Britain was a member of the Council, it is indisputable

that Churchill's brainchild led to the inclusion of Britain in the European project. On 25 March 1957, before signing the Treaty of Rome, Paul-Henri Spaak said to the head of his private office (later Ambassador to Britain), Robert de Rothschild: "*We will rebuild the Roman Empire and this time through the power of ideas, not by force of arms*" (Rothschild, p. 183). Rothschild himself later observed with pride and satisfaction that "*the European Union is in the process of reassembling the western provinces of the Roman Empire*" (*ibid.*, p. 5). The Roman Empire, of course, had brought slavery, death and destruction to the people of Europe and Britain. Nor were Europeans told that their treacherous leadership intended to rebuild the Roman Empire. However, that the "European Economic Community" was in actual fact intended to function as a superstate like the Roman Empire is evident from its bodies which are identical to those of a national state.

The European Council

The European Council is the strategic body of the EU. It held its first meeting in 1961 and is located in Brussels, Belgium. It is headed by a President and is made up of EU heads of state and government who meet up several times a year to issue general policy guidelines.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers a.k.a. Council of the EU is one of the EU's legislative bodies, making EU laws. It was established in 1993 as a successor to the Council of the European Communities and its predecessor, the Special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and is located in Brussels. It is made up of ministers of the member states who are meeting several times a year (which can be as frequently as once a month). The Council Presidency is held by the government of one of the EU member states on a six-month rotation basis.

The European Commission

The European Commission is the successor to the High Authority (HA) of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) whose

first two presidents were Rothschild front men Jean Monnet and René Mayer. It is made up of 27 commissioners who are headed by a President and forms the executive body of the EU. Both the Commission and its President are approved by the European Parliament for a five year term. The Commission's main seat is in Brussels.

The European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) is another legislative body of the EU which was established in 1962 as a successor to the Common Assembly (European Assembly) of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). It will be recalled that the Eden Plan had called for the ECSC to be placed under the authority of the European Assembly (an organ of the European Council) set up by Churchill in 1949. The EP is made up of members of the European Parliament (MEPs) who are elected by the respective member states every five years and its main seat is in Strasbourg, France, which was also the seat of Churchill's European Council.

The European Court of Justice

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) was established in 1952 as part of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and is the judicial body of the EU, whose task is to interpret and apply EU law. It is located in Luxembourg.

The European Central Bank

The European Central Bank (ECB) was established in 1998 as a successor to the European Monetary Institute (EMI) and the earlier European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF), to "maintain price stability" i.e., control inflation in the euro area. The ECB is located in Frankfurt on Main, the historical seat of the Rothschild banking dynasty and headquarters of the post-war US military government in Germany – which, as noted earlier, represented international banking and business interests. It is run by the Governing Council which consists of an Executive Board and the governors of the national central banks of the 17 member states, and meets monthly for its monetary policy decisions.

The European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the EU's long-term lending institution established in 1958 under the Treaty of Rome to further EU policy goals. The EIB is located in Luxembourg and is run by a Board of Governors made up of the finance ministers of the member states and a Board of Directors which are nominated by the member states and the European Commission. Among the EIB's largest projects to date have been the Chunnel tunnel which was aimed at "furthering the development and integration" of the European Community (Dinan, p. 319) and the more ambitious and subversive Mediterranean Union. N. M. Rothschild have played an advisory role in both projects as they have in EU enlargement and the "privatization" programmes of the 80s and 90s (see also Ch. 10, Islamization).

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was founded in 1991 by Jacques Attali (a close Rothschild associate and special adviser to France's Socialist President François Mitterrand) who became its first president. Ostensibly founded to finance the development of the private sector in Europe's former Communist countries, the Bank orchestrated the take-over of Central and Eastern European economies by Anglo-American financial interests (see Ch. 10, Islamization). In spite of its name, the Bank's largest shareholder is America, which reflects the involvement of banking interests associated with the Anglo-American Establishment.

The European Investment Fund

The European Investment Fund (EIF) was established in 1994 to provide funds for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), through private banks and funds. It is located in Luxembourg and is owned by the European Investment Bank (EIB) which is the EIF's largest shareholder. The EIF is run by the President or Vice-President of the EIB.

The above institutions show that the European Union is in effect a superstate which to a large degree controls the political and economic activities of the member nations.

The EU budget

The EU is a parasitic body costing about €144 billion (£120 billion) a year which is paid by contributions from member states (*ec.europa.eu*). This in itself is a very large amount. As pointed out by EU critics, it is only a fraction of the total cost. The EU extracts several times that amount through bogus charges like import duties, VAT, administrative and compliance charges, etc., with the result that the real costs of the EU are many times higher than those officially admitted (Craig & Elliott, pp. 50-54).

The European Court of Human Rights

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is another instrument of control created by the international money power and its political collaborators. Although not part of the EU, it was established by the European Convention on Human Rights which was drafted by the British-created Council of Europe in 1950. As such, it is treated as part of the EU legal system and its decisions are binding on all signatory states. Ironically, according to its own official figures, the ECtHR has blocked more deportations by Britain than by any other country, one of the most infamous cases being that of extremist Jordanian cleric Abu Qatada who succeeded avoiding deportation several times thanks to ECtHR rulings (“European Court of Human Rights blocks more deportations from UK than by any other country”, *Daily Telegraph*, 1 May 2012).

The European Council on Foreign Relations

The European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) is a clone of America’s CFR. Like the latter in America, the ECFR has branches in various capitals across Europe. Established in 2007, the Council claims to be “independent and has no connection to the institutions of the EU”. However, its two founding co-chairmen were the Finnish Socialist Martti Ahtisaari and the notorious German left-wing radical Joschka Fischer, both vocal EU-supporters, while Socialist

EU *éminence grise* and TC member Javier Solana was member of the board. As it is highly unlikely that the above figures became opponents of the EU or severed their connections with the EU and its officials on joining the ECFR, it is reasonable to infer that the ECFR cannot be entirely unconnected with the EU.

Indeed, we find that Ahtisaari was a member of the globalist Club of Madrid which operates in close collaboration with the EU (in June 2012, Club president Wim Kok and secretary-general Carlos Westendorp embarked on a EU-funded “Trust Building Mission” in Libya www.clubmadrid.org). Similarly, Solana was president of the Centre for Global Economy and Geopolitics (ESADE) of Barcelona and Madrid. Both the Club of Madrid and ESADE are officially associated with the globalist think tank Foundation for International Relations and Foreign Dialogue (FRIDE), Madrid, which is associated with the EU-Asia Centre, Brussels, a think tank promoting closer relations with Asia and the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo), a network of centres specializing in foreign affairs and security *funded by the European Commission*. It follows that if the ECFR appears to be “unconnected” to the EU, it is only because it has bigger fish to fry. It must be recalled that the EU is only a step towards world government. As evidenced by the network of organizations it has set up for that purpose, it is now in a phase of transition towards that larger goal.

The interests represented by the ECFR are evident from its members and funders who included: leading Milnerite Andrew Duff, president of the Union of European Federalists (UEF), former Liberal Member of the European Parliament (MEP), leading figure in the drive for merging the presidencies of the European Council and European Commission and CEO of the Rothschild-associated investment bank Piper Jaffray (David Dalsemer Rothschild of Rothschild Technology Partners and Rothschild Capital Partners, New York, being former managing director and former N. M. Rothschild executive James White an associate); Rothschild lieutenant George Soros, founder and chairman of the Open Society Foundations (OSF) and CFR member; Minna Järvenpää, international advocacy director, OSF; Heather Grabbe, executive director, Open Society Institute (OSI),

Brussels; Karin Forseke, former CEO, Carnegie Investment Bank; Ana Palacio, former senior president and general counsel, World Bank Group and others. ECFR funders include the Soros Foundations as well as Rockefeller Brothers, Atlantic Council and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (www.ecfr.eu).

The International Crisis Group

Founded in 1995 to advise both governments and international organizations (such as EU, UN and World Bank) on the prevention and resolution of violent conflict, the ICG is another Soros-backed operation run by Soros and collaborators like Ahtisaari, Fischer, Solana, Kofi Annan and left-wing Harvard economist (and former adviser to presidents Clinton and Obama) Lawrence Summers and funded by the EU and various Western governments in conjunction with Soros, Rockefeller and Rothschild interests.

The activities of ECFR, ICG and related outfits reveal a disturbing anti-democratic trend for a growing number of corporate-controlled, self-interested private organizations to advise (or direct) the EU and ultimately, no doubt, to replace the official EU apparatus.

The EU and immigration

Europe's decolonization policies of the 1950s and 60s resulted in inverse colonization in which mounting numbers of non-European immigrants began to settle in Europe. Although mass immigration started as a result of the policies of individual European states, the European Convention of Human Rights and EU law have increasingly imposed immigration policies that are beyond the control of member states. In Britain, European immigration law has led to the unacceptable situation where EU nationals have more rights than the indigenous British population (Joppke, p. 136).

Of particular concern has been the 1986 Single European Act (SEA) which committed the European Community to achieve a single market by 1992. It also mandated an "area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured" (SEA, Section II, Article 13, Clause 8a; *ec.*

europa.eu). While SEA may or may not have been good for business, it has certainly made it difficult or impossible for Britain to stop immigration from other EU countries and, increasingly, from non-EU countries (immigrants from which are provided with travel documents by other EU member states).

As pointed out by Professor Christian Joppke of the European University Institute, Florence, Britain can only win this battle by withdrawing from Europe (Joppke, p. 135). However, the facts on the ground show that a British exit from the EU (“Brexit”), although an important step, fails to address the problem of non-EU immigration. The only real and lasting solution is to free Britain from the anti-national forces led by the international money power which use immigration as a convenient tool for acquiring economic and political power to the detriment of the majority population.

The EU and multiculturalism

In addition to politics and economy, the EU also increasingly controls the cultural life of member nations. The idea of multiculturalism was first introduced by leading Milner Group member John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), Governor-General of Canada. In the 1930s, Buchan made the dubious claim that “the strongest nations are those that are made up of different racial elements”. Multiculturalism later became official government policy in Canada.

Similarly, “intercultural assimilation” has been a key objective of European federalism from the early 1950s. In the 1960s, it was particularly promoted by Socialists like former Fabian Society chairman Roy Jenkins, who was Labour Home Secretary (1965-67 and 1974-76), after which he became President of the European Commission (1977-81). The promotion of cultural diversity and “cultural dialogue” has been the main strategic objective of the EU’s European Agenda for Culture (EAC). In 2008, the European Commission launched a massive pro-multiculturalism propaganda campaign to raise public awareness in Europe of the “need for intercultural dialogue” and to promote intercultural dialogue as an instrument for “exploring the benefits” of cultural diversity (“The Story of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 (EYID)” *ec.europa.eu*).

The EU and Islamization

According to Winston Churchill, the Battle of Britain in World War II was about the “survival of Christianity” (House of Commons, 18 Jun. 1940). The truth is that neither Churchill nor his successors have made any effort to save Christianity from Fabian Socialism or, more recently, from the relentless advance of Islam. Already after the war and beginning in the 1950s and 60s, Islam became the main alien culture on European soil thanks to mass immigration from Islamic North Africa (in France), Turkey (in Germany) and the Commonwealth (in Britain). This has meant that, in Europe, multiculturalism has been mainly promoted for the benefit of Islam almost from the beginning. In November 1973, the nine European Community (EEC) member states met in Brussels – the capital of the EU – where they issued a joint declaration initiating a *Euro-Arab Dialogue (EAD)* with the objective of strengthening the ties between European countries and the Arab world (Ye’or, p. 52). In 1995, the EU convened the *First Euro-Mediterranean Conference of EU and Arab Foreign Ministers* at which it was resolved to strengthen relations with the countries in the Arab world and bring European and Arab nations closer together through cultural exchange. For this purpose the Conference established the *Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP)*.

What becomes clear is that, in just two decades, the Euro-Islamic “cultural dialogue” became *cultural exchange*. The next step from cultural exchange was systematic promotion of Islam. This has been carried out through various EU-UN programmes and organizations specially created for this purpose, such as:

The Dialogue Among Civilizations, introduced at a UN meeting in 1998.

The Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures (ALF), created in 2003.

The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA), created in 2003.

The European Investment Bank Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), also created in 2003.

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), launched in 2004 with the aim of strengthening EU relations with Muslim countries to the South and East of Europe.

The Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), established in 2005 to build bridges between the West and the Islamic world and promote “interfaith dialogue”.

At this stage, the EU was officially promoting not just Islamic culture, but also *Islamic religion*. While Europeans are urged to “understand Islam”, no effort whatsoever is being made to make Muslims understand Christianity and other European faiths. While thousands of mosques are being put up across Europe, no churches are being built in Islamic states. The annihilation of Christianity is the entirely predictable and clearly intentional result.

The EU and the Union for the Mediterranean

In July 2008, the EU convened the Summit for the Mediterranean in Paris, which was attended by EU and Arab heads of state and government, as well as officials from the League of Arab States (LAS) a.k.a. Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) and the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF). The summit decided to launch the initiative *Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean*, with the aim of merging Islamic North Africa, Turkey and the Middle East with the European Union (www.consilium.europa.eu). *The Union for the Mediterranean is scheduled for completion by 2030 and will bring 17 Islamic states – with a total population of over 400 million – into Europe, creating an Islamic Superstate on European soil and permanently wiping out Europe’s population, culture and civilization.* Official website: www.ufmsecretariat.org

The process of course is being accelerated by millions of Muslim settlers from non-Mediterranean states like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh being allowed to colonize Europe with impunity.

In sum, the facts speak for themselves: whatever may have been the original intentions behind the European Union, it has clearly become an instrument for exploitation, oppression and cultural and ethnic genocide against the European people.

In the light of these facts, the people of Europe must indeed unite, not into a money-oriented superstate, but as a united popular front against their corrupt and treacherous leaders. A non-violent revolution to bring about a change of regime and a change of system in Britain, Germany, France and other leading European nations is becoming the only viable solution. See also Islamization (Ch. 10).

References and notes:

Adler, Laure, *Entretiens – Jacques Attali*, Paris, 2007. See also Stirn, below.

Aldrich, Richard J., “OSS, CIA and European Unity: The American Committee on United Europe, 1948-60”, *International History Review*, Vol. 18, No. 4, London, Nov. 1995.

Attlee, C. R., “Labour’s Peace Aims”, *Daily Herald*, 9 Nov. 1939; cf. *Manchester Guardian*, 9 Nov. 1939.

Bauer, Peter Thomas, *Dissent on Development*, London, 1976.

BBC News, 10 May 2012, “Nigel Farage warns of EU ‘mass unrest’ and ‘revolution’”.

Bideleux, Robert & Taylor, Richard, eds., *European Integration and Disintegration: East and West*, London, 1996.

Bonnaud, Laurent, “The Channel Tunnel, 1955-75”, *The Journal of Transport History*, Vol. 22, 1, 2001.

Booker, Christopher & North, Richard, *The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union*, London, 2003.

Brady, Tara, “Germany’s finance minister warns of a ‘revolt’ if Europe adopts America’s tougher welfare model”, *Daily Mail*, 28 May 2013.

Byrne, Liam, “Liam Byrne: The market is failing – we need a new way forward”, *Evening Standard*, 17 Jul. 2014.

Cabinet Records (CAB), Nat. Arch., Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.

Cannadine, David, *Aspects of Aristocracy*, London, 1995.

Chernow, Ron, *The House of Morgan: An American Dynasty and the Rise*

- of Modern Finance*, New York, NY, 1990.
- Churchill, Winston S., *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, 4 vols., London, 1956.
- Clarke, I. F., *Voices Prophesying War 1763-1984*, London, 1966.
- Cobain, Iain, "Foreign Office hoarding 1m historic files in secret archive", *Guardian*, 18 Oct. 2013.
- Cohen, Antonin, "Le Plan Schuman de Paul Reuter: Entre Communauté Nationale et Fédération Européenne", *Revue française de science politique*, 1998, vol. 48, No. 5, pp. 645-663.
- Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.
- Collier, Peter & Horowitz, David, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty*, London, 1976.
- Corey, Lewis, *The House of Morgan: A Social Biography of the Masters of Money*, New York, NY, 1930.
- Cowles, Maria Green, "Large Firms and the Transformation of EU Business Associations: a Historical Perspective", in Greenwood, Justin, ed., *The Effectiveness of EU Business Associations*, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2002, pp. 64-78.
- Craig, David & Elliott, Matthew, *The Great European Rip-Off*, London, 2009.
- Curtis, Lionel, *World War, Its Cause and Cure*, London and New York, NY, 1945.
- Curtis, Mark, *The Ambiguities of Power: British Foreign Policy Since 1945*, London, 1995.
- *The Great Deception: Anglo-American Power and World Order*, London, 1998.
- *Web of Deceit: Britain's Real Role in the World*, London, 2003.
- Davies, Nick, *Flat Earth News*, London, 2008.
- De Villemarest, Pierre, *Facts & Chronicles Denied To The Public*, vols. 1 & 2, 2003; English trans. Slough, Berkshire, 2004.
- Dietrich, John, *The Morgenthau Plan: Soviet Influence on American Postwar Policy*, New York, NY, 2002.
- Dinan, Desmond, *Ever Closer Union? An Introduction to the European Community*, Basingstoke, 1994.
- Dorril, Stephen, *M16: Fifty Years of Special Operations*, London, 2001.
- Encyclopaedia Judaica*, 16 vols., Jerusalem, 1971.
- Evans-Pritchard, Ambrose, "Europe's 'new deal' for jobless dismissed as rhetoric", *Daily Telegraph*, 28 May 2013.
- Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, 2 vols., New York, NY, 2000.
- *Colossus: The Rise and Fall of the American Empire*, London, 2004.
- Fontaine, Pascal, *Europe – A Fresh Start: The Schuman Declaration 1950-90*, Brussels, 1990.

- Gandhi, M. K., "The Publication of 'Indian Home Rule'", *Indian Opinion*, 2 Apr. 1910.
- Gilbert, Martin, *Churchill: A Life*, London, 1991.
- Gillingham, John, *European Integration 1950-2003: Superstate or New Market Economy?*, Cambridge, 2003.
- Graham, Otis L. Jr., ed., *Perspectives on 20th Century America: Readings and Commentary*, New York, NY, 1973.
- Griffiths, John L. (US Consul General at London), in "Laurier Amazed At English Fears", *New York Times*, 24 May 1911.
- Gwin, Catherine, *U.S. Relations with the World Bank 1945-92*, Washington DC, 1994.
- Heath, Edward, "A Euro-sceptic? Churchill? Never", *Independent*, 27 Sept. 1996.
- Hodgson, Godfrey, *Woodrow Wilson's Right Hand: The Life of Colonel Edward M. House*, New Haven and London, 2006.
- Hodson, Henry V., *Twentieth-Century Empire*, London, 1948.
- Holt, Hamilton, "Promoter Of International Amity", *New York Times*, 4 Apr. 1920.
- Horn, Martin, *Britain, France, and the Financing of the First World War*, Montreal, 2002.
- Jenkins, Lindsay, *Britain Held Hostage*, London, 1997.
- Joppke, Christian, *Immigration and the Nation-State*, New York, NY, 1999.
- Kilzer, Louis C., *Churchill's Deception*, New York, NY, 1994.
- Kimball, Warren F., *Swords or Ploughshares? The Morgenthau Plan for Defeated Nazi Germany*, New York, NY, 1976.
- Knight, Nigel, *Churchill: The Greatest Briton Unmasked*, Newton Abbot, Devon, 2008.
- Kolz, Arno W. F., "British Economic Interests in Siberia during the Russian Civil War, 1918-1920", *Journal of Modern History*, vol. 48 (Sept. 1976), pp. 483-491.
- Langworth, Richard M., *Churchill by Himself: The Life, Times and Opinions of Winston Churchill in His Own Words*, 2008.
- Laurent, Eric, *La Face cachée des banques*, Paris, 2009.
- Lavin, Deborah, *From Empire to International Commonwealth: A Biography of Lionel Curtis*, Oxford, 1995.
- Leigh, David, "Britain's security services and journalists: the secret story", *British Journalism Review*, vol. 11, No. 2, 2000, pp. 21-6.
- Liebkecht, Wilhelm, Preface to "On the Political Position of Social-Democracy", London, 1889; *MIA*, www.marxists.org
- Lundberg, Ferdinand, *America's 60 Families*, New York, NY, 1937.
- MacDonogh, Giles, *After the Reich*, London, 2007.
- MacKay, R. W. G., *Peace Aims And The New Order*, London, 1940.

- MacKenzie, John M., *Propaganda and Empire*, Manchester, 1986.
- Mandelson, Peter, "Building a New Consensus for Europe", lecture given to the Fabian Society at Clifford Chance LLP, Canary Wharf, London, 13 June 2005.
- Martin, James, *The Meaning of the 21st Century*, New York, 2007.
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Maser, Werner. *Der Wortbruch. Hitler, Stalin und der Zweite Weltkrieg (The Betrayal: Hitler, Stalin and the Second World War)*, Selent, 2007.
- Mazower, Mark, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations*, Princeton, NJ, 2009.
- Medlicott, W. N., "Britain and Germany: The Search for Agreement 1930-1937", *The Creighton Lecture in History 1968*, London, 1969.
- Monnet, Jean, *Memoirs*, English trans. London, 1978.
- Morton, Frederic, *The Rothschilds: A Family Portrait*, London, 1963.
- Mote, Ashley, *Vigilance: A Defence of British Liberty*, Petersfield, Hampshire, 2001.
- New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 29 vols., Chicago, IL, 2002.
- Nugent, Neill, *The Government and Politics of the European Union*. Basingstoke, 2010.
- O'Meara, Michael, *New Culture, New Right*, London, 2013.
- Österreichisches Biographisches Lexicon 1815-1950*, Vienna, 1959
www.biographien.ac.at
- Parmar, Inderjeet, *Think Tanks and Power in Foreign Policy*, Basingstoke and New York, 2004.
- Pimlott Baker, Anne, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*, London, 2002.
- Ponsonby, Arthur, "The Case for a United Europe", *Labour Leader*, 1 Apr. 1915.
- Prime Ministers' files (PREM), National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.
- Pugh, Patricia, *Educate, Agitate, Organize: 100 Years of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1984.
- Quigley, Carroll, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*. New York, 1966, 3rd printing, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1998.
- *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*. GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.
- Rebattet, F. X., "The 'European Movement' 1945-53: A Study in National and International Non-Governmental Organizations working for European Unity", Doctoral Thesis, St. Antony's, Oxford, 1962.
- Richard, Henry & Burritt, Elihu, *Report of the Proceedings of the Second General Peace Congress, held in Paris, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of August, 1849*, Paris, 1849 books.google.co.uk
- Roberts, Priscilla, "Lord Lothian and the Atlantic World", *The Historian*,

Vol. 66, 2004.

Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.

Rose, Saul, *The Socialist International*, London, 1955. *See also* Sibilev Nikolai, *The Socialist International*, English trans., Moscow, 1984; *Socialist International Information*, London, 1951-70; and *Socialist Affairs: The Journal of the Socialist International*, London, 1971-2012.

Rothschild, Robert, *Un Phénix nommé Europe. Mémoires 1945-1995*, Brussels, 1997.

Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), *Britain in Western Europe: WEU and the Atlantic Alliance*, London and New York, 1956.

Salter, Arthur, "Food in British Zone", *The Times*, 16 Apr. 1946.

----- *Memoirs of a Public Servant*, London, 1961.

Samuels, Nathaniel, "The European Coal Organization", *Foreign Affairs*, July 1948.

Senate Banking Committee, Hearing on the "Financial Marketplace of the Future", Prepared Testimony of Mr. Henry M. Paulson Chairman & CEO Goldman Sachs & Company, 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, 29 February, 2000.

Sklar, Holly, *Trilateralism: The Trilateral Commission and Elite Planning for World Government*, Boston, MA, 1980.

Smoot, Dan, *The Invisible Government*, Boston, MA, 1962.

Soames, Mary, ed., *Speaking for Themselves: The Personal Letters of Winston and Clementine Churchill*, London, 1999.

Stirn, Olivier, *Mes Présidents. 50 ans au service de la Ve République*, Paris, 2004. *Note*: although Mitterrand nationalized the Banque Rothschild in 1982, he allowed the Rothschilds to open a new banking house and surrounded himself with Rothschild associates like Olivier and Bernard Stirn, Henri Emmanuelli and, above all, special presidential adviser Jacques Attali, whom the *Financial Times* aptly described as "the philosopher-king of Mitterrand's court" (cf. Coignard & Guichard, p. 67; "Men & Matters: Sherpa Attali", *FT*, 7 Jun. 1982). In a hint of Rothschild-Mitterrandian involvement in the European Project, the Rothschild bank whose nationalization was implemented by Budget Secretary Emmanuelli of the Swiss-based Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild was rechristened "Compagnie Européenne de Banque". As related by Stirn, Mitterrand imposed the euro on German Chancellor Helmut Kohl against the wishes of the German people (*see also* Attali in Adler, above). Another architect of the EU's single currency project at Mitterrand's court was Finance Minister and Attali collaborator Jacques Delors who went on to become President of the European Commission and had close links to the European Round Table of Industrialists, another Rothschild-associated outfit.

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first pub-

lished in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.
Sutton, Antony C. & Wood, Patrick M., *Trilaterals over Washington*, Scottsdale, AZ, 1979.

Ungerer, Horst, *A Concise History of European Monetary Integration: From EPU to EMU*, Westport, CT, 1997.

Van Apeldoorn, Bastiaan, "The European Round Table of Industrialists: Still a Unique Player?" in Greenwood, Justin, ed., *The Effectiveness of EU Business Associations*, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2002, pp. 194-205.

Wilson, Derek, *Rothschild: A story of wealth and power*, London, 1988.

Ye'or, Bat, *Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis*, Madison, NJ, 2006.

Zunz, Olivier, *Philanthropy in America: A History*, Princeton, NJ, 2012.

Notes:

1. In the *Occupation Statute* of May 1949 the Occupying Powers USA, Britain and France specifically reserved the right of control over West Germany's foreign affairs *including international agreements*, as well as foreign trade and exchange.

2. The British Empire has been described by historians as a "giant mechanism for transferring wealth to the upper classes" (Williams, G. and Ramsden, J., *Ruling Britannia: A Political History of Britain 1688-1988*, 1990, p. 309). However, at the time under discussion, the main beneficiaries of this mechanism were *subversive elements* like the Milner Group and its associates – a large proportion of whose income was derived from the colonies, in particular, Africa where they held diamond, gold, copper, rubber, cocoa, palm oil and other interests – who were supplanting the original British upper classes and becoming the Empire's new (secret) masters. These included the Rothschilds, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Julius Wernher, the Cadburys, the Rowntrees and the Levers who were major sponsors of the Fabian Society and its projects. Far from being "for the benefit of the natives", the profits made by these groups often involved slave- or forced labour. Even in England, employees led a regimented existence in Fabian-style, corporate-controlled industrial housing reflecting the authoritarian ideas of Taylor, Ford and Lenin.

3. The Anglo-American Establishment, in particular, the Rothschilds, had long been involved in African mining operations such as De Beers through financing arms like the Exploration Company and representatives like Carl Meyer. They held a dominant position in Belgium and its African possessions, notably the Belgian Congo, through a web of banking and mining companies like Banque Lambert, Société Générale de Belgique, Tanganyika Concessions, Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, Forestière Minière du Congo, etc. Protection of investments, control over resources, and economic dominance, rather than legal or moral considerations, were the main motivating factors in WWI (cf. p. 210).

8. Immigration

Immigration is one of the most hotly-debated topics in Britain and other Western countries. The Immigration Debate on the BBC1 programme Question Time (22 Oct. 2009) – watched by 8 million viewers – showed that the British people are very concerned about immigration. A survey by the YouGov polling organization conducted for the *Prospect* magazine shows that the majority of Britons believe that the number of immigrants is “the worst thing about Britain” (“YouGov/Prospect Survey Results”, April 2012 <http://yougov.co.uk>; cf. Economist/Ipsos MORI, July 2015). Similar concerns exist elsewhere in Europe, for example, in France and Germany (“All over Europe, immigration is moving in from the political fringes”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Jun. 2012).

Is it racist to oppose or express concern about immigration?

As immigration inevitably involves interracial relations, it is essential to clarify an important point from the outset, namely whether debate on or opposition to immigration is in any way racist. In attempting to answer this question, we note that the dictionary definition of “racism”, which is based on the established usage of the word, is “prejudice based on a belief in the superiority of a particular race” (*Oxford English Dictionary*). This is acknowledged by members of all races. For example, black writer Lindsay Johns admits that racism is making a pejorative judgement about someone based on their race (*Daily Mail*, 1 May 2012).

On this definition, opposition to immigration based on the indigenous population’s inalienable right to life and self-determination cannot be racist as it involves neither prejudice nor belief in superiority. On balance, claims that opponents of immigration are “racists” are as absurd as saying that a house owner objecting to neighbours lodging themselves (or being lodged by the state) on his property is motivated by “prejudice” against the

neighbours. Indeed, a majority of randomly-selected non-white immigrants living in Britain (Jamaicans, Malaysians, South Asians, etc.) whom we interviewed in 2011-2012 spoke out against mass immigration. This demonstrates that opposition to immigration cannot be construed as “racist”.

In addition, all leading politicians in Britain – Tony Blair, Gordon Brown, David Cameron, etc. – have said that expressing concern about immigration is not racist. According to Prime Minister Tony Blair, concern over asylum and immigration was not about racism, but about fairness (“Full text: Blair’s speech on asylum and immigration”, *Guardian*, 22 Apr. 2005). His successor Gordon Brown similarly declared that he had never agreed with the “lazy elitism” that portrays anyone who has concerns about immigration as a racist (“Gordon Brown’s immigration speech: what he said, and meant”, *Guardian*, 12 Nov. 2009). On his part, Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron has not only criticized those who regard opposition to immigration as racist, but has declared that *control and reduction of immigration is of vital importance to the nation’s future* (“David Cameron on immigration: full text of speech”, *Guardian*, 14 Apr. 2011). Far from being a “crime”, opposition to immigration is a fundamental democratic right – as is opposition to any government policy – and the same applies to partiality and even to prejudice. After all, most of us are partial to, or prejudiced against, some thing or other. In fact, selection or accepting some things and rejecting others is a natural process that is fundamental to all aspects of human life from thinking and feeling to eating, dressing and choosing a partner, employer or employee. It is not for a corrupt, immoral and self-seeking state who does more harm than good to its citizens and who, moreover, as a final insult, has conspired to dispossess and replace them, to regulate our innermost feelings and thoughts or dictate who we can or cannot share our ancestral homeland with.

Unfortunately, the immigration debate has not been led by mainstream politicians but has been hijacked by radical elements who are not accountable to the electorate. These elements have produced definitions of what constitutes racism, a racist action or racist incident, which are not based on established usage of the English language, but are politically-motivated, *recent inventions*.

For example, according to the 1999 *McPherson Report* produced by a government inquiry (the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry), a racist incident is “any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person” (Recommendation 12). By this definition, racism is anything deemed to be such by anybody. It must be noted that, in legal terms, “crime” is an offence regarded as such *by the law* and not “any incident which is perceived to be a crime by the victim or any other person”. The fact that racist incidents are treated differently from other incidents shows that the above definition is politically motivated and is intended as an instrument for suppressing all actions that are inconvenient to the ruling order. Thus, the term “racist” becomes a subjective factor comparable to “reactionary” or “counter-revolutionary” used in Communist dictatorships to suppress opposition and dissent: everybody is “racist” (i.e., *criminal*) who is not a supporter of the Left’s mandatory party line. Indeed, we find that the UK Independence Party (UKIP) which is said to be anti-immigrant, is routinely referred to as “xenophobic”, “far-right” and, tellingly, “counter-revolutionary” in left-wing publications (see Ford & Goodwin’s *Revolt on the Right* and other writings).

In an illustration of the absurd lengths to which the anti-racism industry is prepared to go in order to promote its agenda, Britain’s National Children’s Bureau (NCB) has infamously demanded that British children’s dislike of foreign food be treated as a “racist incident” (“Toddlers who dislike spicy food ‘racist,’” *Daily Telegraph*, 7 Jul. 2008). In this elite-engineered surreal scenario, the Left’s propaganda operatives are able to misrepresent anti-British cultural imperialism and oppression as “fight against racism”. While such draconic application of the law to children may be worthy of Stalinist Russia, in an ostensibly liberal democratic system the same definition should allow the counter-claim that immigrants’ dislike of British food is a racist incident. Similarly, the claim that opposition to immigration is “racist” can be met by the counter-claim that state-imposed mass immigration itself is racist. Indeed, the belief that Europeans are incapable of running their own countries without immigrant assistance is as racist as the colonial belief that non-Europeans were incapable of ruling themselves. In other words, the majority must learn how to make

use of the law – and of plain logic or common sense – to defend its own interests. Should the majority prove unable to do so, this would mean that the system is, in the last analysis, undemocratic and in urgent need of change.

Why is immigration a problem?

Surveys by the US German Marshall Fund (GMF) and other organizations have shown that *the majority of Britons (over 60%) see immigration as a problem* (“Transatlantic Trends: Immigration 2010”; *trends.gmfus.org*). Therefore, establishing why immigration is a problem is the principal task of the present discussion. The fact is that small numbers of immigrants who are prepared to assimilate into the indigenous population have never been a problem. The problem is *State-imposed Mass Immigration* and, in particular, mass immigration of *groups that refuse to be assimilated*.

Specific points of concern are: who is coming into the country? How many are coming? Who decides on this? Do they assimilate? What are the effects of mass-immigration on the indigenous population? What are the legal implications for the indigenous population?

1. Who is coming into the country? At present, practically *anybody* can come and live in Britain as a visitor, legal or illegal immigrant, student, asylum seeker or “refugee”.

2. How many are coming into the country? There are no official figures for the total number of illegal immigrants and figures for persons legally entering or living in Britain are deliberately played down so as to deceive the indigenous population about the true extent of immigration (“Stop lying about immigration”, *Evening Standard*, 26 Sept. 2011).

However, official figures show that there are hundreds of thousands per year (641,000 in 2014 and 800,000 in 2016 – ONS). Moreover, the public go by what they see with their own eyes and on that basis, the *majority (59%)* of Britons believe there are too many immigrants in the country.

3. Who decides on the number of immigrants? The British

people have *absolutely no say* on how many immigrants should be allowed into the country. This decision is made by politicians independently of and contrary to the will of the people.

4. Do immigrants assimilate? There are three aspects to the assimilation problem:

- (a) rising numbers of immigrants refuse to be assimilated into, and are hostile to, the general population;
- (b) immigrants are encouraged by vested interests (multiculturalist political elites, religious groups, etc.) to resist assimilation;
- (c) if the number of immigrants is very high, as is currently the case, assimilation becomes impossible.

Instead of creating a harmonious one-nation society, all this leads to the creation of a multi-national society of competing nationalities, with ethnic and cultural communities as hotbeds of separatism and conflict, and clearly contradicts the official claim that immigration automatically makes a country “better”.

5. What are the effects of mass-immigration on the indigenous society and culture? Unlimited mass-immigration must lead to significant changes in indigenous society and culture. There is no evidence that these changes are of any benefit to the indigenous population. On the other hand, there is evidence of negative effects, for example:

- (a) Mass immigration restricts the indigenous population’s access to territory or living space and to essential resources like water, food, housing, health care, transport and schools.
- (b) Mass immigration drives wages down and living costs up.
- (c) Mass immigration leads to insufficiently assimilated or integrated migrant individuals and groups, which in turn leads to a rise in corruption, crime and general social breakdown in the host society.
- (d) Mass immigration contributes to a rise in contagious diseases. For example, a significant number of asylum seekers come from countries with a higher incidence of TB and AIDS (Home Office,

Asylum Statistics: 4th Quarter 2007).

It may be noted in this context that according to Nick Davies of the pro-immigration (and Rothschild-associated) *Guardian*, rival newspapers like the *Daily Mail* “fall on falsehood and distortion” in their treatment of immigration. As an example, he gives a story run by the *Mail* in July 2003, according to which asylum seekers infected with the AIDS virus were putting public health at risk. Davies allegedly found that those who were infected came from countries which “tended not to produce asylum applications” (Davies, p. 374). In fact, the story happens to be one example where the *Mail* does *not* fall on falsehood and distortion (though, as indicated below, there are other examples where it does). A 2008 report by the National Aids Trust (NAT), which is partly based on Home Office data (see above), states: “three-fifths of all HIV cases reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2006 were cases where the individual had been born outside the UK”; and “a large number of asylum applicants come from high HIV prevalence countries” (*HIV and the UK Asylum Pathway*, p. 3).

(e) Sustained mass immigration results in irreparable genetic loss to the host population.

6. What are the legal implications of mass immigration for the indigenous population? State-imposed mass immigration implies that the indigenous population has no rights to the territory it lives on and, by extension (as life is impossible without territory), *no right to life*. This conclusion is supported by EU officials’ statements to the effect that restricting immigration from the EU is illegal in EU law (Riley-Smith, 2014).

Last but not least, mass immigration, particularly when members of the immigrant population are able to acquire positions of authority or higher status in relation to the host population is a form of colonialism, which is unacceptable in a democracy.

Is there a “need” for immigrants?

This question is investigated here on data related to Britain as a representative example, but the results are largely applicable to

other European or Western countries. Specifically, it has been claimed that Britain “needs skilled workers”; that “immigration is good for the economy”; that immigration “creates jobs”; that Britain “needs immigration to sustain the current population level” etc. The following facts expose the *Big Immigration Lie*:

1. Not all immigrants are skilled, many are unskilled. Even skilled immigrants may have unskilled wives, children or parents. Along with the “skilled workers” there are a high number of unskilled workers.

2. Many immigrants – housewives, children, students, retired persons – are economically inactive, i.e., *non-workers*. This is particularly the case with immigrants who come to Britain (and Europe) in the context of “family reunification” and, failing to meet labour market requirements, struggle to find work (Lords Select Committee, pp. 17-18).

In the 1950s and 60s many immigrants came to Britain to take up employment. By 1997, only 12 per cent of immigrants from the former New Commonwealth entered Britain for work (Caldwell, p. 41). Official reports show that immigrants are more likely to be out of work than British people (“Labour’s cover-up on immigration to be laid bare” *Sunday Telegraph*, 25 Sept. 2011). It follows that the proportion of skilled workers, indeed of workers in general, to the total immigrant population is much lower than it is claimed.

3. Even if all immigrants were skilled (which they are not), it does not mean that they all have the skills British economy needs. Nor is there a system to ensure that those who come to Britain have the required skills.

4. If Britain is short on skilled workers, this is obviously a failure of the education system and the question must be raised as to whether this failure is accidental or deliberate. In either case, the solution is to reform the education system and train local workers, not to import foreign ones. This is particularly imperative in view of the fact that, as admitted by Peter Sutherland, shortage of workers in the European Union is to be found at the lowest rather than at the top skill level (Lords Select Committee, p. 13), which further exposes the disingenuity of the pro-immigration camp.

5. Saying that immigration is good for the economy implies that everything is acceptable as long as it brings financial profit. Thus, from the outset, this claim exposes the moral bankruptcy of the pro-immigration camp. In addition, while it may be acceptable to believe that immigration is “good” for the economy when the economy is strong, it seems irrational to cling on to the same belief when the economy evidently is on a downward path *despite* a massive influx of immigrants. Moreover, economic systems are not God-given; they are man-made. And if man can create economies that depend on immigrants, he can equally well devise an economy that does not – as shown, for example, by Japan. As no attempt is being made to do so, this suggests an ulterior motive on the part of the authorities responsible. What these motives are will become apparent from the evidence considered below. Meanwhile, suffice it to note that the relentless emphasis on economic considerations irrespective of the realities on the ground is a long-established tactic to deflect attention from other issues.

6. Even assuming that immigration is “good” for the economy in some ways, there is no doubt that it is bad in other ways. For example, illegal immigrants do not pay taxes. Most immigrants send money back home, exporting capital that should be reinvested in British economy, not taken out of the country, etc.

7. If immigration creates new jobs, then the more immigration there is the more new jobs are created. But the more new jobs are created, the greater becomes the need for immigration. It follows that instead of resolving anything, immigration creates an inescapable vicious circle amounting to permanent dependence (or addiction) to immigration and loss of freedom and independence to the indigenous population.

8. As admitted by a number of political leaders, including pro-immigration ones like Labour Party leader Ed Miliband, immigration brings not only benefits but also *costs* (E. Miliband, “Immigration brings costs as well as benefits”, *Evening Standard*, 22 Jun. 2012). Particularly important in the current economic situation is the loss of employment caused to the indigenous population by mass immigration, especially from outside the EU. As conceded by the Migration Advisory Committee, one hundred

additional non-EU immigrants result in a “reduction in employment of 23 native workers” (MAC, “Analysis of the Impacts of Migration”, Jan. 2012).

9. Immigration is one of the causes behind the rise in crime levels. For example, religion-motivated terrorism, honour killings, forced marriage, child marriage, polygamy, genital mutilation, are culture-specific crimes that are directly linkable to the immigrant population.

10. Importing people from abroad is an irrational and perverse approach to demographic problems. To maintain a country’s population level, all that is needed is for indigenous couples to have more children and government policies in this regard to be introduced.

11. Nobody knows how many illegal immigrants there are in Britain. Estimates range between 250,000 (Migration Watch UK) and 500,000 (Home Office), with some sources giving an upper limit of 1 million (UK Border Force, Sky2, 10 Jun. 2012). As it is not known who they are or what they are doing in Britain, nothing definite can be said on their effect on British economy and culture. However, we do know that a significant number of the illegal immigrants who have been tracked down by the authorities are small-time criminals, terrorists or fraudsters (“Lost in administration: Scandal over illegal immigrants hidden among 37,000 files of foreigners appealing to stay in Britain”, *Daily Mail*, 15 Oct 2011). There is no reason to believe that those who are still at large are any better – they must be hiding for a reason. They certainly do not pay taxes and if any of them are in employment they take away jobs from people who are here legally, including indigenous Britons. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the overall impact of illegal immigration on British society is negative.

12. The truth is that immigration serves the interests of self-seeking and corrupt employers who are looking for cheap labour and would rather pay low wages to immigrants than pay decent wages to British workers. Inevitably, this results in lower living standards for the indigenous population (Lilley, 2006). As a number of studies have shown, mass immigration has pushed wages down

(“Hello, world”, *The Economist*, 30 Jun. 2012). Even in traditional immigration countries like America, salaries have decreased for the first time on record, despite or *because of* unprecedented mass immigration (“5 Most Surprising Findings From the 2010 Census”, *Time*, 20. Dec. 2011).

13. Above all, immigration serves the interests of left-wing political elites using the votes of the immigrant community to advance their own agendas. Even in the 2010 general election, when the left-wing Labour Party was highly unpopular with the majority of Britons, it was backed by over 60 per cent of minority and immigrant voters (see also “How the Government pays Muslims to vote Labour”, *Daily Telegraph*, 17 March 2009). This leads to the next big question:

Who is responsible for the current immigration problem?

In 1948, Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee passed the British Nationality Act allowing all inhabitants of the British Empire to enter, live and work in the UK without restriction. At first, this was not a problem as immigration levels at the time were relatively low. However, this soon changed. As immigration levels began to rise, public opinion forced the introduction of some restrictions. In spite of this, the Labour Party’s policy over time has been to allow more and more immigrants into Britain under various false pretences like the “need of skilled workers”, etc. No explanation was given as to why Britain had fewer skilled workers than Third World countries. Instead, in 1997-2010, the Labour government imposed a deliberate and systematic relaxation of immigration controls “to open up the UK to mass migration” in order to make it “more multicultural” (“Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Oct. 2009).

All this, of course, exposes the unbelievable opportunism of the architects of mass immigration: in an extraordinary political and ideological U-turn, the same establishment who in the 1800s pleaded for Africa’s and South Asia’s “need” of European colonists is now, incredibly, pleading for Europe’s “need” of

colonization by Africans and South Asians. While Europe was once said to “depend” on one form of colonialism, it is now said to depend on another. While European colonialism is being indicted as a crime, non-European colonization of Europe is being praised and promoted as a virtue. The immigrants themselves are indulging in the same kind of opportunism: Africans and Indians once calling for Europeans to quit Africa and India – even throwing bombs at them to press their point – now insist on the “right” to settle in Europe at will. On their part, the same groups fighting for the “human rights” of immigrants, systematically and deliberately ignore, deny or suppress the rights of Europe’s indigenous population.

Has debate on immigration been stifled?

While opening up the country to unrestricted immigration through an illegal “Open Doors” policy, Labour has also sought to stifle debate on the problem by deploying a range of tactics such as:

1. Ignoring, covering up or denying problems caused by immigration.
2. Systematically avoiding discussion. Already in the 1960s, Labour Home Secretary Roy Jenkins expressed pleasure that the “sterile debate about the precise level of immigration was put behind us” (Banton, p. 71).
3. Falsely claiming the “moral high ground”. For example, leading Labourite and Fabian Socialist Jack Straw referred to British National Party (BNP) leader Nick Griffin as a “man who defines his politics by race rather than by moral values” (BBC Question Time, 22 Oct. 2009), without explaining what “moral value” Labour’s policy of state-enforced mass immigration and resulting replacement of the indigenous population might have.
4. Accusing those who oppose immigration of “racism”.
5. Claiming that “The number of people entering the country, minus the number leaving – has actually been falling” (“Tony Blair’s speech on immigration in full”, *The Sunday Times*, 22 Apr. 2005), which ignores the fact that the immigrant population,

especially in relation to the indigenous population, is actually growing due to specific factors like immigration, higher birth rates in the immigrant population, marriage outside Britain, etc.

6. Blatantly lying about the true extent of immigration (“Labour lied to public about immigration, says Ed Miliband’s aide Lord Glasman”, *Daily Telegraph*, 17 Apr. 2011).

7. Doing what all politicians do – doing nothing, promising to do something when cornered, still doing nothing: *If elected for a third term*, Labour promised to introduce finger-printing of all visa applicants; bring in a points system; phase out low skill immigration schemes; bring in fixed penalty fines for each illegal employee; restrict the right of settlement to skilled workers; end chain migration, etc. (“Tony Blair’s speech on immigration in full”, *The Sunday Times*, 22 Apr. 2005). That Labour failed to put a curb on immigration even in its third term soon became clear. The question is why Labour did nothing in the previous two terms, in the first place.

Even worse, the evidence shows that Labour did the exact opposite to what it had promised: According to Home Office figures a total of 238,950 immigrants were granted settlement in the last year (2009-2010) of the Labour regime alone. This was the highest figure since the 1960s.

Over half a million “students” were allowed into the country with no interviews before arrival or checks on departures. Labour’s points-based system *increased* not reduced immigration (“Record numbers given settlement in Labour’s last year”, *Daily Telegraph*, 26 Sept. 2011). Margaret Hodge, then Labour Minister for Culture, while acknowledging the problem of immigration and the need for new policies, claimed that it was not about race but about a system which is transparent and fair (“‘The BNP tap into people’s frustrations’: Margaret Hodge on her plans to introduce a points system for immigrants”, *Daily Mail*, 4 Feb. 2010). *This is untrue. It is not about a system that is “transparent” or “fair”. It is about a system which people actually want as opposed to one imposed on them by traitor governments. In other words, it is about democracy vs. dictatorship.*

In pursuing such diversionary tactics, pro-immigration politicians

behave like police negotiators who use psychological manipulation to mislead criminals – thus effectively treating the public like outlaws. These tactics, of course, are entirely in line with the recommendations of the political elites' Fabian masterminds, as evident from the statements of leading Fabians like Fabian Society general secretary Andrew Harrop to the effect that concerns about immigration should be caused to subside or broaden and that talking about immigration “helps to moderate opinion” (Harrop, pp. 97-100), in a clear allusion to the psychological fact that talking about a given concern makes the concerned person “feel better” and renders them more open to “solutions” suggested by the interlocutor.

Have not the Conservatives put a cap on immigration since 2010?

According to Margaret Hodge, chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, mass immigration is here to stay and those who say “‘we will cut the numbers,’ are lying” (“Stop lying about immigration”, *Evening Standard*, 26 Sept. 2011). Indeed, our own investigations have found that immigration continues unabated. High streets and inner cities continue to be colonized by South Asians, Black and North Africans and other immigrant groups as before, if not even more so (the most recent official figures show that immigration levels in 2014 were higher than those of 2010). Clearly, channels remain open through which “students”, “visitors”, “migrant workers”, “husbands”, “wives”, legal or illegal, keep coming in. The discovery of visa forgery factories in places like Bangladesh suggests one way through which immigration controls are being systematically circumvented (“Visa forgery factory shut down”, 24 July 2011; www.homeoffice.gov.uk). As shown by Home Office documents another avenue for illegal immigration is colleges bringing thousands of foreign “students” into the country (“170 colleges shut down in blitz on sham students”, *Evening Standard*, 2 Nov. 2011). As a mark of how critical the situation has become, hundreds of colleges (500 in 2012) have had their licences revoked and others have been banned from recruiting foreign students. But new bogus colleges are being set up and thousands of foreign students, including far-left and Islamist subversives, are

allowed to enrol in British universities (see LSE) *quite legally*. Needless to say, once in the country, many of the students (both bogus and genuine) stay on (Lords Select Committee, p. 16).

Above all, the failure to stem the immigration influx has to do with the bodies advising the Government, one of which has been the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC). The Committee was supposed to be an “independent” panel of economists. However, the very fact that *economists* were appointed to decide on immigration issues shows, once again, that government policy was driven by financial interests – which reflects the Fabian aim of creating a society ruled by LSE-trained economists with links to certain members of the corporate community. Indeed, MAC’s origin and membership expose its connections to Fabian Socialist institutions funded by the said financial interests. It was founded in 2007 by Labour’s Fabian Home Secretary John Reid and was chaired by David Metcalf, Emeritus Professor at the Centre for Economic Performance at LSE. As admitted by LSE chairman Peter Sutherland, “there is hardly one university that compares to the LSE in terms of the total number of students from outside the European Union”. Indeed, LSE has a long-established interest in foreign students, regarding them as a tool for spreading its subversive ideology throughout the world and, as their numbers rose (reaching over 40% by the 1980s), as an indispensable source of income. The LSE, therefore, admittedly takes the UK government target of reducing the number of immigrant students “terribly seriously” (Lords Select Committee, p. 15). Given the reduced income for the LSE that would result from such a reduction, it is not difficult to see why its leadership and, by extension, the MAC itself, is “deeply worried” by the prospect of an immigration cap as it is about visa restrictions for students and will do everything in their power to prevent such measures.

Among MAC members there was Dr Martin Ruhs, director of Oxford University’s Migration Observatory which has close links to the pro-immigration Oxford Martin School (founded by Rockefeller and Soros interests). Ruhs himself had served as adviser to a string of pro-immigrant, money power bodies like the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Global Commission on

International Migration (GCIM) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and has declared himself in favour of immigration, asserting that it represents a “significant subsidy to the UK public sector” (Boxell & Frey, 2010). Likewise, his colleague Dr Diane Coyle has a degree in Economics from Harvard University and is a former economics editor for the pro-immigrant *Independent*. As the Committee’s members were reappointed in 2010, it would be unrealistic to expect any major changes in policy, no matter what kind of government happens to be in office. Nor is MAC the only culprit. The UK Border Agency (UKBA) itself was formed in 2008 by the Labour regime’s Fabian Immigration Minister and Progress co-founder Liam Byrne, a former Rothschild banker who is also co-founder of the Young Fabians magazine *Anticipations*. Clearly, advisory bodies like MAC, operating behind the scenes and in collaboration with subversive elements among immigration and border control officials, have ensured that, as shown by official figures, immigration has been constantly on the rise since the 1950s *irrespective of the party in government*. In short, the influence of organizations like MAC on national immigration policies is comparable to that exerted by the UN Forum on Migration (funded by the pro-immigration MacArthur Foundation) on EU policies. (See also note 2, p. 410).

In addition to its patent inability to purge the system of subversive elements, there have been other disturbing features of the Conservative Government and, in particular, of the Conservative Party (or factions thereof): (1) the policy of putting a cap on immigration from the EU when official figures show that the majority of immigrants into the UK are in fact from outside the EU; (2) the argument that immigrants are “natural Conservatives” (Graham, 2014) which ignores some important facts, e.g., (a) that immigrant Muslim conservatives seeking to convert the country to Islam are not the same as indigenous Christian conservatives, (b) that most immigrants vote for Labour (see p. 348) and (c) that immigration resulting in ethnic and cultural replacement is contrary to authentic Conservatism which, by definition, aims to preserve indigenous society and its ethnic and cultural identity; and (3) support for non-indigenous British citizens like the Ghanaian

Adam Afriyie for the post of Prime Minister (Walters, Brendan & Owen, 2013). See also n. 3, p. 410.

In sum, given the rapid growth of the existing immigrant population, what is really needed is not a “cap” but a *total ban* on immigration (especially from *outside* Europe) and on pro-immigration groups’ influence on government policy. Unfortunately, there is no chance of this happening as long as the country is run by fraudulent “governments” acting on the advice of bodies with links to the international money power.

Is there a conspiracy to exterminate Britain’s indigenous population and replace it with immigrants?

Leaders of the Right have been unfairly attacked for saying that a deliberate “bloodless genocide” on British people is taking place. However, when a crime or suspicion of a crime being committed is reported, it is the authorities’ duty to investigate that claim. As a crime against humanity, genocide is a very serious offence in international law. Some key questions that have to be asked as part of any investigation are: is it possible? Is it likely? Is there any evidence?

Is it possible? As admitted by leading politicians like Margaret Hodge, mass immigration is here to stay (*Evening Standard*, 26 Sept. 2011). In demographic terms, unrestricted immigration over a prolonged period of time combined with the growth of the existing immigrant population on one hand, and stagnation or decline of the indigenous population on the other hand, results in the partial or total replacement (i.e., extinction) of the indigenous population.

Is it likely? On the current growth of the immigrant population relative to the host population, the gradual extinction of the indigenous population is not only possible, but *likely*. Lee Jasper of the National Assembly Against Racism himself has conceded that there could be a majority black Britain by the turn of the century. In fact, it is unlikely we will have to wait that long. Demographic studies show that Europe’s white population will become a minority by 2050 (“The last days of a white world”, *Observer*, 3 Sept. 2000).

The big question is: Is there any evidence that this process is the deliberate doing of politicians? Here are the facts:

- The fact is that the British Nationality Act which allowed all the subjects of the British Empire (totalling nearly 800 million) to live and work in the UK without a visa was passed by Parliament in 1948 – under Labour PM Clement Attlee. In 1966, Labour Home Secretary Roy Jenkins introduced the policy of “cultural diversity” or multiculturalism. (It should be noted that, in Britain, the Left-controlled Home Office has been responsible for the immigration system.)
- The fact is that multiculturalism was closely linked to multiracialism, that is, it was based on the idea that Britain was to become a *multiracial* society as a matter of official policy.
- The fact is that the idea of imposing racial quotas was promoted by Labour politicians like John Carr of the Inner London Education Authority (Lewis, p. 140).
- The fact is that under the 1997-2010 Labour regime of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, there was a sharp rise in immigration, bringing the growth of the immigrant population up to nearly *239,000 per year*. Andrew Neather, former adviser to Tony Blair, Jack Straw and David Blunkett has revealed that Labour’s relaxation of immigration controls was a deliberate plan “to open up the UK to mass migration” in order to make it “more multicultural” (“Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Oct. 2009).

As pointed out by Conservative MP Peter Lilley, “The huge rise in immigration didn’t just happen. It was the result of a battery of deliberate changes in laws, rule and administrative procedures introduced by the last Labour government” (Lilley, 2012). On the available evidence, there can be no doubt that the policy of enforced mass immigration has been *deliberate*. Moreover, British policy reflects a broader effort by UN and EU authorities to create “multicultural nations” *through immigration* (see Sutherland, below). Making a society multicultural through immigration means making it multiracial. And deliberately making a society multiracial

means *deliberately* reducing the indigenous racial component of that society and replacing it with alien elements. In our view, this comes very close to the accepted definition of genocide.

What are the motives behind this policy?

The motives behind the Left's immigration policies ought to be quite obvious, were it not for the collective ignorance and blindness which seem to have descended upon Western society in general and British society, in particular, as a result of decades of political and psychological mass propaganda, indoctrination and manipulation. As an instrument of the money power, the media play a key role in this. A staple tactic, also generously used by the political establishment, is to reveal something in order to conceal something else. This tactic muddles the issue, distracts public attention and deflects criticism – effectively concealing the true culprits and their intentions and protecting their interests.

A typical example is a piece published by the *Daily Mail* in response to Labour leader Ed Miliband's speech on immigration. Its author, Stephen Glover, points out Labour's belief that cheap labour was vital to British economy and that immigrants from outside the EU were likely to vote for a leftist party (like Labour). However, while Glover correctly identifies the procurement of cheap labour and winning the immigrant vote as key objectives of Labour's immigration policies, these are *not* Labour's only aims. Another objective Glover might have listed is the demographic transformation taking place in Britain, which he casually mentions, contenting himself with describing it as "irreversible" ("So Labour now says it's NOT racist to debate immigration. What sick hypocrisy", *Daily Mail*, 23 Jun. 2012).

Irreversible or not, drastic demographic changes would be the most immediate and *obvious* result of a policy of mass immigration even before cheap labour and electoral advantages: immigrants are physically present in the country *before* providing cheap labour or voting for left-wing parties. It follows that demographic changes must have been as deliberate as the other two objectives. Yet the *Mail* is silent precisely on this point which ought to be the most important to its readers. Its silence is all the more peculiar as the

same article mentions the YouGov/Prospect survey (see above) indicating that what Britons find worst about their country is the number of immigrants, whereas they are far less concerned about economic issues. On reflection, they have very good reason for making immigration a top priority: Britain's indigenous population will survive low wages and immigrant support for left-wing parties, but *not* being replaced with immigrants – which is where the current demographic changes are leading.

Another essential point overlooked by the *Mail* is the links between immigration policies and financial interests. A more thorough and critical investigation by the supposedly “centre-right” press might have started with a secret paper written in 2000, according to which the Labour Party's intention was to “*maximize the contribution of migration to the Government's economic and social objectives*” (“Labour's ‘secret plan’ to lure migrants”, *Daily Telegraph*, 9 Feb. 2010).

The “economic objectives” are quite obvious. They are: to keep wages down (which is what “cheap labour” amounts to); to increase the profits of corrupt employers; to attract monetary rewards from pro-immigration donors; to increase the income of corrupt politicians, political parties, governments as well as race relations, human rights and associated industries; and, as noted by the *Daily Mail*, to win the immigrant vote.

However, the political establishment's obsessive emphasis on economic considerations clearly exposes domestic and international financial interests as the *primary movers* behind mass immigration (and behind Labour policy). Thus, the governor of the Bank of England, Sir Mervyn King, is on record as saying that cheap foreign labour helps keep wages down. Lord Digby Jones, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) which was created by Shell, BP, Ford and associated interests, has declared that a cap on immigration would reduce the “flexibility” of the British labour market (“Figuring out role of migrant workers”, *Financial Times*, 4 May 2005).

Perhaps most revealing of all is the stand of the money power organs, the *Financial Times* (FT), and *The Economist*. Writing in the *FT*, which is owned by the Lazard-associated Pearson, former *Wall Street Journal* editor Amity Shlaes wrote that the aim of any

party should be to win the votes of immigrants and friends of immigrants (“The right must learn the comfort of the strangers: Conservatives are falling into the same trap as Republicans by railing against immigration, not supporting growth”, *FT*, 10 Apr. 2001). *The Economist*, co-owned by the pro-immigration Rothschilds who have opposed immigration control since the early 1900s (Ferguson, pp. 277-8), has claimed that restricting the number of talented immigrants damages the City’s prospects (“Global finance: Save the City”, *The Economist*, 7 Jan. 2012). This, of course, begs the question as to why the City cannot find talented Britons in the first place. But even if talented Britons were to be found, *The Economist* would not seem to want them, adhering instead to the quasi-religious belief that it is immigration that keeps London’s (and Britain’s) economy “buzzing”.

To the general public, terms like “buzzing economy” and “economic growth” suggest greater opportunity to earn a living, higher living standards or, simply, more jobs and higher wages. In money-power talk, they mean increased profit (to the money power) through growing population and production of goods and services. Yet the fact is that, as shown above, mass immigration has pushed wages down and housing costs up. At the same time, research (published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation) shows the cost of living rising at twice the rate of inflation and going up by a third since 2008. In addition, there is a universally-acknowledged economic slowdown of which even *The Economist* must be aware. Clearly, “buzzing economy”, “economic growth” and other such buzz-words are meaningless if wages are going down, housing and living costs are going up, poverty and unemployment are soaring and the economy is in recession. Indeed, 2015 figures show that, despite mass immigration, the productivity growth of major Western economies from the US to Germany to Britain is actually *slowing* (ONS). It follows that the immigration-driven “economic wonder” trumpeted by the Western world’s economic “experts” is just what it sounds like, namely a gigantic hoax.

Regardless of unemployment, low wages, rising living costs, etc., *The Economist* notes with approval that foreigners have contributed to rising property prices, which allegedly is good for property owners who, as a result, are “sitting on large piles of

cash” and are free to move elsewhere. The magazine is aware of the impact the mass immigration it supports has on the indigenous population, noting that according to a 1994 survey many Londoners would like to live outside a city where there are fewer non-white people (“London’s comings and goings”, *The Economist*, 9 Aug. 2003). It is reasonable to infer from this and similar statements that not only the Labour Party but the money power itself is in favour of the indigenous population being replaced with foreigners (see also Leo McKinstry, “How The Government Has Declared War On White English People”, *Daily Express*, 9 Aug. 2007).

As pointed out earlier, economists could easily devise an economy that does not depend on immigrants. The fact that they make no effort to do so, suggests an ulterior motive. This brings us to the “social objectives” of Socialist organizations like the Labour Party. To better understand these objectives, it is essential to recall Labour’s connections with Marxism and Fabian Socialism as well as the connections of all three with certain financial interests. Incidentally, we find that a search for “Fabian Socialism” on the *Daily Mail*’s website yields only three results. However, the tabloid does mention (in a July 2008 article) the fact that Labour founders and leaders like Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb were not only great admirers of Marx and his co-conspirator Engels, but also of Soviet Russia which was run on Marxist-Engelsist principles.

Indeed, further research shows that Labour governments, including Harold Wilson’s 1964-70 regime, believed in Soviet Russia as a model for Britain (Callaghan, p. 200). But Soviet Russia was not only a repressive regime. It was also responsible for the systematic murder of millions of its own citizens, a policy it had taken out of Marx and Engels’ book. *The latter wrote that the Socialist world revolution will result in the disappearance not only of reactionary classes and dynasties, but also of entire reactionary peoples, whose annihilation will be a “step forward”* (see Ch. 1, Socialism).

It is indisputable therefore that social engineering in Marxism entailed the extermination of entire classes, nations and races which were inconvenient to Socialist agendas. The idea had become so prevalent that, as pointed out by Bernard Shaw, there

was a growing perception that “if we desire a certain type of civilization and culture we must exterminate the sort of people who do not fit into it” (see Ch. 2, *The Fabian Conspiracy*).

Of course, Marx, Engels and Shaw’s ideological successors are careful to avoid using the word “extermination”. Instead, the New Left’s discourse revolves on seemingly “harmless” terminology like “racial diversity” which is promoted on the spurious theory that “diversity strengthens a nation” – as claimed by race relations adviser Lee Jasper (“The last days of a white world”, *Observer*, 3 Sept. 2000). But the parallels between Marxist-Leninist and “Social Democratic” thinking are undeniable. The Marxist promotion of “oppressed” and “exploited” non-European races (Africans, Chinese, Indians) in combination with politically-motivated anti-colonial sentiments led to the radical left perception that whites were the sort of people who “did not fit in”. In West European and American Socialist ideology, whites came to be perceived as the “oppressive”, “reactionary” race to be opposed and eradicated by the non-white, “oppressed” and “progressive” races. This is how Marxist social engineering became racial engineering directed against whites.

Nor was hatred of certain classes and races limited to Marxist-Leninist and Social Democratic thinking. It penetrated the upper echelons of “respectable” liberal democracy. It must be recalled that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself, a Liberal masquerading as “Conservative”, advocated the sterilization of “inferior races”. It cannot be mere coincidence that Churchill – who believed that Germans were a “beastly race” (along with Indians) and surrounded himself with Germanophobic elements – and his collaborator, US Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau were responsible for the Morgenthau Plan which resulted in the death of millions of innocent and defenceless German men, women and children after the Second World War (Dietrich, pp. 107-8). It may be said without exaggeration that these were the first sacrificial victims of the money power’s New World Order.

Inevitably, the Anglo-American Establishment’s hatred of Boers and Germans – systematically encouraged and promoted by the mass media – soon extended to white South Africans in general (including those of English extraction) and, eventually, to the

whole of the white race, developing, in effect, into white self-hatred or what Peter Bauer identified as the “liberal death-wish” syndrome (Bauer, 2000, pp. 73 ff.).

As we learn from members of the left-wing scene of the time, the Marxist-influenced post-war generation was a generation that “hated white civilization” which it believed “belonged in the dustbin of history” (Doris Lessing, *Under My Skin*, 1994), a trend started by Fabians like Edward Carpenter (see *Civilisation: Its Cause and Cure*). The transition from hatred of white civilization to hatred of white people required no great psychological effort. Indeed, hatred of white civilization is inextricably linked to hatred of the white people who created it, though this may not always be articulated or, for that matter, consciously registered. Even among those not known for their Marxist thinking, there were some like Laurens van der Post (the self-appointed guru to Britain’s progressive elites), who preferred the non-white races to their own. Operating through puppets like van der Post, the world’s financial, political and religious elites have taken a leading role in the promotion of anti-white projects. As pointed out by the sociologist Lewis Feuer, under the reinforcing influence of Marxist teachings, white Western ideologists feel a “strange elevation” in fulfilling a self-punitive (masochistic) role, while international organizations experience an “exaltation of holiness” as they enact resolutions against Western, that is, their own, civilization (Feuer, 108).

Thus, in the final analysis, the West’s “counter-culture” and “student-revolution” generations rebelled not so much against the Establishment (which remained firmly in place) as they rebelled against themselves and their own kind. Masterly manipulated and misdirected, the whole movement has degenerated into a futile exercise in collective self-harm. In other words, the Establishment has successfully transformed a movement against itself into a movement against its adversaries. In this process, immigrants have been the Establishment’s natural and very obvious allies.

Immigration and the Church

While other sections of the Establishment shifted their allegiance from their fellow nationals to foreign interests and immigrants, the Church might have been expected to be a rock against the anti-

national tide sweeping over Britain and other Western countries. After all, Western society is based on the unchanging values of Christian tradition which the Church is supposed to uphold and defend. Foremost among these values is righteousness which as Scripture shows consists of truth, order and justice: God, Whom the Bible beautifully describes as the Sun of Righteousness (KJVMal. 4:2; Ps. 84:11) is the highest truth; the natural order which God established when He made heaven and earth by His breath or spirit (Ps. 33:6) and which can be seen in the orderly manner heavenly bodies are positioned in the sky, in the rhythmic rising and setting of the sun, in the division of time into days and nights, in the change of the seasons, in the biological cycle of birth, growth and death, etc., is a revelation of divine truth and the right order of things upon which God's creation is built (Gen. 1:14; Rom. 1:19-20; Wis. 11:20; St Aug., p. 432); and justice is the adherence to the divine law whereby truth and order are upheld in human society (Ezek. 45:9). The Christian concept of Righteousness (Greek *Dikaiosýne* from *dikaïos*, "upright", "righteous", "virtuous", "keeping the commands of God") goes back to the Gospels and, beyond them, to Ancient Greece, the cradle of European civilization (p. 410, note 1).

The first and highest commandment taught by Christ is to love God (Mark 12:28-30). But to love God, our Heavenly Father, in the Biblical sense means to dutifully act according to His Will and Law. Thus, obedience to the Law of God and upholding righteousness, that is, truth, order and justice on earth is the highest duty of all Christians and, above all, of the Christian Church. The ideal Christian society, or Kingdom of God, is defined by righteousness, peace and joy (Rom. 14:7). Only by the steadfast adherence to righteousness, to the right vision, right belief and right action, can man (both individually and collectively) attain real and lasting peace and joy (cf. *Politeia* 473e). Adherence to righteousness, therefore, is not so much a choice as it is a duty which man owes to God, to his fellow men and to himself. It is a duty that obliges us to oppose everything that violates righteousness, for example, anti-national and anti-Christian policies such as mass immigration, multiculturalism and Islamization - policies which go against established truth, order and justice. The second commandment taught by Christ, namely, to love one's neighbour (Mark 12:31), is second

in importance and cannot be used – as relativist and obscurantist Church leaders have attempted to do – to override the first. It certainly cannot be used to promote mass immigration: firstly, because “neighbour” in Christ’s sermons refers, for the most part, to members of the same community, not to strangers or immigrants from other parts of the world; secondly, because if we truly love our neighbours, we cannot put the interests of strangers above those of our neighbours, nor the interests of other communities or nations above those of our own; thirdly, because mass immigration results in injustice to the host population; and fourthly, because mass immigration serves the agenda of vested interests and, therefore, promotes evil. Moreover, the Pharisees who style themselves apostles of “Christian love” are at a loss when asked to explain why they hate their indigenous European neighbours so much that they want to see them replaced with non-Europeans. “Love” and “compassion” which result in injustice are instruments of evil. It would be grotesque to imagine, even for a moment, that God could have intended the faithful to work evil. It would be a gross injustice for a ruler, whose duty it is to protect his subjects, to give the country away to strangers and evict his subjects from the land as it would be for a father to give his house away to strangers and leave his own children homeless (1 Tim. 5:8). Nor is there any evidence that Christ ever prescribed such a course of action for his followers. On the contrary, Christ himself did not tolerate injustice or evil: he chased money-changers from the temple, drove out demons and called on his disciples to slay his enemies (John 2:13-16; Mark 1:29-39; Luke 19: 27). God, Who is the embodiment of righteousness (1Cor. 1:30), cannot be indifferent to injustice. And nor can those who believe in Him. As observed by the Church Fathers, injustice lays upon Christians the duty to fight in the cause of justice (St Aug., p. 862). As Christ sacrificed himself on the cross for the sake of mankind, Christians must sacrifice themselves on the battlefield for the sake of God and their brethren (1John 3:16). Martyrdom in the cause of Right is central to Christian tradition and *the path to eternal life* (John 12:25; Morris, 1993). The take-over of Christian lands by Muslims in the Middle Ages was seen as an act of injustice and a threat to Christianity by the Church leaders of the time, leading to the Crusades in the Middle East and the Reconquista in Spain.

It is certainly un-Christian to deny the Christian faith and surrender to Socialism or Islam.

Miscegenation, particularly when leading to corruption of the true faith (which is what it tends to do in today's confused multicultural society), is equally frowned upon in the Bible and those who actively oppose it are commended (Nu. 25: 6-8). Far from being a Christian belief, the notion that mass immigration, miscegenation and the fusion of the races are part of some "divine plan" emanates from anti-Christian quarters. For example, an article in the US Masonic magazine *New Age* states: "God's plan is dedicated to the unification of all races, religions and creeds. This plan, dedicated to the new order of things, is to make all things new – a new nation, a new race, a new civilization and a *new religion ...*" (Smith, 1950). Such statements are understandable: Free Masonry is a left-wing, anti-Christian movement which the Church itself has always strongly condemned (Gruber, 1910, pp. 774,786-7). Moreover, they are contradicted by the Bible which states that nations were made by God and that on Judgement Day they will be gathered before Christ who will divide them into righteous and unrighteous ones and sit in judgement over them (Acts 17:26; Matt. 25:31). Thus, there can be no divine plan to fuse all nations into one. The Church has not always put immigrants above natives. For example, in the early 1900s, it campaigned for the primacy of African natives' interests vis-à-vis those of European immigrants. How the Christian Church, the heir of Greece and Rome and, for centuries, the backbone of Western civilization, has come to abandon God, His Law and His faithful and embrace anti-Christian teachings is explained by the subversive activities of left-wing infiltrators and saboteurs, as well as by the influence of vested financial interests. How far the Church has come to identify its objectives with those of the latter is evident from the shares it holds in oil and mining companies controlled by the Anglo-American Establishment, such as Shell, BP, Exxon, Chevron and Anglo American, as well as by the admission of the Archbishop of York, John Sentamu, that "We have all gone to this temple called money. We have all worshipped at it ... we [including the Church] have all been enslaved" (Gledhill, 2008). To be enslaved by money means to do the bidding of those

who control money. In a speech at the International Eucharistic Congress in Dublin, Peter Sutherland of the appropriately named Goldman Sachs bank, and *Vatican adviser*, while admitting that “immigration can be a disruptive force”, quoted left-wing Pope John Paul II on a spurious “new model of the unity of the human race” and urged Church leaders to embrace mass immigration as a Christian duty (Sutherland 2012). But there is no Christian duty to submit to a corrupt and oppressive establishment. On the contrary, it is a Christian duty to stand up to corruption and oppression. The revolutionary message of Christianity may often be overlooked in a text written under conditions of religious and political persecution. Yet it is undeniable and crystal-clear: there can be no peace without justice. Christ himself declared that he came not to bring peace on earth but a sword (the sword of Righteousness) and to re-establish the Law of God (Matt. 10:34; 5:17). As the Gospel says, “He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree” (Luke 1:25). This makes Christianity a fundamentally revolutionary religion in the original sense of the word (defined in Ch. 1, p. 31) whose object is to overthrow corrupt establishments and restore the rule of Righteousness. Indeed, salvation, that is, liberation from evil, from the clutches of the forces of Unrighteousness, is *the central message of Christianity*. But true salvation cannot be brought about at a personal level, only, it must be brought about at national and world level, also. As the Gospel again says, “He spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets that we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us” (Luke 1:70-1; 22:36).

The objective and critical examination of its connections with the international money power as well as its actions and teachings, particularly from the second half of the 20th century, shows that they are contrary to authentic Christian tradition and that, far from being in a position to save us, the Church itself is beyond redemption. Given that Church leaders are prepared to sacrifice indigenous European Christians on the altar of money interests or Mammon, the right-believing faithful are left with little choice but to shake off their passivity and subservience to a false church and seize the initiative, become the standard-bearers of the God of Righteousness and take up the struggle in His cause. Like Christ,

they must chase the wrongdoers from the temple and the demons from their midst and, with a unified effort, build a New Church and a true Kingdom of God on earth (Matt. 13:38-43; see also pp. 405-7, 486, 507).

Anti-white racism as establishment policy

Further investigation – which mass media outlets could easily have carried out, had they been even remotely concerned with the interests of the general public – reveals that while the left-wing establishment claims to promote equality among races, it has taken full advantage of existing racial *differences*. Already in the 1960s, under the influence of both Marxism and America’s left-wing-inspired Black Consciousness movement, the following emerged as the central ideas in the ideology of the Left:

1. *Racial polarization was to be considered as the best stimulus to “progressive change” in ethnic relations.*
2. *All non-white people (West Indians, Pakistanis, Indians, African blacks, African Asians, and Chinese) were to be considered as a single group, called “black” (and standing in opposition to white people). A similar concept, “black and minority ethnic” (BME), has been used for the same purpose of creating a united opposition to the white indigenous population.*
3. *Ethnic relations in British cities were to be seen in terms of the position of black people throughout the world and of the British colonial legacy (Banton, pp. 106-7).*

This is a clear example and *incontrovertible proof* of the Socialist tactic of polarizing society into antagonistic groups and then using one group, arbitrarily deemed “exploited”, “oppressed” and, at the same time, “progressive” against another group labelled “exploiting”, “oppressive” as well as “backward”, “reactionary” and “counterrevolutionary”, i.e., *the class to be eliminated*.

Socialist ideology had always divided society into “exploited proletarians” (working class) and “exploiting bourgeoisie” (middle class). Over time, the Socialist concept of “exploited proletariat” was extended to the peoples of the Third World (Bauer, 1981, p. 74). The earlier “working class vs. middle class” ideology was replaced with “Third World vs. First World” or “black vs. white”. While earlier, Socialism had chosen to divide society into proletariat

and bourgeoisie, the post-war Socialist scheme divided it into “blacks” and “whites” as an instrument of social engineering for Socialist ends. Thus, the new Socialist scheme came to replace the native working class (which Socialism had originally claimed to represent) with non-white immigrants. As the Socialist elites sided with the latter, whites became the new “middle class”, the new “bourgeois enemy” or *scapegoat class* to be eliminated in the world Socialist revolution.

It may be noted that more recently this phobia of white people has reached pathological levels, with left-wing “equality experts” demanding that fairies in children’s books be depicted in dark colours (as opposed to traditional bright colours) and that children be given paper other than white on which to draw, allegedly to “prevent racism” (“Give witches pink hats to fight racism, says equality expert”, *Sunday Telegraph*, 25 Sept. 2011).

Already in the 1940s, the Labour Party leadership believed that British people had more in common with the people of the Dominions than with those of Europe (Callaghan, p. 214). Gradually, Labour leaders came to identify themselves more and more with the world’s non-white populations with which they allied themselves against the whites, a trend articulated earlier by leading Fabians like Frank Horrabin of the Colonial Bureau who declared that “the black inhabitants of Earth have a long and fearful score to pay off against their white brethren” (Horrabin, 1932). Similarly, leading Milner Group members like Lionel Curtis and David Astor supported anti-white movements in various parts of the former Empire.

The study of race relations in Britain was pioneered by the Institute of Race Relations (IRR) which had its origins in Chatham House’s Race Relations Unit established in 1952. In 1962, IRR set up the Commonwealth Immigrants Advisory Council (CIAC) as an advisory body to the Home Secretary on Commonwealth immigrants. Meanwhile, in 1964, leading Labour activists David Pitt of the Greater London Council and Hamza Alavi formed the immigrant organization Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD).

In 1965, the IRR in collaboration with CARD, prominent Fabian R. M. Titmuss (Prof. of Social Administration, London

University) and others, was involved in the creation of the National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants, which ostensibly aimed to promote good will and facilitate the integration of Commonwealth immigrants. Also in the 1960s, Labour-controlled local authorities including the Greater London Council (GLC) were instrumental in facilitating the housing of non-white immigrants through loans, enabling those groups to benefit from such schemes out of proportion to their numbers (Patterson, pp. 212-3).

In the 1970s, local Labour councils in many London boroughs (Lambeth, Haringey, Camden, etc.) waged aggressive “race equality initiatives” including systematic employment of more immigrants; compulsory “anti-racist” staff indoctrination; generous grant aid to immigrant initiatives; and inclusion of immigrant groups in the government machinery (Joppke, pp. 240-1). In particular, the practice of preferential employment of non-white persons, deceptively called “equal opportunity policy”, became widespread in Labour-controlled local councils (Joppke, p. 231).

In the 1980s, Ken (“Red Ken”) Livingstone vowed to “use the council machinery as part of a political campaign in defence of socialist policies” (Joppke, p. 241). Under Livingstone’s leadership the GLC in collaboration with the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) launched an “anti-racism” campaign which identified white people as a “problem” (Callaghan, p. 242). John Carr, Ken’s colleague on the GLC until 1986, promoted the imposition of racial quotas, requesting those receiving public contracts to use a certain ratio of ethnic workers (Lewis, p. 140). Local councils openly announced that waiting-lists for borough-owned homes were to be restricted to black (non-white) applicants (Lewis, p. 6).

Between 2000 and 2008, under Livingstone as Mayor of London, the left-wing race relations industry was able to continue its policies of promoting the growth of the immigrant population (“Ken: London needs more black teachers, police and cab drivers”, *Evening Standard*, 15 Apr. 2008). It may be noted that Livingstone’s race relations adviser was left-wing black activist Lee Jasper who infamously claimed that blacks cannot be racist (BBC London Radio, 29 Apr. 2012).

Projects started by the Left have a distinct tendency to turn into

something else over time. Community and race relations organizations have mutated from “welfare organization” to “representatives of the minorities” (Joppke, p. 239). The activists themselves are often immigrants or of immigrant descent. For example, David Pitt and Hamza Alavi of CARD were from Grenada and Pakistan, respectively; Ambalavaner Sivanandan, director emeritus of IRR, was Sri Lankan, etc. Likewise, individuals of immigrant extraction are to be found in key roles in parties of the left and of the right, where they are able to develop and implement public policy at national, regional and local level.

It follows that the institutional promotion of the immigrant minority tends to lead to an immigrant-centred society in which the race relations industry becomes the new political system and the immigrant population – led by race relations activists and agitators – becomes the new ruling class. Moreover, promoting the immigrant minority also means *restricting the rights of the indigenous majority*, so that “freedom” and “justice” for immigrants become unfreedom and injustice for the natives. The end result is nothing less than the gradual marginalisation and exclusion of the indigenous population from power.

Indeed, while promoting immigrants and immigration, Labour introduced unprecedented discriminatory legislation designed to restrict the rights of the indigenous population. In collaboration with immigrant-dominated CARD and allied organizations, Home Secretary Frank Soskice, the son of Russian immigrant and left-wing revolutionary David Soskice, introduced the 1965 Race Relations Act – the first in British history – which made it illegal for landlords to select a tenant or buyer for a property on racial grounds. In effect, the Act made it difficult if not impossible for indigenous communities to defend themselves against the state-enforced encroachment of mass immigration. The Act also created the Race Relations Board (RRB) which was set up in the following year by the incoming Home Secretary and former *Fabian Society* chairman, Roy Jenkins.

In addition, it was insisted that community relations councils be controlled by the immigrant minorities and speak for them (Banton, p. 108). No councils controlled by the indigenous majority were ever proposed, encouraged or even allowed. On the

contrary, organizations opposed to immigration like the Racial Preservation Society had to be formed by private citizens and were forced to fight endless battles against malicious accusations of “racism” from influential, well-funded and aggressive “anti-racist” and “anti-Fascist” groups. Another notorious “anti-Fascist” (read *anti-indigenous*) tactic was to prevent immigration critics from using good speaking sites (Patterson, p. 485).

In 1967, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins drafted a Race Relations Bill leading to the second Race Relations Act – introduced by James Callaghan in the following year – which established the Community Relations Commission (CRC). In 1976, Roy Jenkins, again as Labour Home Secretary and, from 1973 Trilateral Commission member, introduced the third Race Relations Act which merged the RRB and the CRC to form the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) with new enforcement powers.

The inquisitorial CRE along with the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) – also created by Roy Jenkins in 1975 – and a wide range of immigrant-oriented inner-city and other programmes became the key instrument through which Labour further enforced its immigrationist policies. The CRE was also involved in setting up the Brussels-based Standing Conference on Racial Equality in Europe (SCORE), no doubt with the aim of enforcing “race equality” not only in the UK but all over Europe. Indeed, as part of its Global Approach to Migration and Mobility programme (GAMM), the EU has stressed that although its immigration policy is meant to be of “mutual benefit” to both the EU and its non-European partners, it “*should be migrant-centred*” (European Commission’s Communication, COM(2011) 743, “The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility”, 18 Nov. 2011, p. 6).

The “party of the people” became the party of minorities. It is evident from Labour programmatic papers like *A Policy for Equality: Race* (ILEA, 1983) that the Labour policy of “race equality” aimed to change the “*power relations between white and black people*” in favour of the non-white immigrant population. It is also evident from Labour papers like John Carr’s “New Roads To Equality: Contract Compliance For The UK?” advocating the imposition of racial quotas, that Labour’s policy aimed to change the numerical white-black relation in favour of the non-white

immigrant population. It follows that Labour's "racial equality" policies are not about "equal treatment" of different races, but about making non-white immigrant groups *numerically equal* and eventually *superior* to the white indigenous population.

The overall result was that, in just a few decades, the immigrant population rose from thousands (in 1951) to millions (in 1991) (Halsey, p. 138). In 2006, Britain's Labour Government passed an Equality Act which established the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC). In 2008, the EHRC commissioned a study on interethnic relations by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Essex University. The ISER's findings were published in May 2009 as a report entitled "Ethnicity and Family: Relationships Within and Between Ethnic Groups". Commenting on the report, a spokesperson for the Equality Commission stated: "One in five of our children are from an ethnic minority background and young people are six times more likely to be mixed race compared to adults ... This is hugely positive and we can afford a moment to celebrate" ("The rise of mixed race Britain", 19 Jan. 2009, www.iser.essex.ac.uk). Presumably, the Equality Commission will celebrate even more when not one but five in five of British children are from an ethnic minority background.

The Commission will not have to wait long for its final celebration. Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that by 2009 London's indigenous (White British) population had been reduced to 59 per cent. At ward level, this was as low as 10 per cent (Joppke, p. 239). This means that in some areas the indigenous population has become a small minority. Similar developments can be seen elsewhere – Birmingham, Bradford, Leicester, etc. Needless to say, in addition to the genetic loss, this also amounts to an unacceptable *loss of territory* to Britain's indigenous communities. Without territory, the indigenous people are unable to survive and reproduce. Although most whites are not consciously aware of the extent of their predicament, a report by the Office of Communities and Local Governments in 2008 showed that the vast majority of white Britons feel that they have no influence on local and national decisions and that their aspirations are disregarded by the political system (Caldwell, p.87).

The Rochdale Case and anti-white racism

Evidence shows that when white Britons make complaints of harassment and hatred against them, they are attacked by non-white mobs while the police forces systematically refuse to prosecute the culprits or even investigate the reported crime (“Police ‘covered up’ violent campaign to turn London area ‘Islamic,’” *Daily Telegraph*, 12 Jun. 2011).

An emblematic example of this is the infamous Rochdale case in which, for many years, criminals from Britain’s Pakistani community were reportedly allowed by the police forces to rape under-age white girls and force them into prostitution with impunity (“Police ‘ignored Asian sex ring for a decade’”, *Daily Telegraph*, 10 May 2012). To their credit, both the judge who heard the case and the chairman of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) pointed out that race had played a part in the crime. In contrast, police chiefs have arrogantly and irresponsibly insisted that “it isn’t about a race issue” (“Claiming Rochdale grooming not about race is ‘fatuous’ – Trevor Phillips”, *Daily Telegraph*, 14 May 2012). It may be pointed out in response that even Baroness Warsi, Conservative Party co-chairman and a member of the Pakistani community, conceded in an interview with the *Evening Standard* that a section of Pakistani men living in Britain see white women as “fair game”, the obvious implication being that in her view, race *was* a factor (“Minister in shock claim on sex abuse”, *Evening Standard*, 18 May 2012). The same applies to Mohammed Shafiq, head of the Ramadhan Foundation and a Pakistani, who admitted that gangs of Pakistani men sexually abusing white girls were a problem (“An obsession with racism that left vulnerable girls at the mercy of sex predators”, *Daily Mail*, 10 May 2012).

In light of the above, what is the explanation for this disturbing and shameful behaviour on the part of the police and other authorities (courts, social services, etc.)? It has been suggested by some that the authorities were “paralyzed” by fear of being seen as critical of Muslims or racist (Melanie Phillips, “The Rochdale sex ring shows the horrific consequences of Britain’s ‘Islamophobia’ witch-hunt”, *Daily Mail*, 9 May 2012; Shafiq, above). This ob-

viously raises wider issues. While the authorities do appear to be lenient towards Muslims who commit crimes against whites, this leniency extends to immigrants in general and non-white immigrants in particular. There is a tendency for the authorities to refuse to see crimes committed by non-whites against whites as race related (Panton, 2006). Lee Jasper, former race relations adviser to the Mayor of London, has claimed that blacks cannot be racist, on the spurious theory that only those who are in a position of power can be racist (BBC London Radio, 29 Apr. 2012). However, a black person who is in a position to inflict harm on whites, for example, by sexually abusing them, is indisputably in a position of power in relation to his victims.

In light of deliberate inaction on the part of the authorities, it is perhaps unsurprising that the protest group English Defence League (EDL) joined forces with members of the Sikh community which reportedly had similar experiences with Muslim gangs (“The far-Right leader in a Sikh headscarf and a very disturbing anti-Muslim alliance: EDL joins protesters angry at ‘grooming of girls,’” *Daily Mail*, 1 Jul. 2012). While the anti-indigenous mass media predictably portray legitimate and spontaneous protests as “disturbing”, such protests may be a sign that Britain’s white community is finally trying to take hold of its own life and defend its legitimate self-interests. This seems to be confirmed by other small, yet significant, steps in this direction taken, for example, by a taxi firm in Rochdale which now offers white drivers to customers (Perry, 2014).

However, male immigrants – and not just Muslims – may target indigenous women even when no crime is involved. For example, in 2008, half of Britain’s black Caribbean men – amounting to one per cent of the total population or over 600,000 – were in a relationship with white women (Platt, 2009). Given the numbers involved, this cannot be accidental - it must be the result of *deliberate* policy on the part of the men involved. This conclusion is confirmed by the prominent black Caribbean psychiatrist and activist Frantz Fanon who found that the “dominant concern” among black Caribbean men arriving in Europe in the 1950s was “to go to bed with a white woman”. Fanon observes that a character in a work by the black writer René Maran, which he

believes to be autobiographical, states that the majority of blacks “tend to marry in Europe not so much out of love as for the satisfaction of being the master of a European woman” (Fanon, pp. 69, 72), which reveals a racist desire to dominate and suppress white people.

Fanon’s findings clearly show that the white community cannot be indifferent to this wider problem, particularly in light of the fact that (a) there are other immigrant groups with a high percentage of white partners, such as the Chinese (Platt, 2009) and, increasingly, Muslims from Africa, the Middle East and Asia, often with links to enemy interests (Communist Party of China, Islamist groups, etc.) and that (b) as will become apparent from the data given below, this trend is encouraged by the media and entertainment industries and other sections of the establishment. It follows that exclusively focusing on criminal elements from the Pakistani community ignores (or covers up) a wider problem involving immigrant groups in general. It also gives the wrong signals, suggesting that white women are of no value to the majority community and can be used by male immigrants for their own purposes as long as no criminal activity is involved. If that is the message, then it cannot be surprising that immigrants see indigenous women as “fair game”. In turn, this is part of the growing, elite-manufactured culture in which the sole purpose of the white race is to promote other races at its own expense – similar to laboratory animals living and dying for the benefit of cosmetic and pharmaceutical corporations. This self-sacrificial (or suicidal) attitude is best exemplified by the charity industry which is catering almost exclusively for the perceived needs of the Third World (see below).

It must also be noted that the police evidently are not paralysed when it comes to arresting whites for alleged “racially aggravated” harassment or public order offences when the latter are merely venting their legitimate frustration at state-enforced mass immigration and its horrific consequences – such as loss of ethnic and cultural identity and territorial dispossession. In scenes disturbingly reminiscent of Stalinist Russia and Maoist China, law-abiding white Britons who tell immigrants to “go home” or otherwise verbally express their opposition to mass immigration are hauled before the courts by the police, ritually humiliated in front of the

international media and locked up with professional criminals, rapists, murderers and paedophiles (“Tube racist whose champagne-fuelled tirade was viewed by thousands on YouTube is sentenced to five months in prison”, *Daily Mail*, 30 May 2012). The fact that Britons fighting for democracy in places like Iraq and Afghanistan are celebrated as “heroes” whereas those standing up for democracy at home are treated like criminals clearly shows that the Establishment is not serious about upholding democracy on the home front.

In fact, the very existence and almost indiscriminate use of phrases like “racially aggravated” and similar terminology shows that the legal system itself is race-centred and promotes an elite-engineered racial agenda. It follows that it is not a case of “paralysis” but an institutional trend among the state authorities to actively side with non-white immigrant elements against the white indigenous population. This, of course, is part and parcel of the system. Like the parliament and other institutions of British “liberal democracy”, the police forces are an instrument for preserving the rule of the Establishment, that is, of the clique responsible for mass immigration and the breakdown of indigenous society. Indeed, the objective analysis of police behaviour indicates that the main function and concern of police officers is not to protect the indigenous majority population but to keep the Establishment (and themselves) in power and the public under control. The same applies to the Crown Prosecution Service which initially refused to take action against the Rochdale gang and the immigration authorities who allowed the gang to enter and settle in Britain. Incidentally, the Crown Prosecution Service parroted the police line that the Rochdale Case had nothing to do with race. When the state itself has become anti-white, the organs of the state like the legislature, judiciary and supporting authorities like the police forces, etc. cannot be anything else than instruments of oppression against the indigenous white population. The media, of course, play an important role in all this. Just days after reporting on the Rochdale Case, *The Sun* brought out a semi-pornographic piece that was as tasteless as it was disrespectful to the Rochdale victims, sporting the front-page banner “Tongue Direction: Zayn Snogs Little Mix Perrie” and a picture of Pakistani One Direction

singer Zayn Malik “snogging” English pop star Perrie Edwards of the pro-diversity girl band Little Mix (*The Sun*, 23 May 2012).

Melanie Phillips in her *Daily Mail* article (see above) correctly points out that “when it comes to matters to do with minorities or Islam, the British mind simply switches off”. Indeed, there is compelling evidence that a significant percentage of the British population is in denial about problems associated with immigration. But this denial is a symptom of the underlying collective trauma suffered by the indigenous population as a result of the drastic social and cultural changes imposed on it by the treacherous ruling order. Another symptom of this trauma is the white indigenous population’s loss of the ability or willpower to protect its most valuable asset: its women and children. Having had its sense of ethnic and cultural identity (and sense of honour) amputated by the ruling elites, the indigenous population is now in the process of losing its survival instinct and will to live, poisoned by the elite-imposed belief in its own “unworthiness of life”. Together with other obvious symptoms such as declining fertility and rising incidence of alcoholism, mental illness and suicide, this state of affairs proves that Western liberal democracy is a self-destructive system that can only result in the annihilation of Western civilization, culture and society.

Thus, the lesson that must be drawn from the objective and critical analysis of establishment behaviour is that behind every exposed lie there is a bigger lie being covered up; behind every indicted crime there is a worse crime being condoned, committed, or planned; and behind even the greatest horror there is a still greater horror waiting to unfold (the Rochdale Case was subsequently overshadowed by the Rotherham and other cases in which even larger numbers of young white females, some as young as eleven, were systematically subjected to sexual exploitation, abuse, violence and humiliation by organized groups of Pakistani and African males over many years). In March 2007, the EU Presidency declared that “new forms of racism have taken shape in the wake of globalization [and] the formation of multi-ethnic societies” (EU Commission Press Release P/07/22, 21 Mar. 2007 www.europa.eu). This is a clear admission that elite-engineered globalism and multi-ethnicism have resulted in new forms of

racism. But while this new racism is officially seen as affecting non-white minorities, what is being covered up are the ways in which it is affecting the white majority. Whatever may have been the original intention, *mass immigration has become a new form of colonialism while race relations policies have degenerated into overt Anglophobia (or Europhobia on the Continent and elsewhere) as well as inverted, anti-white discrimination and racism* (see also Faye, G., *The Colonisation of Europe*).

In particular, the truth that the ruling order does not want the public to know is that mass immigration and its consequences are inextricably connected with the anti-colonial and racial policies of the International Left and its “Liberal Capitalist” paymasters. Anti-colonialism was championed from the early 1900s by the Fabian Socialist-inspired Labour Party and allied elements of the Liberal Milner Group. Mass immigration was made possible by legislation introduced by the Fabian Socialist Clement Attlee in the late 1940s. The “study of race relations” in Britain was pioneered in the early 1950s by the Institute of Race Relations, a branch of Fabian-associated Chatham House chaired by the secretary of the Eugenics Society, Alexander Carr-Saunders. Subsequent race relations policies (along with other far-reaching radical social reforms) were shaped by former Fabian Society chairman and Trilateral Commission member Roy Jenkins.

As the architects of immigrationist developments from Clement Attlee and Roy Jenkins to Tony Blair and Gordon Brown all have been followers of Fabian Socialism (and members of the Fabian Society), which aims to “reconstruct” society on Fabian Socialist lines, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the promotion of the immigrant population at the expense of the indigenous community has been part of the Fabian Socialist plan. It may also be recalled that the Trilateral Commission of which Roy Jenkins was a member was founded by long-time Fabian Socialism supporter David Rockefeller. This clearly links the Fabian Socialist plan with the international money power which was responsible for the creation of the UN and EU.

The same treacherous Milner-Fabian clique which instigated, organized and financed anti-colonial movements in Africa and South Asia in the 1900s, is now instigating, organizing and finan-

cing the colonization of Europe by Africans and South Asians. While earlier, the slogan was “Independence” and “Quit India”, now it is “Interdependence”, “Open Borders”, “Diversity”, “Inclusiveness”, “Global Society” and “Global Government”. All because it suits the money power’s self-serving designs.

The money power’s outfits, the UN and the EU, are the organizations that are currently spearheading the global effort to suppress Europe’s indigenous culture, civilization and people, while promoting everyone else’s. A leading figure in this campaign was Peter Sutherland, former chairman of Goldman Sachs International, LSE and the Trilateral Commission (Europe) and head of the United Nations Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). In June 2012, Sutherland openly called for the EU to create multicultural nations and to “undermine national homogeneity and sense of difference from others” (Lords Select Committee, pp. 21, 25).

Race relations and the media: is football being “rocked by racism”?

Another reliable indicator of the money power’s true intentions is the behaviour of the media, entertainment and advertising industries which the money power owns and controls. In May 2012 *The Sun* published an “exclusive” story under the front-page headline “Messi in Race Row”, in which the black Dutch footballer Royston Drenthe claimed that the Argentine player Lionel Messi had insulted him by calling him a “negro” (“Messi always says ‘negro, negro’ and I can’t stand it”, *The Sun*, 10 May 2012). In fact, it emerges from the story that Messi’s exact words were “Hola negro” which in Spanish means “Hello black man”. Whatever may have been Messi’s motives in addressing Drenthe in this manner, given the astronomical sums received by players like Drenthe, he was hardly your typical “poor victim”. Moreover, Drenthe must have had his reasons for going to the press *two years* after the incident. On its part, the tabloid must have had its own motives to publicize a “racism storm” it had itself conjured up out of thin air.

There is not a small probability that said motives had to do with attempts to increase sales. But there is more to it. Far from football being “rocked by racism”, there are a growing number of black

players in national football teams. For example, the England squad at the 2010 FIFA World Cup had eight black players out of twenty-three, that is, 34 per cent – a significant rise compared to twenty or thirty years ago and well above the percentage of blacks in the country's total population. Similarly, in the 2012 European Championship, the Dutch squad had at least seven non-white players, while the England team in the opening game against France had as many as six black players on the pitch (out of eleven), amounting to over 54 per cent. It follows that the tabloids' imaginary "racism storms" are nothing but a typical media decoy to deflect attention from the inconvenient truth that non-whites are increasingly overrepresented in football. The creation of bodies like Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE), an EU-sponsored international organization aiming to "combat racism and xenophobia *through football*", exposes a hidden agenda.

Considering that from 1994 to 2015 the vice-president of the Union of European Football Association (UEFA), the body which runs European football, was the Turk Şenes Erzik, a former UN operative and banker with links to Adidas and other financial interests and that half of Britain's Premier League teams are foreign-owned, it is evident that in addition to having become big business instead of sport, organized football is another instrument for the advancement of the international money power's anti-indigenous agenda. In effect, official football is a device for promoting multiracialism, suppressing the indigenous population's ethnic identity and denying it the right to protest and resist, while simultaneously deflecting public attention from what is happening. In short, its true function is that of both instrument and smokescreen for anti-white racism, while at the same time lining the pockets of the money power and its front men and collaborators.

Race relations and the global charity deception

Charity organizations are a multi-billion pounds industry which wields an enormous amount of influence and power, particularly in respect of race relations. A key representative of this industry is Oxfam. Oxfam is an Oxford-based international confederation of 15 organizations operating in over 90 countries worldwide. The

Charity was co-founded in 1942 by Gilbert Murray, a friend of Fabian luminaries like G. B. Shaw and H. G. Wells and a collaborator of Milnerite General Jan Smuts. Murray was also a proponent of “Rational World-order” and president of the Milner-Fabian League of Nations Society (LNS). Oxfam, therefore, is a Milner-Fabian (i.e. Money Power) operation.

Charities like Oxfam admit that “one in five people in Britain lives in poverty which is 13 million people” and claim that they are “working to support them”. However, closer scrutiny of their websites and high-street shops across the country reveals an overwhelming concern with African, South Asian, Latin American and other non-British and non-European issues. Oxfam’s website, www.oxfam.org.uk, reports an “amazing reduction in deaths” related to childbirth in Mozambique; the “rising number of people receiving life-saving treatment for HIV and AIDS and introduction of free health care” in Zambia; the ability of millions of children in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Malawi to go to school; and the construction of roads in Ethiopia “making it easier for children to get to school, people to reach hospitals, and farmers to transport and sell their crops”. All this with money raised in the UK.

Charitable donations and foreign aid may make donors feel better about themselves, but is it in the interest of British or European people to aid Africa? As shown by economists like Bauer, foreign aid increases the power of recipient regimes in relation to the general population, while making them dependent on foreign interests (Bauer, 1976, pp. 106-7; Bauer, 2000, p. 46). But there is another reason behind charity and foreign aid projects. Reports published by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs show that the world’s main high-fertility regions are Africa, Asia and Latin America, that is, precisely those regions which charities like Oxfam are over-concerned to supply with aid. Africa, in particular, has the highest fertility and its population is estimated to increase by 150 per cent by 2100. In contrast, Europe is the only region with a declining population (“UN ‘concerned’ by world population trends”, *BBC News*, 3 Feb. 2011; “World population by country: UN guesses the shape of the world by 2100”, *Guardian DataBlog*, 26 Oct. 2011). Clearly, there must be a connection between the activities of

charities like Oxfam and foreign aid from Western governments, on one hand, and the population explosion in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other non-European recipients of such aid, on the other hand. Equally clear is that the rising population in these regions is the material cause of the unprecedented rise in immigration levels, including “refugees” and “asylum seekers”. At the same time, growing numbers of Europeans opt out of having children due to the rising cost of raising them. In other words, Europeans give away money they can ill afford in the current crisis and receive in return immigrants they scarcely need or want. Tellingly, Europe’s economists and policymakers representing the international money power consider this arrangement a good thing on the ground that it “produces a swelling workforce capable of producing more goods and continues economic growth” (“Global population study launched by Royal Society”, *BBC News*, 12 Jul. 2010). In the same vein, Peter Sutherland, a leading international banker and head of the UN Forum on Migration and Development (UNFMD), praised Africa’s (foreign aid-induced) “youth bulge” resulting in *millions of Africans* heading in the direction of Europe in search of work as a “good thing” (Sutherland, 2012).

Meanwhile, with the exception of white volunteers and campaigners, pictures on the Oxfam website show almost exclusively non-white persons. Among pictures of recipients of philanthropic giving on its “Philanthropy” page (last accessed on 1 Sept. 2015) we were unable to find a single white face. This does not necessarily mean that Oxfam provides no aid to whites. What it does show, however, is its predominant preoccupation with aiding non-whites. Oxfam’s racial preferences are studiously emulated by members of the Establishment who are constantly pictured by the media holding African children in their arms or otherwise busying themselves on that continent or with African issues, as if this were their only purpose in life.

As with foreign aid initiatives, there is an *ulterior motive* behind this bizarre behaviour: Africa is where the money power extracts gold, diamonds, oil and other resources which enable it to rule the world. Ritualistic, obsessive and globally broadcast displays of “solidarity” with Africa’s poor serve to cover up the appalling plunder, exploitation and destruction visited on African

countries, while at the same time psychologically preparing Europe's unwitting population for the planned political and economic union with Africa which will enable the money power to continue to extract resources for its own profit without fear of political upheaval (see Ch. 10, Islamization). In turn, this behaviour is aped by the white masses who fail to see that it is all a scam devised by the money power to rob not only Africans but, above all, Europeans, of their money, identity and freedom.

Fair Trade, Starbucks and the travel industry

Another weapon in the money power's covert race war is the "Fair Trade" project. Ostensibly aiming to ensure that Third World farmers receive a fair price for their produce, Fair Trade serves to cover up exploitation as well as deflecting attention from the farmers' growing dependence on multinational corporations: instead of growing food crops to feed themselves and the local communities (as they have done for centuries), they are encouraged to grow alien "cash crops" such as coffee, cocoa and tea, which they are compelled to sell at low prices to foreign companies in order to buy (often imported) food at exorbitant prices – all for the profit of said companies and their associates. In addition, like all projects connected with the Third World, Fair Trade is used to promote an elite-engineered multiculturalist and multiracialist agenda, particularly in collaboration with the food service or catering industry. A key player in this scheme has been the coffee-shop chain Starbucks. Apart from charging exorbitant prices for its brewed coffee – a non-European beverage of dubious flavour and scant nutritional value made from the charred seeds of the coffee tree which may have harmful health effects – Starbucks is also involved in the music industry, producing a subversive form of musical fusion which it plays in its hundreds of stores around the world "as part of Starbucks customers' daily coffee routines".

In 2006, Starbucks launched Starbucks Entertainment to operate its in-store music programme and promote "artists with inspired (read *left-wing*) vision". From inception, apart from a scattering of American country and Irish folk, its main concern was black or black-influenced music – African, Afro-American, Afro-Latin American, Afro-European and Afro-anything – which it promoted in

a wide range of related genres from contemporary jazz to R&B, soul, reggae and Latin jazz. Notable among groups promoted was Zap Mama, whose musical efforts had been described by the *New York Times* as “a utopian multicultural dream” (“Five Women and a Mix of Traditions”, *NYT*, 22 May 1993). The group’s leader, the mixed-race singer Marie Daulne, believed that her mission was to be a bridge between the European and the African and “bringing the sounds of Africa to the Western world.

Given that Europe’s music world is already saturated with African and other alien sounds, Starbucks’ multicultural dream promises to turn into a nightmare for Europe’s indigenous culture (or whatever little is left of it): in an apt illustration of Orwell’s Fabian Socialist “Big- Brother” Society, the corporation’ plans envisaged expanding its operations to include restaurants, bookstores and in-flight programmes across the globe, so that wherever one goes, one would have the pleasure of listening to the familiar sounds of the money power’s universal tunes.

This leads us to another key industry contributing to the Orwellian promotion of non-white causes and total neglect, indeed suppression, of white interests in the name of “diversity”: the foreign-travel industry owned or controlled by the money power inculcates a false sense that non-European countries, their populations and cultures are preferable to Europe’s own.

Again, this serves the interests of the international money power who owns the tourist resorts, airlines and global chains of hotels, restaurants, coffee-shops (like Starbucks), food manufacturing companies and, above all, banks catering for the elite-engineered, escapist “needs” of the travelling (or migrating) masses.

Needless to say, like Oxfam and Starbucks, all of the above, from supermarket to department store chains to banks, operate an “Africa project” that dedicates a percentage of intakes to programmes designed to maximize that continent’s population explosion and bring about its fusion with Europe.

The “Obama Generation” or the Anglo-American Establishment and the rise of the Mixed-Race Man

The money power’s promotion of immigration and non-white culture is accompanied by its equally systematic and pervasive

promotion of black and mixed-race individuals as reflected in fashionable trends like the imposition of racial quotas, adoption of non-white children and mixed-race marriage in the media, entertainment and related industries, and exemplified by leading figures of mass culture like Madonna, Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt (“Brangelina”), David Bowie and many others. In a chilling parallel to Communist dictatorships where members of the artistic profession routinely promote the leadership’s ideological line, a fast-growing number of mass-culture representatives in the “liberal democratic” world allow themselves to be recruited as “goodwill ambassadors” and “special envoys” of the UN and used as mouthpieces of its social, political and racial agendas.

At the same time, there has been a relentless campaign among media organizations including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the centre-piece of the money power’s propaganda machine, to employ more black TV presenters and show hosts. This has been covered by Britain’s “patriotic” press with unreserved approval. For example, the *Daily Mail* chose to style Holly Willoughby (a white female) and Reggie Yates (a black male), who were co-hosting BBC1’s singing reality show *The Voice*, a “dream team” (“Why Reggie’s the Voice of the future”, *Daily Mail*, 6 Apr., 2012). As Britain is still a white-majority country, a combination like the Willoughby-Yates team cannot be construed as “representative” of the British population. The use of the phrase “dream team” therefore can only have been motivated by an intention to project mixed couples as the desired ideal. The fact is that the behaviour of the media and the entertainment industry is not only a reliable indicator of a society’s decadence; it is often emulated by the general public. As observed by media culture theorist Douglas Kellner, media culture shapes our view of the world and our deepest values (Kellner, p. 1). Following the media cue, the on-stage “dream team” becomes the off-stage mixed-race couple in the street multiplied by thousands – exactly as intended by the financial and political puppeteers pulling the strings behind the entertainment and media industries which, as noted earlier, are the money power’s instrument of mass propaganda, manipulation and control.

Meanwhile, the theme was being taken up by other broadcasters

like ITV. Its dating show *Take Me Out* featured three or four male contestants choosing a partner from a group of females. The participants, a large number of whom were tellingly selected from the entertainment industry itself, were often paired with “dates” from other racial groups (a tactic also deployed by BBC One’s *Strictly Come Dancing* and other shows). Predictably enough, one such mixed-race couple was the first to get married – and was duly celebrated by the same media outfits as a great achievement (“I ding dang do! Paddy McGuinness’s dating show *Take Me Out* scores the first engaged couple”, *Daily Mail*, 10 Aug. 2011). Objections from the public are routinely treated with derision or vilified as “racist”. When black Jamaicans expressed displeasure at their fellow Jamaican Usain Bolt’s (the black sprinter) new girlfriend, the Slovakian fashion designer Lubica Slovak, the *Daily Mail* retaliated by dubbing it abusive and unsporting (“Usain Bolt, his fashion designer girlfriend and a very unsporting race storm”, *Daily Mail*, 5 May 2012). While the tabloid stopped short of calling Usain’s Jamaican critics “Nazis”, the message is clear: the elite-imposed miscegenation programme is to go ahead even against the wishes and interests of the black community.

A further illustration of the systematic promotion of the mixed couple as an iconic image is the choreographic adaptation of European fairy tales for this purpose. For example, *Snow White* by Ballet Preljocaj (2008). Shown at London’s Sadler’s Wells Theatre (chaired by *Economist* director Sir David Bell) in May 2012, the performance featured Virginie Caussin as Snow White along black dancer Sergio Diaz as the Prince (“Fetish twist on a fairy tale”, *Evening Standard*, 11 May 2012). The same treatment has been applied to the Royal Ballet’s *Sleeping Beauty* (Royal Opera House, London, 2006), performed by the black Cuban dancer Carlos Acosta as the Prince and Tamara Rojo (a white Spaniard) as the Princess; the American Ballet Theatre’s *Sleeping Beauty* (Metropolitan Opera House, New York, 2002), again with Acosta as the Prince and Susan Jaffe (a white American) as the Princess (“Ballet Review; A 20th- Century Gloss on 19th-Century Ideas”, *New York Times*, 22 May 2002). There are numerous other examples. As nothing in the original stories justifies the choice of a black person for the role in question, this suggests a sinister agenda

to deliberately distort and deconstruct European culture for the political and financial gain of certain elite groups. It also tallies with the race-relation industry's demand that fairies in children's books be depicted in dark colours; that British children who dislike foreign food be treated as "racists", etc.

While few would object to occasional and spontaneous cases of inter-racial mixing, it is a very different matter when this is the result of mass indoctrination, manipulation and conditioning by financial and political interests. The media, entertainment and advertising industries' systematic construction of the mixed-race couple as an *ideal* obviously betrays a politically-motivated agenda. According to the mass media, mixed-race people are "stronger" and "more attractive" and, therefore, the people of the future: "A black and white issue: The future of society is mixed" (*Independent*, 26 Nov. 2006), "Mixed race is the perfect face" (*Evening Standard*, 16 Apr. 2010), etc. This, of course, despite the patent fact that distinct races have been sufficiently strong to thrive on their own for millennia and that mixed-race people have only become "more attractive" *recently*, namely as a result of the global mass media campaign projecting them that way.

The logical implication of all this is that non-mixed people, particularly whites, are "weaker" and "less attractive" and, therefore, "inferior". This tallies with new claims about descendants of African slaves having a "superior athletic gene" and with a study by Cardiff University claiming that mixed-race people are not only "more attractive" but also "more successful", a claim the authors of the study have sought to support using Darwin's theory that cross-breeding leads to "genetically superior" offspring (*BBC News*, 14 Apr. 2010). Not only do such claims blatantly contradict the establishment mantra "we are all equal" but, as pointed out by the *Daily Mail*, such claims are redolent of the racial-superiority theories of the 1930s ("Why the progeny of slaves will strike gold at the Olympics", *Daily Mail*, 3 Jul. 2012). Thus, there is a subtle, yet undeniable shift in mainstream race discourse from "racial equality" towards "racial superiority".

Such racist assumptions are finding wider amplification through media and entertainment policies at European level. For example, in 2009, the mixed-race singer Jade Ewen (who has a British-

Italian father and a Jamaican mother) was elected to represent Britain at the Eurovision Song Contest. While Ewen's vocal abilities were beyond dispute, it remains unclear why she was given preference over candidates who were more representative of Britain's general population which, after all, is what the Contest should be about. When Ewen finished in fifth place, her promoter blamed it on "racism" in the Contest ("Andrew Lloyd Webber makes Eurovision racism claim", *BBC News*, 3 Jul. 2012). While it cannot be proven that Ewen's failure was due to "racism", expecting a contestant to win on grounds of race is itself racist.

Meanwhile, it may be pointed out that the Eurovision Song Contest has a tradition of favouring so-called "black and minority ethnic" (BME) groups. For example, in 2012, out of the twenty-four contesting countries (excluding non-European ones like Azerbaijan and Turkey), five were represented by members of the following minorities: Congolese (Ukraine), Indonesian (France), Iranian (Norway), Jewish (Germany) and Moroccan (Sweden). This amounts to an astonishing over 20 per cent minority and over 16 per cent non-white representation, that is, well beyond European average.

It is clear from the contestants' profile that this was not accidental: Norway's Iranian representative had been promoted by MTV Norway, an offshoot of MTV US; Ukraine's Congolese representative had performed at Barack Obama's presidential inauguration in 2009; France's Indonesian representative was Goodwill Ambassador of the UN in 2009 and participated in a 2011 concert promoting racial diversity organized by SOS Racisme, an outfit described as a "puppet of France's Socialist Party", etc.

Significantly, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) which controls the Eurovision Song Contest has several US associate members, including the Rockefeller-associated media corporation Time Warner. The latter's involvement may help explain why the 2012 Contest was won by Sweden's Moroccan representative Anggun with a psychedelic performance of the trance song "Euphoria": the song was part of an album released earlier in the year by Warner Music Sweden which is part of the Time Warner spin-off Warner Music Group (WMG).

From 1967 to 2004, Time Warner owned WMG whose subsidiaries are among America's largest recording corporations specializing in African-American music. For example, Atlantic Records has been promoting jazz, R&B and soul, while Interscope Records has been promoting rap and violent hip-hop. When WMG was sold in 2004, the sale agreement included a provision allowing Time Warner to buy back 15 per cent of the new company (*NYT*, 25 Nov. 2003). This would suggest that despite the sale, Time Warner retained some form of control in WMG, in which case the latter remains part of Time Warner's global media and entertainment empire for all practical purposes. At any rate, WMG is officially owned by Access Industries whose founder is the Russian-American billionaire Len Blavatnik, a partner of prominent Anglo-American Establishment member Nat Rothschild in the aluminium giant Rusal. In addition, a number of WMG executives have been with the company since the early 1990s. This clearly shows that key companies tend to remain under the control of the money power and continue to serve its agendas.

Apart from the undeniable links to international financial interests and subversive music genres, one must wonder as to what might have been the message of Anggun's bizarre performance. Was it intended to convey the euphoria experienced by the rising numbers of Moroccans who are now free to live in Europe thanks to EU legislation? Or was it, to paraphrase Feuer, symbolic of the holy exaltation felt by the high priests of the New World Order enacting the sacrificial deconstruction of Western civilization? In any case, while Warner and its Eurovision puppets were preparing the requiem (or dance of death) for European culture, the American *People* magazine named the mixed-race singer Beyoncé the "most beautiful woman in the world" (*People*, 7 May 2012). Again, as it is unclear why the other candidates in the magazine's top 10 list (seven white, one Latin American and one mixed-race) did not qualify for the title, it can only be surmised that a politically-motivated racial agenda was at play. Indeed, *People* is published by Time Inc., a subsidiary of Time Warner, whose former chairman and executive officer Richard Parsons is a long-time protégé of Nelson Rockefeller and trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Unsurprisingly, therefore, we find that the most militant promotion of the new “Mixed-Race Man” or what Britain’s Equality Commission has called “the Obama generation” emanates from left-wing America. It is not mere accident that the “New York” (“NY”) logo – the unofficial Seal of the New World Order – has become a compulsory fashion accessory throughout the Western world: America’s New York-led media and entertainment industries have systematically promoted interracial relations for decades. Cinematographic examples of this genre include *2 Days in New York* (2011) starring Julie Delpy and Chris Rock. We need not go far to discover who is behind such artistic “masterpieces”: *2 Days in New York* was released by Magnolia Pictures, the same film studio which financed the anti-American Iraq War film *Redacted* (2007). Its co-owner Todd Wagner is a trustee of the American Film Institute (AFI) which was set up with funds from the Rockefeller-associated Ford Foundation. Already in the 1930s, the Rockefellers’ endowments empire was one of the chief instigators of the film industry as an instrument of mass propaganda, manipulation and control which it operated through Rockefeller-funded outfits like the General Education Board (GEB) and the American Film Center (AFC) (Decherney, p. 147).

Indeed, the Rockefellers have a long history of support for non-white interests going back to John D. Rockefeller (the founder of Standard Oil) himself. Due to his ruthless business practices, John D. Rockefeller was one of the most hated men of the time. To improve his image, he supplemented his business activities with philanthropic projects, one of the first of which was funding the Spelman College for African-American Women. His son John D. Rockefeller Jr. followed a similar career. Notably, he was a disciple and financial supporter of John Dewey, a president of the Fabian Socialist League for Industrial Democracy (LID) which the London Fabian Society described as “one of our provincial societies” (see Ch. 2, *The Fabian Conspiracy*). In 1918, J. D. R., Jr. co-founded the experimental Lincoln School of New York which was run according to Deweyian teachings, indoctrinating the offspring of America’s wealthy classes with a sense of personal guilt for the world’s ills and a duty to actively participate in the construction of a new and “better” society on Fabian Socialist

lines. Being funded by the Rockefellers' General Education Board, operated by the Fabian Socialist-dominated School of Education at Rockefeller-founded Columbia University, according to the teachings of Rockefeller-supported Fabian Socialist Dewey and staffed with Fabian Socialist teachers from the Rockefeller-funded Teachers College, the Lincoln School was as thoroughly a Fabian Socialist institution as it was a Rockefellerian one. The close ideological and financial interconnections between Fabian Socialist and Rockefeller interests also show why, for all practical purposes, Fabian Socialism and Rockefellerism a.k.a. "Rockefeller Republicanism" are indistinguishable from each other. In the 1920s, J. D. R., Jr. had four of his sons – Nelson, Winthrop, Laurance and David – indoctrinated at the Lincoln School near Harlem (Rockefeller, pp. 26-7; Martin, p. 404; Collier, 192). This also explains the psychological urge of the Rockefeller Clan to support Fabian Socialism and its projects: for the Rockefellers, Fabian Socialism including unreserved and unexamined support for non-white causes, has become a kind of religious mania.

While setting up their Fabian-inspired educational institutions, the same banking and industrial interests set up the Commission on Interracial Cooperation (CIC), among whose leaders was George Foster Peabody, deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, director of the Rockefellers' General Education Board and trustee of various organizations promoting African-American education like the Tuskegee and Hampton institutes. One of Peabody's more eccentric feats was supporting the promotion of Negro Spiritual songs in US Army camps and organizing a European tour of the black Hampton Choir to "arouse the British public" (Schenbeck, 2005). His Commission on Interracial Cooperation received grants from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial along with well-known subversive organizations like the London School of Economics and the Institute of Pacific Relations (Harley, p. 395). Other organizations through which the Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial (later reincarnated as the Spelman Fund of New York) promoted interracial relations and education along with African-American culture included the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and a string of associated black colleges and uni-

versities. This already impressive network of organizations acquired a further international dimension through various interlocking outfits like the International Institute of Teachers College (Columbia University), the Institute of International Education of New York and the League of Nations' International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (a.k.a. International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation) of Paris which operated in close collaboration with the International Institute of Educational Cinematography of Rome. This international network soon became global both at official level – the work of some of these organizations being taken over by the UNESCO, which is controlled by the same interests – and unofficially, through private outfits like the Synergos Institute which was run by the Rockefellers (David and his daughter Peggy Dulany) themselves.

The Rockefellers' European counterparts, the Rothschilds themselves, were no strangers to the systematic promotion of black causes. Lord Victor Rothschild, the Labour peer in the House of Lords, was a jazz enthusiast who introduced his sister Kathleen Pannonica ("Nica") de Koenigswarter to the genre. The "Jazz Baroness", as Nica came to be known, left England for New York where she not only became a leading promoter of African-American music, civil rights and feminism in the 1950s and 60s, but went further than most white millionaire philanthropists, becoming romantically involved with black American pianist Thelonious Monk ("The secret life of the Jazz Baroness", *The Times*, 11 Apr. 2009; "The Jazz Baroness", BBC Four, 17 Apr. 2009). We may observe that Rothschild women continue to "lead by example": As noted earlier, Emma Rothschild is married to the leftist Indian economist Amartya Sen, while Kate Rothschild, married to Ben Goldsmith, has been involved with African-American hip-hop singer Jay Electronica (Timothy Thedford) who is believed to be a member of the black activist organization Five Percent Nation which was set up by elements with links to the Nation of Islam ("Goldsmith and Rothschild dynasties head for divorce", *Daily Telegraph*, 8 Jun. 2012; "The Rothschild Rap", *Daily Mail*, 10 Jun. 2012). To the same elite circle have also belonged Ben Goldsmith's sister Jemima, who married the Pakistani cricketer Imran Khan; her friend, the late Princess Diana,

who was involved with various men of Pakistani and Middle Eastern origin; and her son, Prince Harry, who married mixed-race US actress Meghan Markle. This type of behaviour on the part of members of the same social group cannot be mere coincidence. Nor can it be unconnected with the money power's systematic promotion of the mixed-race couple as a desired ideal. In addition to representing the aberrant actions of a dysfunctional and culturally-disoriented elite, such behaviour is clearly politically motivated. Together with other factors such as Prince Charles's systematic promotion of Islam and rap "music" (see Ch. 10, Islamization), it demonstrates the Establishment's determination to play a leading role in the deliberate deconstruction of European society, its culture and civilization. It also shows that what was once the behaviour of left-wing fringe activists is now becoming an elite-imposed cultural norm.

Another supporter of African-American causes was the Scottish-born steel tycoon Andrew Carnegie who, like the Rockefellers and Lord Victor Rothschild, was an admirer of Socialism and author of books like *Problems of To-day – Wealth, Labor, Socialism* (1908) in which he disparaged wealth and millionaires. Significantly, there appears to be a close ideological connection between Carnegie and Fabian Society leader Bernard Shaw. In 1886, Shaw published the essay "Socialism for Millionaires" in which he wrote that "money is worth nothing to the man who has more than enough," advising the wealthy to spend their money on social (i.e., Fabian) projects. According to Shaw, his essay started a "Millionaire Movement", inspiring Carnegie to declare that no man should die rich (Shaw, pp. 2, 15). It may be noted that Lord Rothschild made similar pronouncements (Ferguson, p. 481). At any rate, Carnegie funded the National Negro Business League as well as being a major donor to the Tuskegee Institute and similar causes (cf. Martin, p. 370).

Among other organizations promoting African-American causes that can be linked with both Fabian Socialism and the money power is the National Negro Committee (NNC), later National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). NAACP was America's first civil rights organization. It was set up in 1909 by Fabian Socialists like William English Walling of the

American Fabian League and the African-American W. E. B. Du Bois who later joined the Fabian Intercollegiate Socialist Society (ISS) (Martin, pp. 178 fn, 181). The Rockefellers' CFR has been strongly represented in the NAACP (Smoot, p. 124).

Last but not least, there were more militant initiatives like South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) which was supported by the Anglican Church (an offshoot of the Fabian-dominated Church of England which was a founding member of the Rockefeller-funded Christian Socialist World Council of Churches) and corporate members of the Anglo-American Establishment. Key sponsors of these militant currents in America were agencies of the Anglo-American Establishment such as the left-wing Ford Foundation (for the Socialist credentials of Henry Ford and his Foundation see Sutton, 1974, p. 154; Smoot, pp. 31, 136; Martin, p. 446; for the Foundation's support of radical pro-black, pro-immigrant and other left-wing causes see Rooks, pp. 83, 94; Lengell, 2007; Horowitz & Laksin, pp. 53, 55 ff.). Significantly, while supporting black "liberation" movements, the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank in the 1970s and 80s led a move by major US banks – followed by the IMF and European banks – to stop loans to South Africa's public and private sectors (Kristof, 1985). This facilitated the fall of the white government and the take-over of the country by the black African National Congress party (ANC), a Socialist organization armed by the Soviet Union and backed by the Fabian Society, the Astors and the Baileys (see p. 479).

The promotion of interracial and intercultural relations in favour of the black minority may have seemed a worthy endeavour in the early 1900s when blacks were exposed to widespread discrimination. The problem is that, as with other "philanthropic" or "humanitarian" projects of the international money power, its true purpose was to increase the money power's own wealth, influence and power while simultaneously covering up its agenda of world domination and providing it with a veneer of false respectability and benignancy. From inception, the promotion of black causes served to provide the money power with a ready supply of efficient workers and loyal service men (hence, for example, the promotion of Negro Spiritual songs in US Army

camps). Similarly, the money power's later promotion of non-whites at the expense of whites has served and continues to serve as a cynical smokescreen for the predatory activities of Anglo-American corporations in Africa and elsewhere where, in close collaboration with black local leaders, they extract natural resources for their own profit while imposing a life of poverty, dictatorship and slavery on the native populations: as may be seen from the experience of South Africa, white rule is being replaced with black Socialist dictatorships backed by multinational corporations – a clear reflection of mankind's Fabian-designed future.

Another problem is that the world has moved on: since the 2009 installation of Barack Obama as President of the United States (arguably, the most powerful political leader in the world), blacks in the Western world can no longer be said to represent an oppressed minority. In fact, in countries like Brazil, where blacks amount to half of the total population, blacks no longer are a minority at all and the same applies to many Western cities, especially in America, where in twenty-two large cities minorities make up the majority (“5 Most Surprising Findings From the 2010 Census”, *Time*, 20 Dec. 2011) and, increasingly, also in Europe (Amsterdam, London, Paris, etc.). Moreover, whites are not being promoted in black-majority countries in the same way as blacks are promoted in white-majority ones. There are no quotas for whites in African governments or state organizations. Groups representing the human rights of whites, to the extent that they exist at all, do not wield the same degree of power and influence as comparable non-white groups do in Europe. Nor is there mass immigration of Europeans into Africa. It follows that interracial relations remain biased towards black populations everywhere and there is no sign of attempts to redress this trend. A more sinister aspect of the problem is that militant movements like South Africa's BCM and America's Black Power have spawned organizations which are not only pro-black but positively anti-Western and *anti-white*.

Nor are anti-white attitudes restricted to the militant currents within the movement. As in Britain, there is mounting evidence that America's use of interracial relations for political purposes is snowballing out of proportion and out of control. Through its education, media and related industries the money power has come

to increasingly project black and mixed-race individuals as intellectually, morally or physically superior to their white counterparts. In the film industry, this has its roots in a new, enormously influential genre which emerged in the early 1970s. Known as “blaxploitation”, it was based on the militant rhetoric of the Black Power and Black Studies movements. Early examples were *Sweet Sweetback’s Baadasssss Song* and *Shaft* (1971) telling the story of a black man striking back at representatives of white authority (Rooks, p. 82).

To better understand the nature of this genre, we only need to follow the career of the black actor Denzel Washington, one of America’s leading film stars. In 1975, Edward Zwick, a white Chicagoan Harvard graduate and recipient of a Rockefeller fellowship, became a directing fellow of the Ford-Rockefeller-funded American Film Institute (AFI). Following the “blaxploitation” pattern, Zwick in 1989 directed the film *Glory*, about a black regiment in the American Civil War, in which Denzel Washington played Trip, an escaped slave who joined the North’s Union forces against the South’s Confederates. In 1996, Zwick directed *Courage Under Fire*, again starring Denzel Washington as Lt.-Col. Serling who was tasked with finding the truth behind a covered-up incident during the Gulf War, in effect acting as a sort of “conscience” to society. Predictably enough, Washington later starred in the apocalyptic film *The Book of Eli* (2007) in which he played a wandering black prophet battling a dictatorial white leader.

It may be added that Zwick belongs to a class of film directors who like to cast whites in a negative light, while Denzel Washington’s favourite hero is the black supremacist leader Malcolm X, whom he played in a film of that title (1992) distributed by Time Warner subsidiary Warner Bros. The toxic implications of all this come to light when we consider that Malcolm X was the spokesman for the Nation of Islam (NOI), an African-American organization teaching that whites are “devils” and reportedly advising its followers to ritually kill whites (Tsoukalas, pp. 23-4), usually through beheading (the murder of British soldier Lee Rigby by black Muslims and similar incidents elsewhere show that this form of crime against white people is

spreading to other parts of the world).

On balance, it is evident that we are dealing with a subtle, yet systematic and pervasive form of propaganda (conducted by operatives of the white money power's entertainment industry) in which the construction of black or mixed-race individuals as morally superior characters is skilfully combined with criticism of white society and, in particular, of white leadership. It follows that the election of the mixed-race Barack Obama as President of the United States – with the assistance of the same “progressive” elites and their financial backers – cannot be unconnected with the systematic propaganda that went before it.

Indeed, while the “Republican” Rockefellers had quietly prepared the ground from behind the scenes, it was the Democrat Bill Clinton who, in the early 1990s, officially promised an administration “that looked like America”, that is, like America's Fabian Socialist-engineered multiracial society. Of particular interest is that in the very first year of Clinton's presidency, the US weekly magazine *Time* published a special issue featuring a front-page computer image of the projected new mixed-race American (“The New Face of America: How Immigrants Are Shaping the World's First Multicultural Society”, *Time*, 18 Nov. 1993), which can only be described as promotional literature for multiculturalism and multiracialism. *Time* is published by Time Inc., which also publishes *People* (see above) and is a part of Time Warner. The latter is not only the largest media corporation in the world but is controlled by the Anglo-American Establishment.

Time magazine itself was founded by Morgan-Rockefeller interests and, like *The Economist* in Britain, is an organ of the Anglo-American money power. For example, the chief editor of Time Inc. from 1964 to 1979 was Hedley W. Donovan, a Rhodes Scholar, trustee of the Ford and Carnegie (CEIP) foundations, as well as CFR and Trilateral Commission member. *Time*'s chief editor in 1993 was Jason McManus, a Rhodes Scholar and CFR member. President Clinton himself was a fellow Rhodes Scholar and Trilateral Commission member. His wife Hillary was a disciple of radical left-winger Saul Alinsky, who taught his followers how to seize political power through a small core of disciplined activists, and wrote a sympathetic thesis on him (Rem-

nick, p. 130). Unsurprisingly, Hillary has become one of the key figures controlling the Democratic Party both directly (she became chairwoman of the Senate Democratic Steering and Coordination Committee in 2003) and indirectly, through her political action committee (HillPAC) which funds political allies. Other instruments of control are a network of “independent” fundraising groups controlled by Hillary’s ally, the left-wing radical plutocrat and long-time Rothschild collaborator George Soros (Horowitz & Poe, pp. 61-2).

Like his Rockefeller and other associates, Democratic financier and activist Soros has a long history of backing non-white causes, from financing black students in South Africa to bankrolling pro-immigration groups in America (Sudetick & Soros, p. 13; Lengell, 2007) and pro-immigration and pro-African outfits in Europe such as the Oxford Martin School (see below). Not unexpectedly, therefore, having given more than \$20 million to Democratic groups in 2004, he also spearheaded Wall Street support for presidential candidate Barack Obama. The latter had moved to Chicago in the early 1980s, when that city was run by its first African-American mayor and, like Clinton, became a faithful disciple of Alinsky as well as having Communist Party member Frank Marshall Davis as political mentor. Obama became involved with the Developing Communities Project, an Alinsky outfit funded by liberal elements of Chicago’s Catholic Church and with the Gamaliel Foundation, an umbrella for Alinskian organizations which works in close collaboration with the African-American Leadership Commission. Obama was also a lecturer at the Rockefeller-created Chicago University and, significantly, a self-confessed Marxist (Slevin, 2007; Block, 2008; Horowitz & Laksin, pp. 19 ff.). In 2007 and 2008, Soros openly declared his preference for Obama and the radical change he would bring (“Clinton Enters ’08 Field, Fueling Race For Money”, *NYT*, 21 Jan. 2007; “Soros, Obama and the Art of the Hedge”, *NYT*, 23 Jan. 2008).

Apart from Soros, there were Wall Street figures among Obama’s backers whose financial institutions the reader will readily identify as familiar members of the Anglo-American Establishment: in 2012, one of these was Antonio Weiss, global head of investment banking at Lazard. With senior Lazard advisers

like the Fabian Socialist Peter Mandelson, this is not in the least surprising. Moreover, the Rockefellers themselves were indirectly linked with Barack Obama through associated interests like Soros, whose Tides outfits they were funding and, in particular, the banking company Goldman Sachs. In 2003, Thomas Healey, a retired partner of Goldman Sachs & Co., became a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and chairman of its investment committee. Co-chairman of Goldman Sachs Jon Corzine, a left-wing Democrat, was involved in the recruitment of Obama and in fundraising for Obama's Democratic Party. Goldman Sachs executives reportedly sent Obama sums of money exceeding those of all other companies ("Elections 2006; Corzine Has A Lot at Stake in His Stout Support of Menendez", *NYT*, 3 Nov. 2006; "Obama's Not-So-Hot Date with Wall Street", *NYT*, 2 May, 2012). More directly, Rockefeller interests were linked to Obama through a number of key figures with whom he surrounded himself before and after the election, such as Jamie Dimon, William Daley and James Crown, of JP Morgan, and Robert Rubin of Citigroup – all staunch supporters of the Democrats. Obama also received a substantial share of financial backing from members of the Rothschild Clan ("Change", *NYT*, 11 Nov. 2008). In short, not only does the money power's massive support for the left-wing Obama expose its political preferences (Obama's electoral campaign raised \$778 million as opposed to the Republicans' \$383 million, with a similar ratio for 2012 and 2016), but his election in 2008 marked a dramatic turn to the left, which the money power's Trilateral Commission hailed as a "great leap forward" (see Ch. 10, p. 466).

To their credit, critics of Obama launched various initiatives, such as Restore Our Future, a political action committee (PAC) set up in 2010 in support of Republican candidate Mitt Romney. The PAC has enjoyed the financial support of prominent individuals and corporations from Bob Perry, John Paulson and Sheldon Adelson to Sun Capital Advisor and Continental Resources. This clearly shows that financial interests are not *all* backing the designs of the Anglo-American money power. True, among Republican supporters there may be individuals with business links to the interests backing the Democrats. But it should not be impossible for such individuals to separate politics from business interests.

The main point is that financial support for the opposition can easily be organized when there is a will to do so, as shown by the successful presidential campaign of real estate magnate Donald Trump in 2016. Whether the opposition realizes the extent to which the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy dominates American society or, whether it can organize itself in time to make a difference, is another matter. What is certain is that, in view of what is at stake, the wealthy Right's involvement in political activism has become a long-term political imperative as well as a moral and religious obligation. Meanwhile, left-wing "community organizers" like Obama, Clinton and their followers remain resourceful adversaries. In a bid to win immigrant votes, Obama in 2012 announced an executive action ("Dream Act") allowing more than 800,000 illegal immigrants to remain and work in the country. With 12 million illegal immigrants already living in the US, it is easy to see through Obama's ruse. Similarly, with immigrant as well as liberal votes in mind, Hillary Clinton in 2013 called for an open borders policy, etc.

While critics have condemned such tactics as undemocratic and illegal, they have been cheered by immigrant leaders. As in Britain and other European countries, immigration in America is being promoted as a means of creating a pool of loyal supporters for left-wing elites and their subversive programmes. Thus, not only Western economies but also Western political systems have been made dependent on immigration. This provides further supporting evidence for our contention that Western society is becoming a society ruled by immigrants for immigrants. It is a contention confirmed with approval by the money power itself, whose mouthpiece, the *Time* magazine, proudly announced that "our countries have been transforming themselves into immigrant societies." The fact is that our countries have not been transforming themselves but *have been transformed* into immigrant societies by the money power and its political lackeys against the will and interests of the majority population. Statements like the above not only expose the money power's duplicity but also reveal its true colours, clearly showing whose side it has chosen to take: the same *Time* article calls for America to "expand massively" the number of immigrants with skills it allegedly needs, ominously hailing Ameri-

ca as a “universal nation” in the making (“Broken and Obsolete”, *Time*, 18 Jun. 2012).

In light of these facts, a clear money-driven pattern emerges, which shows that these developments are by no means the result of chance and even less of democratic processes, but of behind-the-scenes machinations by undemocratic elites with a warped sense of “philanthropy” and a pathological obsession with social engineering and world rule “for the public good”. It is a pattern with well-documented financial and ideological roots: Fabian mastermind Bernard Shaw, himself a leading light in the fields of media, entertainment and propaganda, and close friend of money interests like the Astors who had close links to the Morgan and Rockefeller groups, was one of the first to advocate the fusion of the races, declaring in the 1930s “I believe in fusion. The more fusion the better” and emphasizing that the future belonged to the “mongrel” (mixed-race man), not to the white man. Like his ideological successors, Shaw did not stop at theory. He made practical proposals such as the introduction of collective farms which would operate like a sort of open-air universities and contribute to the mixing of the races (Holroyd, vol. 3, pp. 283-4). The Fabian leader’s proposals explain why throughout the Western world universities have become not only immigration and miscegenation factories but also nuclei of anti-white agitation: it was in the womb of these universities, inseminated with Socialist ideas and nourished by the self-serving largesse of “philanthropic” and “humanist” billionaires and their foundations, that the Black Consciousness, Black Liberation and Black Power movements were born (Rooks, pp. 83, 94).

Then as now, the unspoken implication was that the white race was to have no future – a proposition clearly echoed by *Time*’s “The New Face of America”, the *Independent*’s “The future of society is mixed”, the *Daily Mail*’s “Reggie’s the Voice of the future”, etc. The construction of black and mixed-race individuals as “stronger” and “more attractive” than white people leads to the same implications and the same results. Those who aim for what is “superior” and “desirable” also aim to eliminate what is “inferior” and “undesirable”. Thus, the idealization and idolization of the black and mixed races goes hand in hand with a marked phobia of

the white race. These two interdependent and mutually reinforcing tendencies must be identified as the primary symptoms of the collective psychopathology caused by Milner-Fabian ideology in Western society. The result of this condition is that we are currently witnessing what the *Observer* has described as “the last days of the white world”.

The objective consideration of the available evidence enables us to trace the origins of these developments to the Fabian-instigated and billionaire-funded “New Age”, “counter-culture” and “student revolution” projects which culminated in the black movements mentioned above. In April 1969, the Detroit Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO) convened a conference on interracial relations, called Black Economic Development Conference (BEDC). IFCO commissioned the black Marxist activist and community organizer James Forman, of Chicago, to write a report on the issues under discussion. Forman produced a document entitled “The Black Manifesto” demanding \$500 million in reparations and stating “to win our demands we will have to declare war on the white Christian churches and Jewish synagogues.” In May, Forman read his manifesto in the Rockefeller-sponsored Riverside Church of New York, declaring, “Our fight is against racism, capitalism, and imperialism, and we are dedicated to building a socialist society inside the U.S. where the total means of production and distribution are in the hands of the state, and that *must be led by black people*” (Allitt, pp. 112-3).

Forman’s document allegedly sparked outrage among America’s white supporters of black causes. However, students of the Rockefeller-associated National Council of Churches (NCC) had been among the financial sponsors of the Detroit Conference that generated the document (Findlay, p. 130) and, in 1973, IFCO-leader Lucius Walker, who had organized the Conference, was appointed associate general secretary of NCC. Moreover, as detailed above, the money power continued to act in the spirit of Forman’s declaration, engineering only four decades later the election of Barack Obama (also of Chicago and a disciple of the same tradition of “community organization”, i.e., Communism by another name) as President of the United States. What is more, Barack Obama is the son of a Kenyan Muslim, of the same name.

The name Barack itself is an Arab and Muslim name. These facts cannot be unconnected with the Rockefellers' interreligious and interracial brand of religion as sponsored by their Riverside Church (which sports a figure of prophet Mohammed) and associated outfits.

In addition to promoting African-American interests, the Rockefeller Group also promotes Latin American causes represented by organizations like the National Council of La Raza. Modelled on the NAACP, La Raza was set up in the 1960s by operatives of the Rockefeller-controlled Ford Foundation and is funded by Ford-Rockefeller-Soros interests and associates like the Gates Foundation. La Raza has been linked with radical organizations pursuing a hidden agenda to "reconquer" the US for Latin Americans, especially Mexicans.

In 2011, two years after Obama's assumption of power, the US national research agency Policy Link produced a "Map of America's Tomorrow" showing that by 2042, white people will be a minority in America. Policy Link's African-American founder and CEO Angela Glover Blackwell wrote: "as a nation, we can see our future and it is captured in the hopes of a 5-year-old Latina girl and a 7-year-old African American boy" ("America's Tomorrow: Equity is the Answer", at www.policylink.org). Blackwell is a former senior vice-president at the Rockefeller Foundation. Meanwhile, the Synergos Institute, a key outfit in the Rockefellers' international endowments empire and parent organization of the exclusive Global Philanthropists Circle, claims to be "working to create a more just and equitable global society in which all individuals, families and communities have a meaningful opportunity to improve the quality of their lives for themselves and future generations" (www.synergos.org). Given that the same sources are proudly announcing that the future belongs to Latinos and African-Americans, this obviously excludes *white* individuals, families and communities (see also PFNYC, p. 512). The Left's "Hope not Hate" slogan stands exposed as a lie when whites have no future and therefore no hope.

The Rockefeller-inspired belief that America's future belongs exclusively to Latinos and blacks is paralleled by its Rothschild-dominated European counterpart to the effect that the future

belongs to non-white immigrants. For example, Ian Goldin, former principal economist with the Rothschilds' EBRD and founder of the influential Oxford Martin School – a massive Soros-funded operation involving hundreds of Oxford academics, whose advisory council includes Rothschild and Soros associates like Amartya Sen, Joseph Stiglitz and Nicholas Stern – believes that we all should overcome the thought that we are pure-bred Europeans and “think of ourselves as Africans” instead (Goldin, 2013). Thus, while there is no doubt that movements aiming to impose white supremacy, such as National Socialism, have existed in the past, the present activities of non-white supremacist currents, notably initiated and led by elements of the Anglo-American Milner-Fabian Establishment, cannot be denied or ignored. They must be strongly condemned and combated by the international community and, particularly, by the UN, EU and other leading international organizations.

Finally, like its other pet slogan “we are all equal”, the Left's claim “we are all Africans” – based on the disputed “Out-of-Africa Theory” – must be exposed as blatantly contradicting its own preferential treatment of non-whites, institutionalization of miscegenation and other entrenched tactics in its repertoire: if all humans are equal, why insist that mixed-race people are “stronger”, “more attractive”, “more successful”, etc. than others? This self-contradiction also removes the basis of the Left's traditional opposition to past European colonization of Africa and other non-white territories: if all races are equal and all humans are African, why object to colonization? Were not white colonists as much at home in Africa (where they supposedly came from) as the native Africans? Likewise, if the colonization of America by Europeans was wrong, why is it right to now colonize it with Asians and blacks? Why promote an African-American as president and not a Native American? Either colonization is bad and we object to *all* forms of it, or colonization is good and there is no objection to it. The Left's objection to some forms of colonization (i.e., by whites) and simultaneous promotion of others (i.e., by non-whites) exposes its entire ideological system as a sham designed to enforce world domination by the self-serving international money interests behind it.

In sum, the aim of the money power and its instruments of indoctrination, propaganda, manipulation and control (the political establishment and associated race-relations, media, entertainment and advertising industries) is to institutionalize mass immigration and miscegenation with a view to establishing a mixed-race (i.e., non-white) global population as a means of imposing world government. This anti-white counter-culture which has infiltrated the whole of the Western world is the deliberate creation of a cult-like movement that believes in the self-sacrifice of the white race, its culture and civilization on the altar of globalism and world rule.

What can be done to prevent the extinction of Europe's indigenous population?

In its May/June 2012 issue, the CFR journal *Foreign Affairs* belatedly acknowledged the Western world's population crisis. While highlighting the demographic decline in European countries like Austria, Germany and Russia, it also (disingenuously) claimed that the United States' fertility rate is "about the replacement level" ("Baby Gap", *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2012). The fact is that, while the fertility rate for the total population may be at "replacement level", this is not so in the *white* population. As indicated by the data given above, America's white population will be a small minority within a few decades and from there to extinction it is not far. Similar predictions have been made for Europe and Britain ("The last days of a white world", *Observer*, 3 Sept. 2000; Coleman, 2010, 2016). As the homeland of the European race, Europe is particularly important for the survival of white people. In consequence, measures to ensure that Europe can continue to provide a home for future generations of indigenous Europeans must urgently be taken.

In light of the undeniable parallels between the historical European colonization of other continents and the current colonization of Europe by non-Europeans, it is pertinent to point out some aims and methods of the various anti-colonial movements. For example, in India, these were: (1) self-government; (2) promotion of indigenous self-interests, in particular, economic self-sufficiency; (3) cultural, religious and

political education aiming to make the indigenous population conscious of its spiritual and cultural heritage and expose the anti-indigenous character of the ruling colonial order; and (4) boycott of non-indigenous goods and services, etc. (Ghose, p. 603; cf. Sharp, 1973, 2005, etc.). The objective was to strengthen the position of the freedom movement and weaken, indeed inflict maximum damage to, the colonial order. Mutinies among the armed forces were also effective in this sense, which shows the need for greater participation of the military in defending democracy at home. The following are some measures that could be taken as part of Europe's own anti-colonial movement with equal success:

1. The indigenous population must openly challenge the state-imposed immigrationist policies which violate and deny its fundamental and inalienable right to life and self-determination, for example, by demanding a referendum on immigration and population replacement, demanding a total ban of non-indigenous immigration and initiating legal action against the authorities responsible. History shows that public opinion matters. In the past, public pressure has forced governments (including left-wing ones) to introduce pro-indigenous legislation, for example, aimed at restricting immigration. However, such steps have rarely been fully implemented in practice. In addition, they have been offset by covert counter-measures such as relaxation of immigration controls and encouragement of immigration through incentives like preferential employment, housing, and social welfare benefits. Therefore, of particular importance is (1) to raise consciousness in the indigenous population of the situation which is that (a) the political leadership is self-interested, disingenuous and antagonistic to indigenous interests and (b) that the indigenous population is being replaced with immigrants and (2) make it aware of the fact that it is not only legitimate but necessary to express concern and to pressure politicians into genuinely addressing that concern in an effective, fair and democratic manner. Indeed, this is a moral duty owed to future indigenous generations.

2. Efforts must be made to achieve a reduction in indigenous emigration.

3. *Higher birth rates in indigenous communities must be encouraged through community and government support.*
4. *The indigenous population must be united, organized and mobilized in opposition to official anti-indigenous policies. In particular, using all the legal means available, indigenous communities must aim to establish their own independent local governments, courts of law, political parties, media outlets, schools, religious organizations and places of worship, as well as police and armed forces.*
5. *The indigenous population must set up fact-finding, research and study groups to identify and investigate anti-indigenous interests, their history, policies, mode of operation, connections, sources of support and impact on indigenous society, with a view to monitoring, exposing and taking action against them.*
6. *The indigenous population must boycott or take other suitable action against all media, educational institutions, charity organizations, business enterprises, sport organizations, religious bodies and other governmental or non-governmental projects working against its interests.*
7. *Indigenous paramountcy must be introduced and enforced. Indigenous or native paramountcy is the (morally and legally sound) principle whereby the interests of a native population are paramount and override those of immigrant populations. It was first introduced by the British Government in the 1920s to safeguard the rights and the future of East African natives who were under threat from non-native (Indian and European) immigration. It was promoted at the time by Church leaders, both Catholic and Protestant, and in particular, by leading political ideologists such as Sidney Webb who controlled the Labour Party's colonial policy (Gregory, pp. 110 ff.). Philip Noel-Baker, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson and a leading agent of Milner- Fabian interests (he served as assistant to Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Eric Drummond) called for it to be enshrined in international law. In light of the fact that the last few decades have seen a dramatic reversal of the demographic situation, with Europe's indigenous population now*

being as much under threat from non-European immigration as Africa's natives were from non-African immigration, it is both imperative and proper to now apply this principle in Europe.

References and notes:

- Allitt, Patrick, *Religion in America since 1945: A History*, New York, NY, 2003.
- Banton, Michael, *Promoting racial harmony*, Cambridge, 1985.
- Bauer, Peter Thomas, *Dissent on Development*, London, 1976.
- *Equality, the Third World and Economic Delusion*, London, 1981.
- *From Subsistence to Exchange and Other Essays*, Princeton, NJ, 2000.
- Block, Stephanie, "The Chickens Have Come Home to Roost: Obama, ACORN, and the Catholic Campaign for Human Development", Catholic Citizens of Illinois, 28 Sept. 2008 www.catholiccitizens.org
- Boxell, James and Frey, Keith, "Migrants give boost to public finances", *Financial Times*, 3 Oct. 2010.
- Caldwell, Christopher, *Reflections on the Revolution in Europe*, London, 2009.
- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Carr, John, "New Roads to Equality", *Fabian Tract No. 517*, London, 1987.
- Coleman, David, "When Britain becomes "majority minority"", *Prospect*, 17 Nov. 2010.
- "Uncontrolled migration means Finis Britanniae", *Standpoint*, Issue 83, June 2016, pp. 32-5.
- Collier, Peter & Horowitz, David, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty*, London, 1976.
- Davies, Nick, *Flat Earth News*, London, 2008.
- Decherney, Peter, *Hollywood and the Culture Elite: How the Movies Became American*, New York, NY, 2005.
- Dietrich, John, *The Morgenthau Plan: Soviet Influence on American Postwar Policy*, New York, NY, 2002.
- Fanon, Frantz, *Black Skin, White Masks*, English trans., New York, 1967.
- Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, vol. 2, New York, NY, 2000.
- Feuer, Lewis, *Imperialism and the Anti-Imperialist Mind*, Buffalo, NY, 1986.
- Findlay, James F., *Church People in the Struggle: The National Council Of Churches and the Black Freedom Movement, 1950-1970*, New York, NY, 1997.
- Ford, Robert and Goodwin, Matthew, *Revolt on the Right: Explaining support for the radical right in Britain*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2014.

- Ghose, Aurobindo, "Tilak: An Appreciation", in Verinder Grover, ed., *Bal Gangadhar Tilak: A Biography of His Vision and Ideas*, New Delhi, 1998.
- Gledhill, Ruth, "Time to curb the 'asset strippers and robbers' who ruin the financial markets, say archbishops", *The Times*, 25 Sept. 2008.
- Goldin, Ian, "Exceptional People: How Migration Shaped Our World and Will Define Our Future", Prof. Ian Goldin, Director, Oxford Martin School, talks to Hein de Haas, Co-Director, International Migration Institute, May 2013, *webcast on www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk*
- Graham, Georgia, "Sir John Major: Immigrants are grafters and natural Conservatives", *Daily Telegraph*, 12 Aug. 2014.
- Gregory, Robert G., *Sidney Webb and East Africa: Labour's Experiment with the Doctrine of Native Paramountcy*, Berkeley, CA, 1962.
- Gruber, Hermann, "Masonry," *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, New York, 1910, vol. 9, pp. 771-787.
- Halsey, A. H. and Webb, J., *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends*, London, 2000, p. 65.
- Harley, John Eugene, *International Understanding: Agencies Educating for a New World*, Stanford, CA, 1931.
- Harrop, Andrew, "Home affairs: Too hot to handle?" in Denham, John, ed., *The Shape of Things to Come: Labour's New Thinking*, London, 2012, pp. 95-104.
- Holroyd, Michael, *Bernard Shaw*, London, 1991.
- Home Office, *The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry: Report of an Inquiry by Sir William MacPherson of Cluny*, Cm 4262-1, Feb. 1999.
- Horowitz, David & Poe, Richard, *The Shadow Party: How Hillary Clinton and Sixties Radicals Seized Control of the Democratic Party*, Nashville, TN, 2006.
- Horowitz, David & Laksin, Jacob, *The New Leviathan: How the Left-Wing Money-Machine Shapes American Politics and Threatens America's Future*, New York, NY, 2012.
- Horrabin, J. F., *Plebs*, Mar. 1932, quoted in Padmore, George. "'Left' Imperialism and the Negro Toilers", *Labour Monthly*, vol. 14, No. 5, May 1932.
- Joppke, Christian, *Immigration and the Nation-State*, New York, NY, 1999.
- Kellner, Douglas, *Media Culture: Cultural Studies, Identity, and Politics between the Modern and the Postmodern*, London, 1995.
- Kristof, Nicholas D., "U.S. Banks Cut Loans To South Africans Sharply", *New York Times*, 3 Aug. 1985.
- Lengell, Sean, "Foundations Bankrolling Advocates for Aliens", *Washington Times*, 6 Jun. 2007.
- Lewis, Russell, *Anti-Racism: A Mania Exposed*, London, 1988.

Lilley, Peter, "More Workers, Lower Living Standards", *Sunday Telegraph*, 27 Aug. 2006.

----- "Letters", *Evening Standard*, 25 Jun. 2012.

Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.

Morris, Colin, "Martyrs on the Field of Battle before and during the First Crusade", *Studies in Church History*, vol. 30, Oxford, 1993, pp. 93-104.

Panton, Demetrious, "Why Won't Politicians and Police Accept That White People Can Be Victims Of Race Crime?" *Mail on Sunday*, 12 Nov. 2006.

Patterson, Sheila, *Immigration and Race Relations in Britain 1960-1967*, London, 1969.

Perry, Keith, "Rochdale taxi firm offers white drivers on request", *Daily Telegraph*, 22 Oct. 2014.

Platt, Lucinda, "Ethnicity and Family: Relationships Within and Between Ethnic Groups", Institute of Social and Economic Research, Essex University, Colchester, Essex, 2009.

Remnick, David, *The Bridge: The Life and Rise of Barack Obama*, London & New York, 2010.

Riley-Smith, Ben, "José Manuel Barroso: 'Immigration cap will never be accepted by Europe'", *Daily Telegraph*, 20 Oct. 2014.

Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.

Rooks, Noliwe M., *White Money/Black Power: The Surprising History of African American Studies and the Crisis of Race in Higher Education*, Boston, MA, 2006.

St Augustine, *City of God*, trans. H. Bettenson, London, 2003.

Schenbeck, Lawrence, "Representing America, Instructing Europe: The Hampton Choir Tours Europe", *Black Music Research Journal*, vol. 25, issue 1-2, 2005.

Select Committee on the European Union, House of Lords, "Inquiry on Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, 20 Jun. 2012", uncorrected transcript, published 22 June 2012.

Sharp, Gene, *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*, part 2, *The Methods of Nonviolent Action*, Boston, MA, 1973.

Sharp, Gene, *Waging Nonviolent Struggle: 20th Century Practice and 21st Century Potential*, Manchester, NH, 2005.

Shaw, G. B., "Socialism for Millionaires", *Fabian Tract No. 107*, London, 1901.

Slevin, Peter, "For Clinton and Obama, a Common Ideological Touchstone", *Washington Post*, 25 Mar. 2007.

Smith, C. William, "God's Plan In America," *New Age*, Washington, DC, vol. 58, September 1950, p. 551.

Smoot, Dan, *The Invisible Government*, Boston, MA, 1962.

Sudetick, Chuck & Soros, George, *The Philanthropy of George Soros: Building Open Societies*, New York, NY, 2011.

Sutherland, Peter, “A Constructive Attitude to Migration is a Moral Issue”, *Address to the International Eucharistic Congress*, Dublin, 15 June 2012. (In November 2014, Sutherland also became president of the International Catholic Migration Commission.)

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.

Tsoukalas, Steven, *The Nation of Islam: Understanding the “Black Muslims”*, Phillipsburg, NJ, 2001.

Walters, Simon, Carlin, Brendan and Owen, Glen, “Tory Obama plots to oust the PM: MP behind secret bid for party leadership revealed as multi-millionaire tycoon Adam Afriyie”, *Mail on Sunday*, 26 Jan. 2013.

Notes:

1. The relation of righteousness to peace and happiness was well understood in Classical times: God, the supreme Judge, punishes the wicked and rewards the righteous (cf. Matt. 25:46). The righteous alone are His true children who have become the sons of God by being reborn into the light of the true faith and by following His Law. They will shine as bright as the sun in the kingdom of their Father (13:38-43). So central was the concept to European civilization that the word “righteous” (Greek *dikaios*) must be regarded as identical to “civilized”. Without righteousness, i.e., proper behaviour from ethical conduct to good manners, established order (*táxis*) collapses and disorder (*ataxia*), material and spiritual, ensues. Hence, we find numerous scriptural statements, e.g., 1 Tim. 6:12- 15: “thou, O man of God, follow after righteousness. Fight the good fight of faith” – which is a struggle (*agón*) for righteousness, inner and outer.

2. Like the watch-towers of concentration camps, the New World Order’s “observatories” and associated organizations – UN Forum on Migration, International Organization for Migration, Migration Observatory, World Observatory on Cultural Diversity, etc. – are instruments through which the international money power and its political, academic and religious collaborators supervise the implementation of their policies of replacement of indigenous European populations. The latter’s deliberate and systematic displacement, territorial dispossession and destruction of cultural heritage through immigration and multiculturalism is the prelude to their final extermination.

3. Britain’s Conservative governments have failed not only to reduce immigration, but also multiculturalism, Islamization, taxation, public spending and excessive bureaucracy or red tape.

9. Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism is the promotion of cultural diversity within a particular society or geographical area.

Why is it a problem?

1. Multiculturalism is, by definition a self-contradictory project, claiming as it does to support both difference (diversity) and sameness (equality) at the same time (Turner, 2006).

2. In multiculturalism, minorities are encouraged to assert their identity as well as their political and economic rights, whereas the majority is *discouraged* from doing so. This leads to loss of control over immigration policy and replacement of the majority population (Salter, p. 189).

3. Cultural diversity or the co-existence of distinct cultures within a society can only be a good thing if and to the extent that it serves the interests of the society in question. Otherwise, it may well become a problem, for example:

- When it is misused by political and other organizations for their own agendas.
- When it is imposed by governments against the wishes or interests of the affected population.
- When it is misused by an alien culture to impose itself on the indigenous culture or cultures.
- When one of the cultures promoted (e.g., Islam), is incompatible with the others, etc.

What are the origins of multiculturalism?

Multiculturalism originated in Milnerite-Fabian circles. The original general assumption had been that British society should have one culture and that all immigrants would be assimilated into British society. For example, in the 1930s, leading Labourite R. H.

Tawney wrote, quite correctly, that: "*without a common culture, a community is not a community at all*" (West, p. 54). In 1963, the Conservative chairman of the Middlesex County Council Education Committee, Sir Archer Hoare, said: "*A separate racial community in our midst would be contrary to the English way of life and the only satisfactory long-term solution must be that immigrant pupils ... should be integrated in the general community.*" Similarly, in its 1964 report, the Commonwealth Immigrants Advisory Council (CIAC), set up by Conservative Home Secretary R. A. Butler to examine arrangements made by local councils to assist Commonwealth immigrants to adapt themselves to British culture, stated: "*a national system cannot be expected to perpetuate the different values of immigrant groups*" (Patterson, p. 110).

However, the interpretation of "integration" gradually began to shift from assimilation to "cultural pluralism" and this shift can be traced to Milner-Fabian interests.

The idea of cultural pluralism was developed in the early 1900s by leading Milner Group member John Buchan (later Lord Tweedsmuir) who was one of Lord Milner's lieutenants in South Africa where he aimed to fuse the different local and imported races and cultures for the purpose of imperial unity. Originally from Scotland, Buchan thought of himself as Scottish, British and South African all at the same time. As Governor-General of Canada in the 1930s, Buchan added a new, Canadian identity to his already motley collection and systematically promoted his view that "the strongest nations are those that are made up of different racial elements" by which he also meant *cultural* elements (Henshaw, pp. 198-201). Although this later became official Canadian state policy, it is indisputable that it originated in Milner-Fabian empire politics. Thus, multiculturalism is not a naturally-occurring phenomenon but an artificial device consciously developed by the international money power as an instrument for world domination.

In addition, Buchan's multiculturalism was meant for the dominions and not for the United Kingdom itself. Despite its British origins, therefore, state-imposed multiculturalism arrived in the UK via South Africa, Canada and, above all, the USA. In the

1950s, leading Fabian Society members like Hugh Gaitskell, C. A. R. Crosland and Roy Jenkins, who were on the payroll of international money interests, began to “modernize” British society after the model of American society and the Labour Party after the model of the US Democratic Party, launching a campaign of systematic promotion of American culture (Callaghan, pp. 202-3).

This was done in collaboration with the CIA-funded Congress of Cultural Freedom (CCF) and the closely-related Rockefeller and Ford foundations (Callaghan, p. 201-2). The CIA itself, of course, was controlled by the same financial interests, most of its directors having been CFR members, beginning with Allen Dulles (younger brother of CFR and UN co-founder John Foster Dulles), who was himself a banker.

Rockefeller and allied financial interests have been promoting African-American culture for political purposes from the 1920s to the present. In 2009, the Rockefeller Foundation granted \$155,000 to Jazz at Lincoln Center (JALC) for producing a DVD film illustrating the “democratic principles” of jazz music that are allegedly “fundamental to the American way of life”. From its base at the Rockefellers’ Lincoln Centre in New York City, JALC operates a nation-wide network of programmes indoctrinating millions of unsuspecting citizens into giving up their own heritage in favour of African-American culture.

As American culture was influenced by African elements, the promotion of jazz clubs and music styles rooted in the Negro Spiritual tradition introduced strong African-American influence into British and European culture. Indeed, this Afro-Americanization was a Europe-wide process promoted by the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Ford (and more recently Soros) foundations. Therefore, similar developments were taking place in France and elsewhere (see Tournés, 1999, 2003, 2010; Tournés & Vadelorge, 1999 and others) in line with the US reconstruction of Europe.

This combined with large-scale immigration from the West Indies and other parts of the British Commonwealth and former European colonies to enable multiculturalism to take root in British and European society. This process was reinforced by African-Caribbean traditions like reggae in the 1960s and 70s (promoted by the same interests) and later became dominant, paving the way for

large-scale penetration of European culture by non-European traditions.

By the early 1960s, it was clear that large numbers of immigrants, (particularly South Asians) were not prepared to assimilate (Patterson, p. 111). Instead of encouraging the immigrant population to assimilate, the left-wing political leadership under Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson reacted by imposing multiculturalism disguised as "integration" on the indigenous society (Joppke, p. 233).

In a speech to a meeting of Voluntary Liaison Committees on 23 May 1966, Labour Home Secretary and former Fabian Society Chairman, Roy Jenkins, redefined integration as "*equal opportunity, accompanied by cultural diversity*", adding that this was now a "*Home Office [i.e., State] responsibility*" (Patterson, p. 113).

From the late 1960s, the policy of the Fabian Socialist Labour Party and of the Left in general, has been to transform Britain into a multicultural society ("Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser", *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Oct. 2009). This is supposed to make British society "richer", "better", "more competitive" and "more successful". However, there are a number of serious problems with this view:

1. State-imposed multiculturalism disregards the wishes and interests of the indigenous majority population and therefore violates the most fundamental principle of democracy. It also violates the wishes and interests of those immigrants who want to integrate into the majority culture.

2. Society needs a dominant majority culture to keep it together. Scientific research has shown that multi-ethnic and multi-cultural societies are less able to cooperate, for example, on issues like the development of public infrastructure and national defence, than those belonging to the same ethnic and cultural group (Salter, p. 146). What stable and successful societies have in common is not cultural diversity, but *cultural unity* based on a set of shared cultural values.

3. The idea that cultural diversity makes a society "richer" is bogus. If it were true that cultural diversity makes a society richer it would mean that the more culturally diverse a society is, the

better it will become. This is not supported by any known evidence. In reality, greater diversity means *greater division*, eventually leading to the disintegration of the society or culture in question. Clearly, this is the plan of the multiculturalist Left which has always aimed to break up and reconstruct society for its own agenda.

4. History shows that multicultural societies are neither “better”, nor “more successful” than monocultural ones. The Biblical Tower of Babel is no empty warning. In most cases, multiculturalism in the long term leads to conflict, disunity and bloodshed as it has done for example, in the Roman Empire, Germany, Ireland, India, Israel, Yugoslavia and many other places. The Roman Empire is a case in point. “Historian” Bonnie Greer – a panel member on the *BBC Question Time* Immigration Debate (22 Oct. 2009) – appeared to suggest the Roman Empire as a model of “multicultural society”. As a historian, Greer ought to have known some basic historical facts, for example, that the Romans came to Britain as invaders and occupiers; that their aim was to plunder the country’s natural resources; that they were responsible for the murder of thousands of indigenous Britons in addition to millions of Continental Celts; that the Roman Empire was built on the oppression, enslavement and exploitation of other nations; and that there were many struggles of liberation from Roman rule, which were brutally suppressed. Finally, Roman multiculturalism only lasted until alien cultures were allowed to infiltrate and subvert the established order, after which it soon collapsed and disappeared. On balance, *not* an example for Britain – or any other nation interested in self-preservation – to emulate. Greer also appears to have forgotten the religious persecution practised by Roman authorities.

5. Multiculturalism is motivated by a hidden agenda. The hidden agenda of the multiculturalist industry is immediately exposed by its demand to make British society “more multicultural” (“Labour wanted mass immigration to make UK more multicultural, says former adviser”, *Daily Telegraph*, 23 Oct. 2009). The fact is that Britain has long been multicultural. British culture contains Celtic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon elements. Christianity itself contains elements of Hellenistic (Graeco-Roman)

and Middle Eastern (Ancient Egyptian, Jewish, Syrian) origin. As adding salt to already salted food would destroy its taste and nutritional value, making Britain even more multicultural than it already is means to make it more foreign and *less British*, that is, to destroy its cultural identity. This clearly exposes the anti-British agenda of the multiculturalist brigade.

Tellingly, Roy Jenkins served as Fabian Society chairman in the 1950s and in the 1970s joined David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. The Wilson government itself was funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was run by members of the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (Martin, p. 109 and note, pp. 504-5, below). Thus, a clear connection can be established between multiculturalism and the international money power whose agenda is to establish world government by destroying the nation-state.

6. Multiculturalism is self-contradictory and counter-productive. The international financial interests' agenda coincides with that of International Socialism. In particular, multiculturalism is based on the left-wing assumption that Britain's indigenous culture is fundamentally defective and in need of being replaced with something else. To the extent that it rejects Britain's majority culture and promotes cultures that are opposed to diversity, such as Islam, multiculturalism contradicts itself. In practice, it can never lead to cultural equality but to the annihilation of British culture and its replacement with that imported culture which is most efficient in imposing itself and suppressing other cultures. Currently, the strongest candidate for this – as the fastest-growing imported culture – is Islam.

Multiculturalism and Islamization

While multiculturalism in and of itself does not automatically lead to Islamization, there are some specific factors which indicate that it does so in Britain and other countries with a growing Muslim population.

1. The largest section (about half) of Britain's immigrant population has traditionally been of South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) origin (Halsey & Webb, p. 152). The majority of that

are Muslims. If to this we add Muslims from the Mediterranean Union, that is, North Africa and the Middle East (Turkey, Iraq), etc., we can see that Islam is a dominant element in the immigrant population.

2. The birth rate in the Muslim population is higher than that in the indigenous society.

3. The Muslim population is the least willing to assimilate into the existing indigenous society.

4. The Muslim population receives special support from British and foreign governments, local councils, race relations committees, race activists, etc. For example, Saudi Arabia poured £50 million into the construction of mosques and Islamic centres in Britain between 1980 and 1990 alone (Joppke, p. 253). Similarly, between 1995 and 2008, over £233.5 million was paid to British universities by Islamic regimes to change the intellectual climate in favour of Islam and against the West (“Libya and the LSE: Large Arab gifts to universities lead to ‘hostile’ teaching”, *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Mar. 2011). No comparable support for Christianity exists.

All the above factors inevitably lead to the growth of the Islamic element in the multicultural scheme and this means *gradual but sure Islamization of British society and culture*. In the face of the facts, even the arch-architect of multiculturalism, Roy Jenkins himself, was forced to admit the fallacy of pro-Muslim immigration policies, stating: “*we might have been more cautious about allowing the creation in the 1950s of substantial Muslim communities here*” (“On Race Relations and the Rushdie Affair”, *Independent Magazine*, 4 Mar. 1989). Unfortunately, Jenkins and his fellow Labourites failed to propose any solution to the problem they have created (see also note, p. 420).

Is there a left-wing conspiracy to destroy Europe’s indigenous culture?

As we have just seen, in Britain, Labour Socialism has been the architect of both multiculturalism and the Islamization resulting from it. The question that naturally arises is, what are Labour’s motives? It must be pointed out that even among those who are (or

claim to be) critical of multiculturalism and Islamization there are some who apparently fail to see any deliberate intention. In *Reflections on the Revolution in Europe* (p. 3) Christopher Caldwell states: “Western Europe became a multiethnic society in a fit of absence of mind.” In *The Poverty of Multiculturalism* (p. 60) Patrick West writes that “Celebrating diversity is an unwitting way of implementing a policy of divide and rule.”

But a policy designed to divide and rule cannot be unwitting. Design implies intentional planning. The simultaneous promotion of both diversity and equality (or difference and sameness) could be mistaken for the schizoid thinking (or “doublethink”, to use Orwell’s term) of liberal elites who have lost their way, were it not for the well-documented and very Machiavellian leftist tactic of promoting irrationalism (or intellectual confusion) and culture war as a smokescreen for Marxist agendas.

The left-wing journalist and Fabian Polly Toynbee was (perhaps unwittingly) closer to the truth when she wrote that Islam’s anti-Americanism was the reason why it was embraced by the Left (“I may be in bad company, but this law will not work”, *Guardian*, 15 Dec. 2004). We are grateful to Toynbee for this valuable insight into leftist thinking. But, could it be that her frank admission unwittingly covers up something else? For example, the fact that Islam is not only anti-American, but also anti-British, anti-European, anti-Western and anti-Christian – as became evident after the 7/7 London bombing and other atrocities if not before – and, therefore, if the Left embraces Islam for its anti-Americanism, it also embraces Islam for its anti-Britishism, anti-Europeanism, anti-Westernism and anti-Christianism.

Indeed, the Left believes that culture must be “modified to accommodate itself to progressive conditions” (Wollheim, p. 18). This belief found official expression in publications like the 1985 Swann Report, *Education for All*, which recommended that *British society be changed to accommodate ethnic groups* (Lewis, 142). The Left also believes in the destruction of traditional British culture as a precondition for the establishment of Socialism. British resistance to alien ways of life and attachment to Christian values are deemed “undesirable” by the Left (Wollheim, p. 12). This, again, found its way into government papers like the Swann Report

which recommended an end to morning assembly with prayers, the teaching of ethnic languages like Punjabi even in all-white schools and that multiculturalism “permeate all aspects of a school’s work”. Such official multiculturalist recommendations were eagerly picked up by Labour-controlled local councils and local education authorities, particularly in Inner London (Lewis, 142; Joppke, p. 237).

Following the logic of its social-conflict or class-struggle strategy on which it depends for its survival, the Left has long abandoned the indigenous working class in favour of the immigrant class and the latter in favour of the Muslim class, the largest, best organized, most militant and therefore most useful immigrant group for Socialist revolutionary purposes. In this process, Labour has abandoned the culture of the indigenous population in favour of multiculturalism and Islam. There can be no doubt that the Left – or those factions of it which have not yet fully embraced Islam – hopes to reform Islam in the same way it has reformed Western religion and culture. Whether it has any chance of success is another matter.

To return to Caldwell’s claim that “Western Europe became a multiethnic society in a fit of absence of mind”. The fact is that Western Europe became multiethnic because it was convenient to unprincipled and corrupt local business, international finance and their political collaborators for it to become multiethnic. Being a columnist for the *Financial Times* and *New York Times*, Caldwell understandably lets the money power off the hook.

In sum, multiculturalism is nothing but a device by which the anti-European, anti-Western and anti-Christian Left in collaboration with its international paymasters seeks to destroy indigenous culture and replace it with an alien one for its own agenda. In this process, “cultural equality” inevitably morphs into cultural subordination and, finally, cultural annihilation, of the indigenous majority community.

References and notes:

Caldwell, Christopher, *Reflections on the Revolution in Europe*, London, 2009.

- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Halsey, A. H. and Webb, J., *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends*, London, 2000.
- Henshaw, Peter, "John Buchan and the British Imperial Origins of Canadian Multiculturalism", in Hillmer, N. & Chapnik A., eds., *Canadas of the Mind: The Making and Unmaking of Canadian Nationalisms in the Twentieth Century*, Quebec, 2007.
- Joppke, Christian, *Immigration and the Nation-State*, New York, NY, 1999.
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Patterson, Sheila, *Immigration and Race Relations in Britain 1960-1967*, London, 1969.
- Salter, Frank, *On Genetic Interests: Family, Ethnicity, and Humanity in an Age of Mass Migration*, New York, 2003, 2nd printing, New Brunswick, NJ, 2007.
- Tournés, Ludovic, *New Orleans sur Seine (histoire du jazz en France)*, Paris, 1999.
- Tournés, Ludovic & Vadelorge, Loïc, eds., *De l'acculturation du politique au multiculturalisme (sociabilités musicales contemporaines)*, Paris, 1999.
- Tournés, Ludovic, "Les élites françaises et l'américanisation: le réseau des boursiers de la fondation Rockefeller (1917-1970)", *Relations internationales*, no. 116, Nov.-Dec. 2003, pp. 501-513.
- *L'argent de l'influence. Les fondations américaines et leur réseaux en Europe*, Paris, 2010.
- Turner, Bryan S., ed., *The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology*, Cambridge, 2006.
- West, Patrick, *The Poverty of Multiculturalism*, London, 2005.
- Wollheim, Richard, "Socialism and Culture", *Fabian Tract No. 331*, London, 1961.
- Note:* The Establishment's expectation that a society dominated by Islam will be "inclusive" and "tolerant" is contradicted by the historical evidence showing that Islamic rule led to the destruction of libraries from Cordoba to Nalanda, the exile or execution of scholars and poets (Averroes, Mansur-al-Hallaj) and, more recently, the destruction of archaeological sites (Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria), while Christians in Muslim-occupied countries like Turkey were deported, massacred or forced to go underground (cf. M. Smith, *The Way of the Mystics*, p. 124). The only remedy to this is a return to traditional values as a means of restoring and defending Western civilization.

10. Islamization

Islamization or Islamification is the transformation of non-Islamic into Islamic or Islam-dominated society.

Why is Islamization a problem?

There are many reasons why Islamization is a problem. The following is a selection:

1. Islam is a religion that is alien to Europe and has a long history of hostility to the West (Huntington, pp. 209-210; Lewis, p. 13).
2. Islam is incompatible with the principles and ideals of Western democracy. Traditional Islamic society is a form of religious dictatorship or, as described by Islamic scholars like Ayatollah Khomeini, “the rule of divine law (as interpreted by Islamic scholars) over men”. In consequence, according to Khomeini, Islamic government is based on Islamic Sharia law as found in the Koran and related writings known as Sunna while the only accepted legislative power is the god of Islam. Khomeini also declared that “to juxtapose ‘democratic’ and ‘Islamic’ is an insult to Islam” and “Islam is superior to all forms of democracy” (Algar, pp. 55, 337-8).
3. Islam is incompatible with Western culture. Alcoholic drinks like wine, music, certain types of clothing, such as skirts, and food, such as pork – which are fundamental to Western culture – are unlawful in Islamic Sharia law (Spencer, p. 46, Koran, etc.). (The use of music or alcoholic drink for social or religious purposes is fundamental to human civilization in general.) It follows that while a small, integrated Muslim minority would not be a problem, the spread of Islam beyond this would result in the erosion, suppression and disappearance of indigenous Western culture.
4. Islam is incompatible with Western religion whose scriptures and beliefs it rejects. For example, the Koran rejects beliefs that are

central to Christianity such as the divinity, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ (al-Maidah, 5:75; al-Nisa, 4:157-8). Similarly, it is evident from the writings of Church Fathers and later Church leaders from St John of Damascus to al-Kindi to Martin Luther that traditional Christianity does not recognize Mohammed, the founder of Islam, as a true prophet, nor Islam (referred to as “the heresy of the Ishmaelites”) as a true religion (Sahas, Muir, Luther). The Bible itself warns of the danger of false prophets (Matt. 7:15; 24:4, 11). It follows that the spread of Islam represents the spread of teachings and practices that are contrary to Western religious tradition and is detrimental to the latter.

5. Islamization is being promoted by self-serving groups with an anti-Western agenda, such as Muslim fundamentalists, left-wing extremists and international financial interests.

6. Islamization is being enforced against the will and interests of the indigenous Western population who does not wish to live in a society dominated or ruled by Islam.

The Islamization of Britain

The rise of Protestantism in the 1600s followed by the “Enlightenment” and Liberalism in the 18th and 19th centuries, began to erode traditional Western culture (O’Meara, 2013). In particular, Liberalism undermined the authority of Church and King on which the established social order was based. Liberalism’s offshoot, Socialism, continued this process, leading to a breakdown of traditional culture. In the midst of this cultural decline, alternative (fabricated) anti-Christian religions like Freemasonry and “Theosophy” began to proliferate. It was at that point that Muslim missionaries and agitators, with establishment encouragement, began to infiltrate British society.

Many of these missionaries were connected with the Islamic revivalist Aligarh movement, led by Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. In 1896, Khan’s friend and collaborator Sir Thomas Walker Arnold wrote *The Preaching of Islam* and between 1921 and 1930 taught Arabic and Islamic Studies at the London School of Oriental Studies, later named School of Oriental and African Studies

(SOAS). In the 1930s, Khan's and Arnold's disciple Muhammad Iqbal, who became the leader of the All-India Muslim League, pioneered the idea of a separate Muslim state in India and collaborated with Fabian Society member Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the creation of Pakistan.

Another Islamic revivalist movement that sprung up at the time was the Lahore-based Ahmadiyya. In 1912, Arnold appointed the Ahmadi Kwaja Kamal-ud-din as imam of the Woking Mosque in Woking, Surrey. Kamal-ud-Din established the Woking Muslim Mission which was instrumental in converting a number of Britons to Islam, including Lord Headly, who wrote *A Western Awakening to Islam* (1914) and became a Muslim missionary himself.

However, except among sections of the degenerate intellectual classes, traditional Islam failed to evoke wide interest in Britain. Therefore, Muslim missionaries and their British collaborators resorted to promoting "softer" brands of Islam, such as Sufism. Sufism and particularly the writings of Iranian poet Omar Khayyam (said to have been a Sufi), had long been a favourite with Britain's left-wing elites. Nor was interest in Sufism, whether genuine or affected, always innocent. Khayyam's verse "[shatter it to bits, and then] remould it nearer to the heart's desire" – used by Bernard Shaw as the Fabian Society's logo – was a hidden reference to the reconstruction of the world order in line with international oil and related interests: the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had been recently formed and, together with the Imperial Bank of Persia, marked the region as Milner Group territory.

Curious publications like "A Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Omar Khayyam" (*Travel and Exploration*, London, Sept. 1909) by dubious characters like Percy Molesworth Sykes began to appear on both sides of the Atlantic, revealing the interests of the Anglo-American Establishment. Muhammad Iqbal himself had been preaching a mixture of Sufism and Islamic revivalism. Sufism, along with Iqbal's writings, was promoted by British orientalist like Thomas Arnold of SOAS, Arthur John Arberry of SOAS (later Cambridge University) and Reynold A. Nicholson of Cambridge.

In 1916, the London "Sufi Order of the West" was founded by the Indian Hazrat Inayat Khan, who taught that prophet Mohammed had brought a "divine message of democracy" (*The*

Sufi Message of Hazrat Inayat Khan). In the 1960s, Sufism and Islam were promoted by the Indian-born impostor Idries Shah and his left-wing British collaborators like Robert Graves and Doris Lessing, in addition to Left-dominated institutions like those mentioned above.

It becomes evident from the outset that we are dealing with the systematic promotion of Islam by individuals and groups connected with shadowy organizations like the Fabian Society, representing political and economic interests that were unknown to the general public.

These groups were involved in shaping developments in South Asia, Iran and the Near East. For example, in 1921, High Commissioner Herbert (later Lord) Samuel – a close friend of the Fabian leadership and leading member of their Rainbow Circle which was also linked to Russian revolutionaries – appointed Mohammad Amin al-Husseini Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. Al-Husseini later played an important role in the Muslim Brotherhood, the Caliphate (Islamic State) Movement and the Arab League (see below).

Meanwhile, Fabian Society member Muhammad Ali Jinnah in collaboration with Fabian International Bureau chairman and Commonwealth Secretary Philip Noel-Baker and Labour's Fabian Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin promoted the creation of Pakistan as well as the annexation of Kashmir to Pakistan (Curtis, pp. 32-33). In August 1947, Pakistan was created with Jinnah as Governor-General. In October, it invaded and occupied Kashmir. Soon after these events, substantial Muslim communities, particularly from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir – all areas promoted by the Fabian/Labour combine – began to establish themselves in Britain at the invitation of the Labour Party.

In the 1960s, the same Fabian Socialist Labour Party under Home Secretary (and former Fabian Society chairman) Roy Jenkins, began to introduce policies replacing assimilation and integration of immigrants with state-enforced “cultural diversity” or multiculturalism, which also implied *multireligionism*. The main beneficiary of this was the rapidly growing Muslim community.

Muslim immigrants had already shown little interest in adopting British language, culture and religion (Joppke, p. 233). Labour's

new multiculturalist policies only enabled them to become more assertive. In addition, the rise of oil prices in the 1970s created wealthy Islamic regimes like Saudi Arabia, which began to pump millions of pounds into the building of mosques and Islamic centres in the UK in the 1980s and 90s (Joppke, p. 253).

Government support, financial backing by oil-rich Islamic regimes, inspiration from Iran's Islamic Revolution of 1979, as well as guidance and support from Muslim fundamentalist groups like the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood led to the rise of militant Islam. Muslim activists began to make demands such as the extension of the Blasphemy Law to include Islam; laws against religious discrimination; and state funding of Muslim schools.

The publication in 1988 of Salman Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* was used by Labour leaders like Roy Hattersley and Jack Straw to side with the Muslims. While Muslim extremists were firebombing bookshops, Hattersley infamously claimed that expecting Muslims to behave like non-Muslims was "racist" (Joppke, p. 254). Even the Church of England, which had long been infiltrated and subverted by the Fabian Left, sided with Islam. Its leader, the left-wing Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, demanded a change in the Blasphemy Law to include Islam.

State-sponsored Islamization began in earnest with the coming to power of Tony Blair's "New Labour" in 1997, which began to promote a "new understanding" of Islam. In 2000, Blair declared that "There is a lot of misunderstanding about Islam. It is a deeply reflective, peaceful and very beautiful religious faith and I think it would be hugely helpful if people from other religious faiths knew more about it" (*Muslim News*, March 2000).

Following the al-Qaeda attacks on New York and Washington in September 2001, large amounts of tax-payers' money were ostensibly spent on "fighting Islamic extremism". In reality, most of it (about £90 million) went to groups linked to extremist organizations like the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and its counterpart Jamaat-e Islami (Islamic Party) in Pakistan. Other beneficiaries included the Muslim Council of Britain, the United Kingdom Islamic Mission (UKIM) and the Islamic Society of Britain. In an attempt to win Muslim votes, in Luton alone the Home Office project "Preventing Violent Extremism" funded

seven Muslim centres (“How the Government pays Muslims to vote Labour”, *Daily Telegraph*, 17 Mar. 2009).

In particular, more than £10 million were allocated to the Islamic Forum of Europe (IFE), which aims to turn Britain and Europe into an Islamic state. Moreover, the IFE was allowed to infiltrate the Labour Party itself, becoming a secret party within Labour and influencing votes in favour of Islam (“Islamic radicals ‘infiltrate’ the Labour Party”, *Daily Telegraph*, 27 Feb. 2010).

Other organizations which Islamic fundamentalists were allowed to infiltrate at will during the Labour regime were MI5, MI6, Scotland Yard and the Territorial Army. The same Labour regime also appointed Muslims as ministers, beginning with Shahid Malik in 2007. Meanwhile, while Britain’s political elites were promoting Islam, the Church of England – with a few notable exceptions like that of the Bishop of Rochester, Michael Nazir-Ali (ironically, a Pakistani) – virtually surrendered to Islam. In October 2003, the new left-wing Anglican leader, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams (appointed by Fabian Prime Minister Blair in July 2002) speaking at Chatham House, went so far as to declare that Islamic terrorists had “serious moral goals” (Bat Ye’or, p. 157). *Clearly, when even the Church takes a pro-Islamic stand, the Islamization process has advanced to a point where it has become almost unstoppable. If it is to be stopped, this will have to be done by the British people themselves, not by the treasonous political and religious elites (see pp. 361-6).*

The promotion of Islamization in Britain has not been restricted to political and religious figures. The latter have enjoyed the support of other members of the Establishment, notably the Prince of Wales. Prince Charles’s well-known infatuation with Islam has given rise to fears that he may be a secret Muslim convert. Indeed, closer analysis shows that such fears are not unfounded. His interest in Islam, which became public in the 1980s, goes far beyond the usual official pandering to Muslim interests.

In 1993, Prince Charles gave a speech at the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies (OCIS), of which he is a patron, in which he infamously dismissed the view that Islamic Sharia law – which prescribes public beheading, stoning to death and limb amputation for various offences – is cruel, barbaric and unjust as “unthinking

prejudice” peddled by newspapers. In the same speech, he claimed that Medieval Islam was a religion of remarkable tolerance (Prince of Wales, October 1993). Not only is it absurd to interpret the invasion of non-Muslim countries and their subjection to Islamic religion and culture as an act of tolerance, but this interpretation is contradicted by the historical evidence showing that Islam brought death, slavery and destruction to the nations it invaded and conquered. Moreover, such claims are an insult to the memory of those who died defending their country, their people and their faith against Muslim aggression, as well as of those who suffered, and continue to suffer, under Muslim occupation.

Speaking at OCIS, again in June 2010, Prince Charles urged Western environmentalists to follow the “Islamic approach to nature”, describing the Islamic World as the custodian of mankind’s wisdom and spiritual knowledge (Prince of Wales, June 2010). Similarly, speaking at the opening of a new building at the Markfield Institute of Higher Education (MIHE), he played the old revisionist record on Islam’s supposed contribution to the European Renaissance, after which he emphasized the need for the study of Islam (Prince of Wales, January 2003).

As holder of a university degree in history, the Prince ought to know better: by definition, the Renaissance was a movement inspired by Classical European (Graeco-Roman) culture (Oxford English Dictionary). Authentic European spirituality is firmly rooted in Classical and Christian tradition and has nothing to do with Islam (see p. 433 and note 1, p. 493). If any religion, apart from Christianity, qualifies for special royal patronage for its contribution to the Renaissance, it is Classical Paganism, not Islam. Unfortunately, logic has never been something apologists for Islam would knowingly endorse. After all, Logic was one of the first “foreign sciences” which Medieval Islam, for reasons of self-preservation, chose to reject and suppress (this explains the logical – and moral – contortions of those who see Muslim aggression against other faiths as an expression of “tolerance”). Moreover, Prince Charles had the misfortune of being an alumnus of Milner-Fabian-controlled Cambridge University at a time when certified fraudsters like Idries Shah were on the prowl, peddling Arabian tales about the alleged wonders of Islam (see Ch. 2, The Fabian

Conspiracy).

But even if the Prince is unaware of the true roots of the Renaissance, he ought to know what he has chosen to promote. MIHE was established in 2000 by The Islamic Foundation to “bring together the excellence of the British higher education and the richness of traditional Islamic education”. Its rector was Islamic Foundation founder and chairman Khurshid Ahmad who was also a member of the Pakistan Senate and vice-president of the Islamist Jamaat-e Islami (cf. “British Islam colleges ‘link to terrorism,’” *The Times*, 29 July 2004). Charles himself, in his Markfield speech, acknowledged that for many years, the Foundation’s aim has been to propagate the tenets of Islam and expressed his delight at opening the new building of the Islamic Foundation which “embodies the vision of its founder and chairman, Kurshid Ahmad”. This is no longer about “tolerance” and “mutual respect”: the Prince consciously endorses the Foundation’s proselytizing mission.

However, the strongest supporting evidence for Prince Charles’s conversion to Islam comes from what is known about his private life. Apart from making frequent public statements in support of Islam and endorsing Islamic missionary initiatives, he has reportedly taken to wearing a djellaba (long, hooded gown worn by Arabs) while relaxing and studying the Koran at his Highgrove residence (*News of the World*, 11 May 1997). In 2001, he had an Islamic garden installed at Highgrove called the “Carpet Garden” after the Turkish carpet designs on which it is based – when he could have chosen Classical European or Renaissance models – and has instigated similar projects across the country such as at a primary school in Cardiff and at OCIS (“Prince Charles inspires Islamic garden”, *BBC News*, 16 Oct. 2003). It may be noted that he also proudly displays his Islamic prayer beads while on visit to mosques such as al-Azhar (“In pictures: Royal visit to Egypt”, *BBC News*, 21 Mar. 2006).

Prince Charles’s behaviour is psychologically revealing. If wearing Islamic or “Sufi” outfits and symbols in public may be explained away as a diplomatic gesture, wearing them *in private* betrays a psychological commitment to the tradition they represent. Quite clearly, such behaviour is inspired by an intimate intellectual

and emotional proximity to Islam indicating a commitment to that religion which amounts to conversion. Being a Christian and a Muslim at the same time is consistent with both the perennialist teachings of Charles's left-wing New Age guru and government adviser Laurens van der Post (a member of the Bloomsbury group, who had his writings published by leading Fabian Leonard Woolf) and that old Islamic Trojan, Sufism, for which the Prince appears to harbour an incurable mania ("Prince Charles wowed by whirling dervishes", *Asian News*, 8 Feb. 2010; *menmedia.co.uk*). It is also a classic example of the doublethinking, multiple-identity personality which Milner-Fabian society mass-produces for its own purposes.

In the light of this we can see why, in a speech on "building bridges between Islam and the West" delivered at Wilton Park in December 1996, Prince Charles called for *more Muslim teachers* in British schools, claiming that while everywhere in the world people want to learn English, in the West we need to be taught by Islamic teachers how to "learn with our hearts" (Prince of Wales, December 1996). "Learning with our hearts *from Muslims*" and similar statements are of course staple sound bites taken straight from the propaganda writings of the Idries Shah Sufi industry which were massively promoted in the 70s by left-wing outfits like the BBC and UNESCO – the successor to the Milner-Fabian League of Nations' International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation (ICIC). Incidentally, both Charles's mentor van der Post and Shah have long been exposed as fraudsters in J. D. F. Jones, *Story teller: the many lives of Laurens van der Post* and James Moore, "Neo-Sufism: The Case of Idries Shah". Thus, those who insist on learning with the heart as opposed to learning with the head may be practising (self-)deception. For example, they may overlook the fact that "Islamic gardens" are of *Persian* origin (and ought to be called by their true name) and that promoting them as "Islamic" and as the chief representatives of Islam can only serve to obscure the more sinister aspects of that religion. The same applies to Prince Charles's (and other members of the establishment) construction of Medieval Islam as a force for cultural, scientific and technological progress. The fact is that Medieval Islam's architects, scientists and scholars were often

Greeks, Armenians, Persians, Indians or Jews who, despite their Arabic (or Arabicized) names, were not necessarily followers of Islam (Smith, pp. 113 ff.). While Arabia, the birthplace of Islam, produced few learning or cultural centres of note, such places were mainly found (as one might expect) in the advanced countries conquered by Islam. After all, water is clearest and light shines brightest near the source and so does knowledge.

Needless to say, the lavish promotion of Islam indulged in by Britain's establishment requires vast amounts of cash which even Prince Charles does not have. So where is the money coming from? As the Prince reveals in the same speech, he had found that the subject of "understanding" between the Islamic and Western worlds captured "a remarkable degree of attention" from *international financiers*. The attention of *which international financiers* his ideas had captured becomes clear from a speech on the same lines at an Investcorp dinner in July 1996 (Prince of Wales, July 1996): Investcorp is an *Arab League bank* created in 1982 by the Arab League through its sub-organization, the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) and Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank. The AMF was headed by Jawad M. Hashim, a graduate of the Rockefeller-funded Fabian LSE and member of the Group of 30 (G30), a Rockefeller Foundation outfit. From 1992 to 2015 Investcorp itself was run by the London-based Iraqi Nemir Kirdar, a former Chase vice-president who was in charge of the Chase banking network in the Persian Gulf and was instrumental in promoting its business throughout the Gulf (Rockefeller, p. 298).

Prince Charles has also been linked with Prince Alwaleed bin Talal of Saudi Arabia whose Alwaleed Foundation works closely with Charles's own pro-Islamic Prince Charles Charities. The Alwaleed Foundation funds the Alwaleed Centre of Islamic Studies at Cambridge which in turn interlocks with an international network of likeminded outfits and, according to its own website, has developed a "global reach". In addition to being a notorious Islamist (Roberts, pp. 239-40), bin Talal is a shareholder in the Rockefeller-controlled Citigroup Inc. Similarly, in 1997, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia donated \$33 million towards a new building for OCIS in order "to establish Islamic studies at the heart of the British education system" ("\$33 m gift to Oxford Islamic centre",

Financial Times, 30 May 1997). Given the identity and background of the said international financiers, it cannot be altogether “remarkable” that they were captivated by the Prince’s pro-Islamic speeches. The Prince must be either remarkably naïve or remarkably disingenuous.

The final and incontrovertible proof of Prince Charles’s commitment to Islamization is the honorary doctorate from the Cairo al-Azhar Mosque and Islamic University, awarded to him in March 2006, which he accepted as “the greatest honour”, giving Islamic Spain as a model for the world (Prince of Wales, March 2006). While officially, the award was meant to be in recognition of Charles’s promotion of “inter-faith tolerance”, al-Azhar director Abdel Sabur Shahin revealed the true intention behind the award as being “to encourage him to support [i.e., advance] Islam against the obstacles it faces in Europe” (“Row as ancient Arab university honours Charles”, *Daily Telegraph*, 21 Mar. 2006). Indeed, Prince Charles does not merely promote “inter-faith tolerance”. He promotes Islam as a system superior to others. In particular, it must be indisputable that his promotion of Muslim-occupied Spain as a “model” for the world amounts to nothing less than Islamism. The Prince’s connections with al-Azhar are particularly disturbing in light of the fact that in 1991 al-Azhar certified a manual of Islamic law outlawing all musical instruments and declaring that a Caliph (Muslim ruler) makes war on all non-Muslims until they either become Muslims or pay a non-Muslim poll tax (Spencer, p. 46). Equally ominous is that British citizens interviewed on the subject by this writer appear to be either ignorant or in denial about Prince Charles’s pro-Islamist activities. Among reasons for this is that Charles’s promotion of Islam is barely mentioned by the media, while his pro-Islamist speeches are zealously guarded by the apparatchiks of Clarence House (Prince Charles’s Westminster residence). The combined effect of this is that the general public is kept in the dark about the anti-British activities of some members of the royal family. Prince Charles’s subversive influence is further evidenced by the Prince’s Trust which is notorious for its fund-raising events featuring rock bands, rap singers and fashion designers, as well as being sponsored by anti-culture idols and representatives of the money power.



FCO 2008

Frances Guy HMA Beirut meeting Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah.

Another section of the Establishment involved in the Islamization programme has been the Foreign Office. As pointed out by former Conservative Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, Michael Portillo, the British Foreign Office has a deserved reputation for being Arabist and partisan. Exactly how Arabist (pro-Arab) and partisan the FO became under Labour is illustrated by the statements of Ambassador to Lebanon Frances Guy. It will be recalled that in January 2006, quoting the Sufi Sheikh Ba, Frances Guy declared that bringing Turkey into the European Union is “a way of binding these two great religions together proving that there’s no clash of civilizations” (“Policies of the West towards the Muslim World”, Speech to Chevening Scholars, Birmingham, 27 Jan. 2006). Needless to say, no member of the Establishment has asked British and other European Christians whether they want to see their religion bound together with Islam. On 5 July 2010, in a post on the Foreign Office blog, Guy praised Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a supporter of Iran with links to Hizbollah terrorists, as a “true man of religion”, insisting that the world needed more like him (also note the extraordinary fawning posture assumed by “Her Majesty’s Ambassador” Guy in her meeting with Fadlallah). The post was removed a few days later on the orders of the new (Conservative) Foreign Secretary William Hague (“The passing of decent men”, *Guardian*, 9 July 2010). However, in an illustration of how the British system works, Guy

was allowed to keep her job until July 2011, during which time she was free to promote her peculiar vision of the nation's (and the Western world's) future.

The Islamization of Europe

Islamization has followed a similar pattern on the Continent. As in Britain, Sufism was a forerunner of mainstream Islam. This was no coincidence. As noted earlier, Sufism (Arabic "al-sufiyya" a.k.a. "al-tasawwuf") originated in Christianized neo-Platonic traditions involving prayer and contemplation (Smith, pp. 124, 253-6). The word "sufi" itself was traced by Persian scholar al-Biruni to Greek "sophía", wisdom. Similarly, the Spanish-born Muslim historian and philosopher Sa'id al-Andalusi admitted that Arabic "faylasuf" derived from Greek "philósophos", i.e., philosopher (literally "lover of wisdom") (Rosenthal, p. 39). Alternative derivations of "sufi" from an Arabic word for wool – after the clothing worn by Christian monks – points to the same origins (Smith, p. 158). Inayat Khan's son, Vilayat Khan, conceded that Sufism originated in the Ancient Greek Mystery traditions (Khan, 1974). Idries Shah himself admitted that "Sufis existed in pre-Islamic times" (Hall, 1975). Indeed, all the key elements of Sufism, such as the Oneness of God, His identity with Truth, Intelligence and Light, along with recitation of God's name, contemplation, etc., as a means of experiencing unity with Him, are found in the spiritual traditions of the pre-Islamic Classical and Christian worlds (note 2, p. 493). There is no need to resort to Islam (even less to style it the source of Sufism) unless there is an ulterior motive for doing so. Indeed, pre-Islamic traditions were adopted by Muslim rulers in the 8th and 9th centuries to lend a veneer of spirituality and cultural respectability to Islam and to facilitate the conversion of culturally-advanced conquered populations. Having been successfully tried and tested in Persia and India, this tactic was now applied to Europeans.

In France, Sufism was promoted by the likes of Alfred Le Chatelier, founder in 1902 of the chair of Muslim Sociology at the College de France and his successor Louis Massignon, who wrote extensively on Sufism and Islam and counted among his prominent disciples Ali Shariati, a major ideologist of the Iranian revolution. With the first wave of large-scale Muslim immigration from North

African colonies, especially Algeria, in the 1920s, Sufi groups were set up by Hazrat Inayat Khan and the Algerian Ahmad al-Alawi. This Islamic presence in France was reinforced by a second wave of immigration in the 1950s and 60s.

As in France, German interest in Sufism has a long history. Indeed the modern word “Sufism” (Latin and German “Sufismus”) itself was coined by the New Birth theologian Friedrich Thölluck as early as 1821 in his *Sufism: The Pantheistic Theosophy of the Persians*. In spite of this, it was only in the early 20th century that Sufism began to be planted on German soil. In 1910, Hazrat Inayat Khan managed to win some followers while on one of his frequent world tours and, in 1925, established the Sufi Association of Germany at Berlin. Also in 1925, the Ahmaddiya movement built Germany’s first permanent mosque. After World War II, Khan’s son Vilayat became the main propagator of Sufism in Germany. Unlike Britain and France, Germany had no colonies and was under no obligation to accept immigrants from Muslim countries. However, in October 1961, the German government – under pressure from J. F. Kennedy’s administration which wanted to stabilize the economy of Turkey, a key NATO member in the Cold War – reached a secret agreement with Turkey, allowing Turkish “guestworkers” to take up temporary employment in Germany (Knortz, p. 125). As one might have expected, the “guestworkers” became permanent residents, brought their families and grew from a few thousands to several millions. The marked growth in Sufism and Islam in the 1960s and 70s coincided with the first wave of mass immigration from Turkey, later followed by new arrivals from Iran, Afghanistan, Syria and other Muslim countries.

Some salient points which should be noted are:

1. *The initiation of the Islamization process through Muslim revivalist movements (the Aligarh and Ahmadiyya movements, Inayat Khan’s “Sufism”, etc.) was not accidental. It was part of a well-orchestrated global enterprise. Between 1910 and 1926 Khan travelled extensively, establishing many Sufi groups in Europe and America. His global ambitions are indicated by the move in 1923 of his organization’s headquarters from London to Geneva, the seat of the newly-created League of Nations.*

2. *The combined overall effect of Islamic missionary activity and mass immigration from Muslim countries was that already in the 1950s and 60s, the early decades following World War II, Europe was on the sure road to Islamization.*

3. *Islamization has been neither requested nor wanted by Europe's indigenous population. It has been imposed on it by external powers in collaboration with corrupt governments and vested interests operating behind semi-secret organizations like the Milner Group and the Fabian Society (like the Fabian Society, the Milner Group believed in "minority rights" and supported Muslim demands - Quigley, p. 224).*

Inevitably, after "soft" brands of Islam like Sufism and Ahmadiyya came fundamentalist and *militant* Islam. A key player in fundamentalist Islam is the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwan al-Muslimun), which was established in 1928 by the Sufi Hassan al-Banna. The Brotherhood was inspired by an ideology related to that of Saudi Arabian Wahhabism, with which it has collaborated. By the 1940s, it had become the most powerful Islamic movement in the world and later provided the basis for the development of al-Qaeda (Curtis, p. 88).

A prominent member of the Muslim Brotherhood was Amin al-Husseini. In 1921, High Commissioner Herbert Samuel (see above) appointed al-Husseini Grand Mufti of Jerusalem (Milstein, pp. 155-6), which had become an office of power under British influence (Yapp, p. 122). In 1922, Samuel created the Supreme Muslim Council, appointing al-Husseini as president (Yapp, 122).

In 1926, al-Husseini played a leading role in a Saudi-sponsored Islamic congress in Mecca, which resolved to set up the World Muslim Congress (Motamar al-Alam al-Islami), and was appointed its president in 1931, while Muhammad Iqbal of the Indian Muslim League (see above) was appointed one of the two vice-presidents. After World War II, in 1947, the World Muslim Congress was revived at the instigation of Pakistan's Governor-General, Ali Jinnah. In 1951, its headquarters was established at Karachi and al-Husseini appointed its president. According to its official website, the World Muslim Congress "has championed Muslim causes such as Palestine, Kashmir, the Filipino Muslims' struggle, freedom for

Muslim people from European colonial rule, and the economic emancipation of the Muslim Ummah [international Muslim community]" (www.motamaralalamalislami.org, last accessed 1 Sept. 2015).

Meanwhile, with the encouragement of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the *League of Arab States (Arab League)* was formed in 1945, followed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (1957) and the Arab Common Market (1964). In 1946, al-Husseini was elected president of the Arab League's Arab Higher Executive. In 1962, he co-founded the Saudi-sponsored Muslim World League (Islamic League) which started a systematic campaign of propaganda, missionary activities and funding of mosques and Islamic associations all over the world (Curtis, p. 85).

In 1969 the Arab League convened the Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of States which in 1972 formed the Organization of the Islamic Conference which was to be headquartered at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Organization aimed to preserve Islamic social and economic values and promote solidarity among its members. Its institutions were to be the Islamic Development Bank; Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Islamic States Broadcasting Organization; and International Islamic News Agency.

The Arab League and its network of organizations has been highly influential in shaping Europe's relations with Arabs and Islam and has been a major actor in the Islamization of Europe, particularly from the early 1970s.

The 1973 Oil Embargo and the "Euro-Arab Dialogue"

In October 1973 an Arab coalition led by Egypt and Syria invaded Israeli-held territories, but was defeated. During the War (known as Arab-Israeli or Yom Kippur War) Soviet Russia, a long-standing ally of left-wing Arab regimes, sided with the Arabs whereas America sided with Israel. In response to Western backing for Israel, Arab oil producers (the OPEC Bloc) decided to block oil supplies to Western Europe and especially to the US. Though short-lived, the embargo had dramatic and far-reaching ramifications which included a deep global recession.

On 6 November 1973, the nine European Community (EEC) member states met in Brussels where they issued a joint declaration initiating a *Euro-Arab Dialogue (EAD)* with the objective of strengthening the ties between European countries and the Arab world which was the main energy supplier (Ye'or, p. 52).

On 26-27 November 1973, French President Georges Pompidou and West-German Chancellor Willy Brandt met to reaffirm the intention to engage in a "dialogue with the Arabs" (Ye'or, p. 52). On 31 July 1974, the first official meeting at ministerial level between Europeans and Arabs was convened to discuss the organization of the Euro-Arab Dialogue. The EEC founded the European Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation (PAEAC) for the purpose of enforcing greater economic, political and cultural cooperation between Europe and the Arab world (Ye'or, p. 54).

In October 1974, in Rabat, the Seventh Summit of the Arab Conference confirmed the political preconditions for the Euro-Arab Dialogue, such as EEC-US collaboration with Arab states in their dealings with Israel. A permanent Euro-Arab Dialogue Secretariat with its seat in Paris was created with the objective of promoting economic and political cooperation (Ye'or, pp. 55-6).

On 10 June 1975, the first conference of the Euro-Arab Dialogue was held in Cairo between European Community and Arab League ambassadors, at which an agreement was reached on economic deals with Europe in exchange for European alignment with Arab policy (Ye'or, p. 56). The participants issued a joint Memorandum pointing out that the Euro-Arab Dialogue was "the product of the common political will" of the parties involved (Ye'or, p. 89).

Over time, the EAD has become instrumental in enforcing the harmonization of Europe's economic and political and, increasingly, cultural and religious interests, with those of the Arab League. In particular, the EAD has imposed the introduction into European schools of educational and cultural programmes designed by European Islamic Centres (EICs). Officially promoted as "educational" or "cultural" centres, EICs are in reality missionary centres. A telling example is the European Islamic Centre (EIC) of Oldham, Manchester, which is a project launched

by the UK Islamic Mission (UKIM) designed, in its own words, "for co-ordinating dawah work in the UK and Europe" (*ukim.info*, 12 Jul. 2012). *Dawah* work (also *dawa* or *da'wa*), of course, is missionary work aiming to convert non-Muslims to Islam.

UKIM's declared aim is "to mould the entire human life according to Allah's revealed Guidance [viz., the Koran], following the example of His last Messenger, Mohammed". Significantly, it was founded in October 1962 around the East London Mosque which itself had emerged from the London Mosque Fund run by Professor T. W. Arnold (see above) and Lord Nathan ("Natty") Rothschild, head of N. M. Rothschild & Sons and founding member of the Milner Group (Quigley, p. 311) and has close links with the London Muslim Centre (LMC), launched by Prince Charles in 2001, and the Islamic Forum of Europe (IFE).

International Finance, Politics and Islam: The Conspiracy of the Century

This total capitulation to Arab demands seems quite inexplicable. Why would European powers give in to a rag-tag band of Arab states that had just been defeated by tiny Israel? The answer can only be found by investigating the principal movers behind the project, namely *Georges Pompidou* and *Willy Brandt*.

Pompidou and Rothschild:

Pompidou had been a close friend of David de Rothschild and his father Baron Guy de Rothschild from an early age (Stirn, p. 67). In 1953 he became an employee of the Paris bank Rothschild Frères (later restructured by Guy as Banque Rothschild with branches all over France), serving as its general director from 1959 to 1962. During that period, in 1958-59, he served as President de Gaulle's chief aide and member of the Constitutional Council in which capacity he was involved in the drafting of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic. From 1962 to 1968 Pompidou served as Prime Minister, becoming President of France in 1969.

Baron Guy had been close to President de Gaulle and a leading figure in the latter's London-based France Libre (Free French) operation in the 1940s and was able to extend his influence on

French politics in the 1960s and 70s, in particular as government adviser. While serving as Prime Minister and President, Pompidou remained close to Baron Guy and sought to continue de Gaulle's Rothschild-influenced leftist policies. Significantly, Pompidou believed in presidential supremacy over all governmental life, surrounding himself with a like-minded Prime Minister and other loyal men (Stirn, p. 81-3). His Prime Minister in 1972-74 was Pierre Messmer, a close friend and former colleague of Baron Guy in France Libre. Messmer's hand-picked government included Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, a former member of the Second Socialist International; Olivier Stirn, Under-Secretary for Relations with Parliament (later Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs); and Economy and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing. Most of these – with the exception of Giscard – were close to Baron Guy. Following Pompidou's demise in April 1974, Giscard became President, but the continuation of Rothschild influence was assured through Stirn, his old school friend Jacques Chirac (who served as Prime Minister in 1974-76 and 1986-88 as well as President from 1995 to 2007 and was also close to Baron Guy), Chirac's *directueur de cabinet* Jacques Friedman (another school friend of Stirn) and their circle of friends and collaborators. The Rothschilds were not without high-placed connections even during François Mitterrand's Socialist regime of 1981-95: Jacques Attali, vice-president of Baron Guy's United Jewish Social Fund (FSJU), was special presidential adviser (Coignard & Guichard p. 72); the Socialist Henri Emmanuelli of the Paris branch of Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild was Secretary for Budget; Stirn, his brother Bernard and associates occupied various posts, etc.

Rothschild influence on Pompidou and successor administrations being beyond dispute, it is worthwhile to briefly explore the links between Rothschild interests and French state policy. On 3 January 1973 Pompidou and his Finance Minister Giscard passed a banking law (No. 73-7, Article 25) prohibiting the direct borrowing by the Public Treasury from the Bank of France at low interest rates (www.legifrance.gouv.fr). The law, known as "the Pompidou-Giscard-Rothschild Law" is said to have forced French governments to either borrow from private banks at higher interest or to take up national loans from the international financial

markets (at similarly high interest) (Beitone, 2011). Either way, the banks to which governments would have turned were none other than Banque Rothschild, its fronts and its associates.

Bat Ye'or correctly notes that a leading figure in pro-Arab policies was Georges Montaron, director of the ostensibly Christian outfit *Témoignage Chrétien* (Ye'or, p. 268). In fact, Montaron's earlier role as head of France's Social Security programme identifies him as a Christian Socialist or "catho de gauche" of the Fabian type (Coignard & Guichard, pp. 333-4, 336-7). However, another point that needs to be emphasized is that Pompidou himself was especially attached to Muslim North Africa on account of his "Mediterranean vision of France" (Stirn, p. 137), a vision which was not unrelated to that of Baron Guy himself. As the Banque Rothschild's Algerian oil venture FRANCAREP had been partly nationalized in 1971 (as had Lazard's Eurafrep), it is evident that there were hopes of some of those interests being recovered (cf. "Guy de Rothschild", *Daily Telegraph*, 14 Jun. 2007). Indeed, from 1986, foreign oil companies were allowed to do business in Algeria again, albeit in partnership with the state-owned Sonatrach.

The Rothschilds were also involved in oil interests through giants like Royal Dutch/Shell. In what has been described as a characteristic Rothschildian move, Rothschild Frères in 1911 had exchanged their Russian oil wells for majority shares in Royal Dutch and Shell (Wilson, p. 324; Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 355). Despite (or because of) the Communist seizure of their Russian operations in 1920, Royal Dutch/Shell became the world's largest oil company, making the Rothschilds one of the biggest players in the oil business. The Rothschilds retained close links to oil companies like France's ERAP (Elf-RAP) and, in particular, Royal Dutch/Shell. In 1949, they still held majority shares in the latter which, on the 30th of June, they sold and bought back the next day to evade death duties on the demise of Edouard de Rothschild (Morton, p. 238). Following reorganization in the company in the 1950s, which involved the creation of a Socialist-style committee of managing directors (CMD) consisting of hand-picked, trusted collaborators, Rothschild interests were still very much at the helm of Shell. For example, Sir (later Lord) Francis Tombs was a

director of both N. M. Rothschild and Shell UK in the 1980s and 90s (*FT*, 12 May, 1989) and the Rothschilds have continued to act as financial advisers, financiers, investment bankers and paying agents for Shell to this day. In short, it follows that quite apart from national concerns about energy supplies, Pompidou and his successors represented *private business interests*.

Willy Brandt and Rockefeller:

The Pompidou-Giscard regime, of course, had no means of forcing the EEC to surrender to Arab demands. Therefore, we need to have a look at the other key conspirator, *Willy Brandt*. Brandt, whose real name was Herbert Frahm, was a notorious Socialist activist who in the 1930s had been a co-founder and leader of the International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations, the youth wing of the International Revolutionary Marxist Centre, a.k.a. London Bureau. The Bureau was controlled by Fenner Brockway of the Independent Labour Party, who was also leader of the League Against Imperialism and a prominent Fabian Society member (Martin, p. 474). After the war, still operating under a false name, the Socialist Brandt was appointed Mayor of Allied-occupied West Berlin and later Chancellor of West Germany. In 1970, he introduced the “Ostpolitik” approach of collaboration with the Moscow-led Eastern Bloc at the instigation of US National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger. In 1976, Brandt was elected President of the Fabian-created Socialist International and, in the following year, was appointed Chair of the UN Independent Commission on International Development Issues (Brandt Commission) by none other than US presidential adviser, World Bank President and CFR director Robert McNamara. Ominously, the Commission proposed a “North-South Dialogue” programme involving wealth redistribution “from the rich North to the poor South”, a policy pursued by the money power and its proxies UN, SI, FS, to this day. *It follows that while Pompidou was indisputably a Rothschild man, Willy Brandt was working for the Rockefellers. Essentially, therefore, the prime movers were the Rothschilds on the European side and the Rockefellers on the American side.*

Kissinger himself had been associate director at the Harvard University Center for International Affairs from 1951, and the

dominant figure in US foreign relations, especially as Secretary of State from September 1973 to January 1977. He had also been director of foreign policy study at Rockefeller's CFR and worked for the Rockefeller brothers (David and Nelson) since the mid-1950s (www.cfr.org). Significantly, Kissinger had been special adviser to J. F. Kennedy (himself a CFR member) in 1961. In addition, he has been identified as a Soviet collaborator by American and French sources (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 1, p. 34).

Further investigation shows that the Arab oil embargo also affected US oil interests such as the Rockefellers' Standard Oil (ESSO) whose Algerian holdings had also been nationalized following the Arab-Israeli War (Six-Day War) of 1967. David Rockefeller was the new head of Standard Oil and since 1969 chairman and chief executive of Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase Manhattan was created by a merger of National City Bank and Chase National, controlled by Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan interests, respectively, and is a member and major holder of Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the leading bank in the Federal Reserve System) stocks. Significantly, Chase also had strong connections with the Iranian Bank Markazi (Iran's central bank), Bank Melli of Iran and a dozen other commercial banks (Rockefeller, p. 358). In addition, from 1949 David Rockefeller was a director of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and later head of the nominating committee for membership, as well as founder of the Trilateral Commission in 1973.

The involvement of business interests is quite obvious. It is beyond dispute that Western partners and associates of Arab regimes (ESSO, MOBIL, Shell, etc.) made record profits from the higher oil prices generated by the embargo. Indeed, internal documents show that it was officials of Rockefeller-controlled ARAMCO who, in 1973, had encouraged Saudi Arabia to raise oil prices in order to justify their own price increase in the US (Anderson, 1974; Hersh, 1979).

The new wealth also enabled Middle Eastern oil producers to invest in Western economies. Naturally, this benefited the Western banks through which such investments were channelled. For example, after 1973, Rockefeller's Chase Bank became the leading bank for the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). Iranian

deposits with Chase, in Rockefeller's own words, "increased dramatically", exceeding \$1 billion in 1978. By 1975, taking advantage of the new opportunities, Chase also established lucrative joint ventures in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi (Rockefeller, pp. 360, 287).

This means that apart from oil-producing Islamic regimes we can clearly identify Western oil companies and banks as beneficiaries of the oil embargo. It is also evident that the EU Strategy of rapprochement between Europe and the Mediterranean Islamic world coincided with Rockefeller interests' decision to develop a "strategy of aggressive growth" in the Middle East and North Africa as a response to oil-related developments in the 1970s and 80s (Rockefeller, p. 287).

Moreover, there is plenty of evidence showing that there was an understanding (initiated in the months *before* the embargo) between Western governments and oil-producing states for Arab oil money to be invested in Western industry, thus lining the pockets of the big industrial corporations. British Foreign Office documents show that there were negotiations between the Department of Trade and Industry, the Bank of England and Saudi Arabia leading to the establishment of a "new long-term relationship in the linked spheres of development, investment and oil" (Curtis, p. 116).

The Trade Department was run by left-wing Tory Peter (later Lord) Walker, a banker and Rothschild associate, while the Bank of England had N. M. Rothschild & Sons chairman Edmund ("Eddy") de Rothschild on its board of directors. (Incidentally, this shows that, despite being nationalized by the Labour Government in 1946, the BoE remained under the influence or control of its old masters.) Another key figure in the negotiations was Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, former Fabian Society executive member, Chatham House (RIIA) councillor, co-founder of the Rothschild-Rockefeller outfit Bilderberg Group and leading advocate of western dependence on Arab investments and loans. As government advisers, N. M. Rothschild clearly had a hand in the negotiations in question. Rothschild directors were also involved in negotiations with the Iranian government. It may also be noted that in 1968, Guy de Rothschild of Banque Rothschild

(Paris) had become a partner at N. M. Rothschild (London) and Evelyn de Rothschild of N. M. Rothschild a director of Banque Rothschild, which shows that there was close collaboration between the London and Paris Rothschilds at the time (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 488).

The Rothschild-Rockefeller connection:

As one might expect from international financiers, Rothschild and Rockefeller interests were also closely interlinked. The Rothschilds were long-established global players. In the 1850s, German poet and writer Heinrich Heine, a friend of the Rothschilds, wrote: "Our Rothschilds govern the exchanges over the whole earth" (Heine, p. 51). The Rothschilds' well-documented global banking operations and close connections with Milner-Fabian circles in Britain and with international financiers like the Morgan-Rockefeller combine in America (cf. Mullins, pp. 92-3 ff.), suggest that they may in fact govern more than just exchanges. At any rate, David Rockefeller was a personal friend of Rothschild bankers like Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of N. M. Rothschild, and Léon Lambert (a Rothschild through his mother), chairman of Banque Lambert of Brussels (Rockefeller, p. 207). Rothschild-Rockefeller connections were particularly close in the oil industry. When the Rothschild-controlled oil company Shell launched on the New York stock market in the 1950s, its new shares were handled by the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank who acted as agents for Shell. The then head of Shell, John Loudon, was a close friend of David Rockefeller and when Chase set up its International Advisory Committee in the 1960s, it appointed Loudon as chair while several other Shell executives served as members, etc.

The Rothschilds and the Rockefellers were also linked through semi-secret organizations like the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. David and Nelson Rockefeller and other leading CFR officials had created the Bilderberg Group in collaboration with leading Fabians like Joseph Retinger, Hugh Gaitskell and Denis Healey (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 15; Rockefeller, p. 411; Callaghan pp. 203-4; Healey, p. 196). Guy de Rothschild's wealthier and more influential cousin, Edmond de Rothschild, was the head of the private banking group Edmond de

Rothschild Group (with branches in Paris and Geneva) and a member of the Bilderberg steering committee (Sklar, p. 179). The president of the Bilderberg Group was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, a Rothschild-Rockefeller front man (de Villemarest), who was a major shareholder in Royal Dutch Shell, whose head of research was Lord Victor Rothschild. Lambert and Edmond de Rothschild joined the European section of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission in 1973 and 1974, respectively (Sklar, pp. 112, 114). Between 1971 and 1974, Lord Rothschild served as founding director of the Cabinet Office think tank Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS) a.k.a. the "Rothschild Think Tank" ("Lord Rothschild: biotechnologist and businessman: Obituary", *FT*, 22 Mar. 1990). This was an organization which, by its very nature, had considerable influence on British government policy. Indeed, we know that negotiations with Iran regarding oil supplies were carried out at Lord Rothschild's instigation in 1974.

On the French side, Rothschild collaborator Pompidou himself is known to have attended Bilderberg conferences (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, pp. 132, 142). At the same time, Rothschild lieutenant Olivier Stirn operated within the French government in collaboration with fellow ministers Bernard Stasi and Jean-Pierre Soisson. The trio (the "Three Ss"), were old colleagues from the Paris Institute of Political Studies (IEP Paris) a.k.a. Sciences Po, which was run by the National Foundation of Political Science (FNPS), an outfit funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1974, Pompidou's Economy and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing became President of France. Under Giscard, Stirn was able to carry on the Rothschild-Pompidou-Rockefeller line in various roles from Under-Secretary for Overseas France to Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Rothschilds' long history of serving as economic and financial advisers to governments enabled them to influence public policy in line with their own interests.

At any rate, it is clear that, despite nationalization of oil wells, Anglo-American oil interests continued to control the technology for oil production and exploration, as well as transport and marketing operations and, indirectly, the price of oil itself, and that they were willing and able to use this control for their own agenda.

The Socialist connection:

Apart from the key role played by Socialist Brandt (and the Kissinger-Rockefeller combine behind him), left-wing political involvement is also evident from the Socialist Presidency of the Council of the European Union itself: Edmund Leburton (Jan. – Jun. 1973) of the Belgian Socialist Party, Jens Otto Krag (Jul. – Dec. 1973) of the Danish Social Democrats, Willy Brandt (again) and Helmut Schmidt (Jan. – Jun. 1974) of the German Social Democratic Party; and of course from the massive support for the Arab cause from the Socialist Soviet Union – with which the Brandt-Kissinger-Rockefeller axis was collaborating. Indeed, it ought to be obvious that without Socialist (especially Soviet) support the Arabs would not have stood a chance against Europe and America, had the latter chosen to take a tougher stand. As it happened, there was all-round collaboration of European and American private interests with the Soviet and Arab camps.

This, of course, was nothing new: Morgan-Rockefeller interests and their associates had been involved in left-wing projects like the Chinese Revolution of 1912, the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20 and the Russian Revolution of 1917 (Sutton, 1974, pp. 51, 125). The Rockefellers' Chase Bank (formerly J. P. Morgan-controlled Chase National) and Standard Oil had been conducting business with Communist Russia since the 1917 Revolution (de Villemarest, 1996, p. 242; and p. 199, above). In the late 1960s, David Rockefeller himself was planning to branch into the Middle East, the Soviet Bloc and China (Rockefeller, p. 212), later opening a Chase branch in Moscow. This throws some much-needed light on the true motives behind the Brandt-Kissinger negotiations with the Communist Bloc, leading to "normalization" of US-China relations in 1971 and "détente" with Soviet Russia in 1972.

It is instructive to read in this connection the chilling account given by de Villemarest - a former counter-espionage officer - of Rockefeller and Kissinger's attempts to suppress the publication of research he and Professor Sutton had done on Rockefeller's financial links to Russia's Communist regime (de Villemarest, 2004, vol. 2, p. 160). The evidence, in the meantime, has become overwhelming and difficult to deny or suppress.

It must be recalled that it was the "anti-Communist" Anglo-

American Establishment (in which Rockefeller interests were a leading element) and its agents, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had given Central and Eastern Europe to Stalin at the Yalta Conference of 1945. It was David Rockefeller, too, who in 1970 invited Romania's Communist dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu to the Chase in New York and conferred on his regime the status of "most favoured nation" and membership in the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), providing the regime with legitimacy and economic aid. As we now know, the Rockefellers were Fabian Socialists masquerading as "capitalists". Given the Rockefeller interests' Socialist predisposition and friendly relations with Russia, it is not in the least surprising that, in 1973, Chase Manhattan became the first American bank to be allowed by the Soviet regime to open a branch in Moscow and in a place of special honour, too: 1 Karl Marx Square, which not only corresponded with the Chase's New York address at 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, but was only a block away from the Kremlin, the supreme headquarters of the Socialist Empire of the East (Collier, p. 429; Sutton, 1974, p. 176, note).

On its part, Communist Russia was able to secretly import Arab oil and sell it to the West, a move which not only effectively reduced the embargo to a farce but also illustrates how Russia's Communist regime and international financial interests collaborated behind the scenes. At the same time, the former increased its own oil production, becoming the world's largest oil producer and a major beneficiary of the "embargo" and related developments. The very idea of using oil as a weapon against the "Capitalist West", as well as of a Euro-Arab dialogue, had originated with Arab Socialists with links to Fabian-dominated and Rothschild-Rockefeller sponsored International Socialism, such as Libya's Muammar Gaddafi. In short, it is indisputable that the oil crisis and its importance were engineered and artificially inflated out of proportion by the above interests for their own financial and political agendas.

Another significant event which adds to the larger picture was the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Kissinger's intervention against half-hearted British attempts to block the invasion led to the systematic ethnic and religious cleansing of Greek Christians in

Northern Cyprus which Turkey illegally transformed into a Turkish colony, declaring it a “federated Turkish state”. The invasion marked the re-awakening of Islamic expansionism in Europe.

The above facts expose a well-orchestrated, worldwide conspiracy aiming to create a New World Order in which private business and political interests colluded with fundamentalist Islam at the expense of Europe’s indigenous population. As this collusion continues to this day indeed, it has progressively intensified – even when its catastrophic effects on indigenous society and culture have become obvious and indisputable – the inevitable conclusion is that Islamization is a conscious and deliberate effort on the part of its primary instigators. This conclusion is supported by the subsequent activities of the parties involved.

The Barcelona Process

As noted earlier, Islamization had already started in the 1960s as a result of left-wing policies of mass immigration and multiculturalism. The negotiations leading to the Euro-Arab Dialogue post-1973 were likewise conducted by the Socialist-dominated EEC. In Britain (who joined the EEC in January 1973), too, policies regarding relations with the Arab oil states begun by Edward Heath’s Conservative government in 1973 were carried on by Harold Wilson’s incoming Labour government in 1974.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

The initiative in the Islamization process was resumed by the European Left in 1995, when Spain’s Socialist Foreign Minister, Javier Solana convened the First Euro-Mediterranean *Conference of EU and Arab Foreign Ministers* at which it was resolved to “strengthen relations with the countries in the Mashrek (East Arab world: Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait) and Maghreb (West Arab world: Morocco and West Sahara, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania) regions” and work for a “rapprochement between peoples through a social cultural and human partnership aimed at encouraging understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies”. For this purpose, the Conference established the *Euro-Mediterranean Partnership*

(EMP) a.k.a. Barcelona Process or Euro-Mediterranean Process, laying the foundations for what came to be called the Union for the Mediterranean (*eeas.europa.eu*).

Solana and the War against Yugoslavia

On 30 November 1995, immediately after the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, Solana was promoted to the position of NATO Secretary-General, which he held until October 1999 when he was further promoted to the position of Secretary-General of the European Council and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union (which chairs the Foreign Affairs Council), a position he held until 1 December 2009.

In a sign of what the new Euro-Mediterranean Partnership meant (i.e., *how far EU policy had swung in favour of Islam*) Solana in March 1999 ordered a ruthless bombing campaign against Christian Serbia, which he carried out in collaboration with the left-wing US President Bill Clinton, for the alleged “genocide” on Albanian Muslims in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo. *No evidence of “genocide” was ever produced. In fact, there had been no genocide; the Albanian population had simply fled over the border to Albania due to the conflict instigated by Albanian terrorists backed by Western regimes.*

Especially revealing is the sequence of events that led up to and followed the bombing of Serbia. In 1994, Osama bin Laden started setting up Islamic terrorist groups in Albania (“Bin Laden opens European terror base in Albania”, *The Sunday Times*, 29 Nov. 1998; *www.kosovo.net*). In 1996, the chief of Germany’s MI6-CIA-controlled Federal Intelligence Service (BND), Hansjörg Geiger, created the anti-Serbian UCK a.k.a. “Kosovo Liberation Army” (KLA). From 1998, MI6 and the CIA in collaboration with al-Qaeda operatives armed and trained KLA guerrillas to foment armed rebellion in Kosovo and create a pretext for military intervention (“KLA Rebels Train in Terrorist Camp”, *Washington Times*, 4 May 1999). In addition, members of the Pakistani terror organization Harkat ul-Mujahideen were sent to Kosovo by the CIA (Curtis, p. 244).

Being bombed by NATO from the air and attacked by the

NATO-backed KLA on the ground, the Serbs were forced to withdraw from Kosovo and leave the area in the hands of the Islamist guerrillas. Meanwhile, left-wing billionaire and close Clinton collaborator, George Soros, orchestrated a campaign to overthrow the democratically-elected Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, using paid street demonstrations, media manipulation and attacks by his rent-a-mob “resistance” organization Otpor on government buildings and television stations (Horowitz & Poe, p. 234). After the Kosovo conflict, which resulted in the destruction of over a hundred churches and the ethnic cleansing of 250,000 Serb civilians, KLA forces were sent into Southern Serbia and Macedonia in an attempt to create an Islamic greater Albania with US support (Curtis, p. 246).

It must be noted that, like the architect of multiculturalism Roy Jenkins, Solana is a member of Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission. Similarly, Soros is a CFR and Bilderberg member and has been described as a front man for Anglo-French Rothschild interests. This description is not without justification, as we shall presently show. Firstly, Soros’ left-wing credentials are evident from his being an LSE graduate and disciple of leftist ideologist Karl Popper (Soros, 1995, pp. 113-4). Popper was an early proponent of the “Open-Society” theory, which is not only redolent of H. G. Wells’ “Open Conspiracy” but is nothing but Socialist globalism by another name. Soros has conveniently refused to define “open society”, merely describing it as a society in which a person like himself can “live and prosper” (*ibid.*, p. 113). However, his criticism of Capitalism, insistence on constructing a collectively ruled “global open society” steered by elements like himself (see Soros, 2000) and long-time activism for US Democratic causes, leave no doubt as to his true political allegiance.

Secondly, Soros has been closely associated with the Rothschild Group since the 1970s, when he was running money for Rothschild & Cie. Banque (*Institutional Investor*, Jun. 1981, in Slater, p. 92). In addition, several Rothschild associates including Nils Taube and Nicholas (“Nick”) Roditi have been advisers to Soros and his Quantum Fund since the early 1990s. Another close Rothschild associate and partner was Sir James Goldsmith who belonged to a

banking family (formerly Goldschmidt) with long-standing links to the Rothschilds (*FT*, 21 Jul. 1997) as well as being a member of the board of Banque Rothschild (Ferguson, 2000, vol. 2, p. 487). In April 1993, Soros became a stakeholder in the gold-mining group Newmont Mining along with Sir Goldsmith and Lord Rothschild. The acquisition, supplemented with skilful publicity, drove gold prices up, enabling the trio to make big profits by dumping shares and gold just in time before the next slump (“Kicking up gold dust”, *FT*, 19 Sept. 1993; Slater, pp. 119-120; and References, below). This clearly shows that Soros is a trusted member of the Anglo-American (or, more correctly, Anglo-Franco-American) Establishment and, in particular, of the Rothschild Group. More recently, Soros has been linked with the economists Amartya Sen, who is married to Emma Rothschild and is a collaborator of Rothschild associate James Wolfensohn, and Joseph (“Joe”) Stiglitz of Rockefeller’s Fabian Columbia University (Soros, 2000, p. viii; Soros, 2002, p. xiii), who is a collaborator of left-wing economist Michael Rothschild. Stiglitz is also the founder of the global think tank Institute for Policy Dialogue (IPD), which is funded by the usual Rockefeller, Ford and MacArthur Foundations. Central and Eastern Europe’s privatization programme – really *takeover by private interests* of formerly state-controlled economies – in the 1990s was a carefully planned and enacted operation, in which the Rothschilds played a pioneering and leading role, discreetly acting behind the scenes as advisers to governments and business. N.M. Rothschild managing director Jonathan Penkin was a central figure in charge of key aspects of the project from initial sales of shares in state companies to fundraising. The instrument through which the Rothschilds orchestrated this mammoth project was the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) which they set up for the purpose. Conveniently located a five-minutes’ taxi ride from the Rothschild HQ on St. Swithin’s Lane in the City of London, the EBRD was hailed as a tool for facilitating the return of Capitalism by creating “market-oriented economies” and by promoting “private and entrepreneurial initiative”. In fact, it signalled the advance of neo-Communism a.k.a. Fabian Socialism. At the same time, Soros’ foundations pumped hundreds of millions of dollars

into the region for “educational” and “social-reform” purposes, in effect taking advantage of cash-strapped former Communist economies to impose a globalist agenda. Indeed, Soros had been funding subversive operations in Eastern Europe from the late 1970s, when he was already a close associate of Rothschild interests and clearly acted on their behalf or direction. He opened his first Open Society Institute in his native Hungary in 1984 and has been operating in the region through an extensive network of organizations such as: Communitas Foundation (Bulgaria); Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland); Soros Foundation Romania (Romania); Soros Fund (Russia); Fund for an Open Society (Serbia); and the International Renaissance Foundation (Ukraine), later involved in Ukraine’s “Orange Revolution” (Horowitz & Poe, pp. 232-3). In the 1990s, acting as the Clinton administration’s *de facto* “Russian policy tsar”, Soros was involved in the systematic hijacking of Russia’s privatization programme by corrupt politicians and businessmen, which led to a loss of over \$100 billion and untold damage to that country’s economy (Horowitz & Poe, pp. 90-5).

From inception, Russia’s privatization process amounted to a systematic take-over of its economy by the Anglo-American Establishment. In March 1992, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Gerald Corrigan, led a delegation of senior US bankers, representing J. P. Morgan, Chase Manhattan, Bank of America, Citibank and other leading institutions, to advise the Russian government on financial reform and foreign investment. By the end of the following year, over 40 per cent of Russian enterprises were wholly foreign-owned while many others were joint-ventures between Russian and foreign interests. In 1996, J. P. Morgan and the Anglo-Swiss SBC Warburg (later UBS) were involved in the sale of the first Russian bonds since the 1917 Communist revolution in the amount of \$1 billion (“Russia’s First Bonds since 1917 Gobbled Up”, *Washington Times*, 22 Nov. 1996). It was at this time that Russia’s industry and natural resources from aluminium plants to oil companies were bought up at derisory prices by a few local oligarchs operating in collaboration with Anglo-American interests. Within a short span of time, over one-quarter of Russia’s GNP came under the control

of about 36 billionaires including Roman Abramovich, Boris Berezovsky, Vladimir Gusinsky, Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Mikhail Fridman, Viktor Vekselberg and Valery Malkin. Fridman, Vekselberg, Leonard (“Len”) Blavatnik and Oleg Deripaska have been operating in partnership with Nathaniel (“Nat”) Rothschild through the Russian aluminium giant Rusal and the Anglo-Russian TNK-BP joint venture (“Tycoons in clash over governance at Rusal”, *FT*, 14 Mar. 2012). Soros himself, in association with Rockefeller-controlled Harvard Management Company, was involved in the acquisition of oil companies like Russia’s Novolipetsk Kombinat and Sidanko Oil, as well as in attempts to take over gold and other mining operations such as Trepca (Kosovo) and Rosia-Montana (Romania) (Hobbs, 2007). While puppet regimes of the Anglo-American New World Order were put in place from Serbia and Czechoslovakia to Ukraine, Russia barely avoided total surrender thanks to Vladimir Putin’s rise to power. In 1997, the country’s central bank announced that it would no longer do business with J. P. Morgan, Chase Manhattan, UBS and Société Générale, and by 2004, the government was forced to take control of strategically important assets such as privatized oil companies. Soros himself was expelled from Russia. However, the Anglo-American money power continues to operate through proxies like Boris Berezovsky in collaboration with MI6 and CIA as well as far-left local activists and criminal organizations in a concerted effort to encircle and isolate the country and topple its government. Berezovsky, who, thanks to the Soros-engineered privatization programme became co-owner of one of Russia’s largest oil companies, Sibneft, openly admitted to plotting the violent overthrow of President Putin from his base in London, the main centre of anti-Russian activity (Cobain, Taylor & Harding, 2007). In a bid to further weaken Russia’s economy and facilitate the overthrow of its government, the Anglo-American Establishment from 2014 also imposed measures to restrict the country’s access to credit and engineered a sharp fall in oil prices, significantly reducing Russian revenue from oil exports. As well as harming Russia and despite reduced profits for themselves, this tactic creates new opportunities for monopolistic giants like Exxon Mobil and Shell to expand their global monopoly by taking over weaker

rivals affected by the crisis – exactly as their banking counterparts did in the 2007-08 banking crisis. Together with the EU and NATO's relentless expansion in the region, this has left Moscow with little choice but to increase its military alertness and, significantly, to support anti-establishment movements in EU member states as a defensive measure (Bremner & Charter, 2014).

Equally revealing is the situation in the banking sector, with nearly 60 per cent of Central and Eastern Europe's banking assets coming under the control of international banks by the end of 2001. In 2003, as Romania was introducing a "free-market economy" in preparation for EU membership (which was *falsely* advertised by the political leadership as an "enormous chance for future generations"), its government sold a 25 per cent stake in the country's largest bank, Banca Comerciala Romana (BCR) to the money power outfits EBRD and IFC (International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the World Bank) with a view to subsequent privatization. What this meant in practice was that three years later, the bank (along with the EBRD and IFC shares) was bought up by Austria's Erste Bank, an Anglo-American Establishment operation discreetly run by former operatives of J. P. Morgan, Chase and Lazard. The deal itself, the largest banking acquisition in the region, was engineered by the Rothschild Group in collaboration with JPMorgan Chase, Goldman Sachs and Citi. The connection with the Anglo-American Establishment is further confirmed by the BCR's correspondent banking relationships with Anglo-American outfits like JPMorgan Chase. Other banks in the region (e.g., Poland's Bank Handlowy) met a similar fate, passing directly from state control to control by the Anglo-American Establishment. The pattern that emerges is a familiar one: while one member of the Anglo-American Establishment (e.g., the Rothschild Group) acts as economic and financial "adviser", other members (e.g., JP Morgan Chase) take care of the capital increase necessary for the acquisition which is performed by another member or proxy of the Anglo-American Establishment (e.g., Erste Bank).

The UN itself described the early stages of privatization as a "garage sale to favoured individuals and groups" (UNDP 1993 World Development Report) without, however, investigating the matter any further. Yet it is clear that the "garage sale" was pre-

meditated and that it was possible only thanks to close links between the political leadership and leaders of international finance. Moreover, it is evident that privatization served as a Trojan horse for international finance to take over the economic and political systems of target countries. This is particularly clear in the case of East Germany (formerly Communist-controlled German Democratic Republic). In 1990, soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall which divided the country, Goldman Sachs opened its first office in Frankfurt. In the following year, the bank was conveniently appointed as adviser, as well as to find buyers, by the government's privatization agency Treuhandanstalt. Not only were the largest 1,000 enterprises sold through semi-secret negotiations and without public listing, but the whole project resulted in heavy losses to the government and a sharp rise in unemployment, while Goldman, who was also involved in raising funds for the wider reunification scheme, became chief adviser and financier to the federal government as well as to private banking and business across the country. Particularly disturbing are the close links between Goldman's top executives and Germany's dominant figure, Chancellor Angela Merkel, a former citizen of East Germany (and left-winger masquerading as "right-wing").

While there are no laws to prevent international bankers, financiers and speculators from investing in places like Eastern Europe and Russia, the fact is that the privatization process which they promoted and from which they profited represents a particularly cruel and reprehensible betrayal of the region's people and their democratic hopes and aspirations. The same money power, whose "Radio Free Europe" (set up by leading CFR members Frank Altschul of Lazard and CIA Director Allen Dulles) had for decades raised false hopes of a better life after Socialism, brutally dashed those very hopes by imposing a new form of Socialism run by billionaires, which (to borrow Orwell's phrase) may be termed "oligarchical collectivism". This is the true explanation for the disturbing exodus of millions of Eastern Europeans in the direction of the West, to the profit, as shown earlier, of the money power and its political collaborators (like his Rothschild and Rockefeller associates, Soros is a leading advocate of mass immigration as a driver of "economic growth"). Thus,

having become free from Communism, Eastern Europe and Russia's next headache is how to free themselves from Soros and his foundations (and the Anglo-American Establishment behind them). There is a growing feeling that a Russian-led uprising against the New World Order may be the only way out (O'Meara, p. 243).

Nor is this problem limited to Eastern Europe and Russia. Investment inevitably results in influence and control on the part of the investor over the target economies and their political systems. When the investors already hold a significant degree of influence and power, acquiring more of the same can only result in regional and global monopolization of power. Given the expansion of Rothschild operations into Central and Eastern Europe and Russia through JNR, TriGranit and other ventures, the manoeuvres of Soros and associates in the region clearly are part of a larger scheme devised by the international money power ("The Man Who Moves Markets", *Business Week*, 23 Aug. 1993; "Rothschild's driving force goes beyond making money", *FT*, 6 Sept. 2008). At the very least, financial groups and politicians share the same agenda and work for the same ends. Thus, while Rothschild and associated interests expanded into Russia, Labour's Foreign Secretary David Miliband called for the incorporation of that country into the European Union. In the same speech (of November 2007, see below) Miliband also called for the inclusion of Turkey, another corner of the money power's European empire, whose membership of the EU has been strongly supported by British and American governments. In its own words, the Rothschild Group is "the leading financial adviser in CEET (Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey)" and in 2011 Nat Rothschild's acquisition outfit Vallares bought Genel Energy, a Turkish oil company operating in Iraqi Kurdistan. This has resulted in the constant rise of Turkish and Middle-Eastern influence in the EU and UN power structure. In an unmistakable sign of the shape of things to come, Srgjan Asan Kerim, an ethnic Turk from Yugoslavia, was appointed President of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2007. Kerim was former Chairman of the South-East European Process and of the International Conference on Financing for Development which is attended by the heads of IMF, WB and WTO (which indicates which puppeteers run the show).

Ominously, Kerim was also former chairman of the Regional Forum on Dialogue of Civilizations, UNESCO's instrument for implementing the UN resolution GA/RES/56/6 (November 2001) on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, which emphasizes "the celebration of the variegated splendour of the highest attainments of this civilizational diversity", while European civilization is systematically excluded, suppressed, deconstructed and destroyed. Moreover, since 2006, other Muslims from countries like Bahrain, Libya, Qatar and Nigeria (the money power's collaborators) have been selected for the post of UNGA President.

In sum, it follows that the Islamization of Europe is inextricably linked to certain financial interests. Albania's geographical location mid-way between Turkey and Austria makes it clear why it is a key plank in the Islamization process. There are large Muslim populations to the east of Albania in Greece and Macedonia, a large percentage of which are of Albanian origin. To the north-west, there are Muslim populations (again largely of Albanian and Macedonian origin) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria. An Islamic corridor from Turkey to Germany which itself has 4 million mostly Turkish-origin Muslims (planted in the 1960s by US interests connected with the CFR of which Soros is a member) will clear the way for the advance of Asiatic Islam right into the heart of Europe and is the course followed by Muslim migration from Syria and elsewhere. At the same time Turkey, Europe's historical arch-enemy, receives financial aid from the EU (€ 200 million a year) for no apparent reason.

The Left-engineered economic devastation of Greece; the installation of Trilateral Commission member and former vice-president of the European Central Bank, Lucas Papademos, as prime minister; the simultaneous spread of Islam in that country through mass immigration from Asia and Africa (engineered by the same interests); and Turkey's close relations with Central Asiatic Islamic nations of Turkic ethnicity (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, etc.) which are members of the Turkish-controlled Turkic Council and where the international money power holds oil and other interests, show how far this plan has already been realized.

The Dialogue Among Civilizations

The subversive idea of a “dialogue among civilizations” – i.e., among the West and *Islam* – was introduced by none other than Iranian President Mohammad Khatami at a UN meeting in 1998, when he proposed to make the year 2001 the “United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations”. The resolution (GA/RES/53/22) was backed by 12 Islamic states and left-wing US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (a CFR member).

The Anna Lindh Foundation

On 22-23 April 2002, at the Fifth Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Valencia an agreement was reached on an *Action Plan* to give a new impulse to the *Barcelona Process*. The Plan entailed: *Political dialogue and security cooperation in the region; a free trade agreement; internal market harmonization; a new European Investment Bank (EIB) investment facility for the region; cooperation in issues related to the social integration of migrants, immigration and movements of people; creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Foundation to promote a dialogue of cultures and civilizations; implementation of the Action Plan in the same area focusing on Youth, Education and the Media.*

For the above purposes the following institutions were proposed: the *Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly*, the *Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures*, and the *EIB Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership* (www.euromed-seminars.org). On 2-3 December 2003, the Sixth Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Naples approved the creation of a *Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures* and the *Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA)* and discussed the future of the *Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP)* (www.consilium.europa.eu).

On 5-6 May 2004, at the Mid-Term Meeting of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in Dublin, it was agreed to set up the *Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures (ALF)* with the seat in Alexandria, Egypt.

The above went hand-in-hand with the European Union’s wider expansion programme, *European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)*, which was launched in 2004 with the stated aim of strengthening

EU relations with countries to the south and east of Europe, reaching to and including the South Caucasus region. Significantly, on 2-5 September 2004, the *Human Movements and Immigration World Congress* organized in Barcelona by the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed, est. 2002) and attended by 1500 participants, concluded that emigration entails “demographic complementarities”: the regions with older populations (i.e., Europe) can benefit from those with younger populations (i.e., North Africa and Middle East) and that the assimilation of migration requires international cooperation for the purpose of establishing *ordered forms of emigration*. (Meanwhile, Javier Solana also admitted to have held secret talks with Palestinian terrorist organization Hamas - *euobserver.com*).

On 30-31 May 2005, the Seventh Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Luxembourg assessed the results of the Barcelona Process. High Representative Solana praised the “terrific” work of the Anna Lindh Foundation and the growing EU funding of the Barcelona Process which amounted to 900 million euros in grants and 2 billion euros in soft loans, annually (*www.euromed-seminars.org*). With a budget of €5 million, ALF was soon able to set up branches in 43 countries operating at the centre of a network of over 3000 like-minded organizations.

The Alliance of Civilizations

In September 2004, following in the footsteps of Khatami, the Socialist President of the Spanish Government, Luis Zapatero, introduced the idea of creating an “alliance of civilizations” which he proposed to the UN General Assembly. In July 2005, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in collaboration with Zapatero and Turkey’s Islamist Prime Minister Recep Erdogan, created a UN High-Level Group (HLG) to implement the setting up of an Alliance of Civilizations. On 4 October 2005, addressing the European Parliamentary Assembly, Spanish Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Moratinos called on the Council of Europe to play a major role in promoting *intercultural and interfaith dialogue*, proposing an *Alliance of Civilizations*, supported by the Spanish Government (under pro-Arab king Juan Carlos I) and the UN.

In the same year, the *Alliance of Civilizations (AoC)* was

established by the Socialist Zapatero and the Islamist Erdogan with the specific aim to “build bridges” between the West and the Islamic world. In reality, the intention was to promote Islam in the West and legitimize and accelerate the Islamization process. Although the Barcelona Process in academia is described as “Europeanization” of Europe’s Arab partners, it is evident that the process of Muslim Arab countries converging with Europe is in fact a process of *Islamization of Europe*.

On 27 November, at the first AoC Meeting in Calvia, Mallorca, Zapatero stated: “Barcelona [the Barcelona Process] constitutes a successful example of the practical application of the spirit that inspired the Alliance of Civilizations and one of its most promising realizations, the Anna Lindh Foundation, fits in perfectly with this framework.” On 27-28 November, the Tenth Anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Conference was celebrated in Barcelona. It was attended by Socialist Zapatero; Britain’s Socialist (Fabian) Prime Minister and EU President, Tony Blair; the Socialist Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union, Secretary-General of the Western European Union and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, Javier Solana; General Secretary of the Arab League, Amr Moussa, General Secretary of the Union of the Arab Maghreb, Habib Boulares, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Erdogan and numerous other Arab and European leaders. It was resolved to “improve *intercultural dialogue* aiming at promoting understanding ... including through the work of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures, and in support of the UN Alliance of Civilizations” (Chairman’s Statement; www.euromedbarcelona.org).

In July 2006, under Tony Blair’s Labour (Fabian Socialist) Government the UK Foreign Office sponsored a large gathering of European Islamist organizations in Turkey which concluded that all Muslims in Europe should abide by the Koran as a means of “enriching Europe” and *setting an example for non-Muslims to follow*: “The virtues of decency, goodness and ethical conduct in all aspects of life are espoused repeatedly in the Holy Qur’an. They are given primary importance and govern Muslim behaviour in all roles of life including that of active citizenship. Following the

teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the high standard which it sets, Muslims can enrich Europe as exemplary members of society and role models of decency and goodness" (Pargeter, pp. 198-9; Topkapi Declaration, 2 Jul. 2006 at <http://:ammanmessage.com>).

Just over a year after the Topkapi Declaration, in a speech at the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium, the then Labour Foreign Secretary David Miliband spoke in favour of a global and open Europe, immigration, strong, unbreakable ties with Europe's Muslim neighbour countries and inclusion of Turkey, the Middle East and North Africa (www.coleurope.eu; also *BBC News*, 15 Nov. 2007). In June 2008 the Euro-Mediterranean University (EMUN) was inaugurated in Piran, Slovenia, with the aim of becoming "a university of universities". The University offers MA and PhD programmes with partner universities in Italy, Malta, Belgium, Greece, Lebanon, the UK and Slovenia, as well as seminars, conferences, summer schools, professional activities, etc. and issues the *International Journal of Euro-Mediterranean Studies (IJEMS)* and other publications promoting Islamization.

The Mediterranean Union a.k.a. Union for the Mediterranean: the march from Dialogue to Union

Meanwhile, France began to reassert itself as a leader in the Eurabian scheme (Gillespie, p. 58). On 13 July 2008, while France was holding the EU presidency, the Summit for the Mediterranean, Paris, was convened by President Nicolas Sarkozy. The Summit was attended by 43 heads of state and government as well as by Amr Moussa of the Arab League; Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; Jorge Sampaio of AoC and André Azoulay of ALF; and decided to launch the initiative *Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean*, with the aim of incorporating Islamic North Africa, Turkey and the Middle East into the European Union (www.consilium.europa.eu).

On 3-4 November 2008, the Ninth Euro-Mediterranean Conference was convened in Marseilles. At the insistence of France, the prefix Barcelona Process was removed and the name of the new initiative shortened to Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) (Gillespie, p. 58). The creation of another Euro-Mediterranean University in Fez, Morocco was decided among other things.

Ominously, it was resolved that “*the League of Arab States shall participate in all meetings at all levels of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean, therefore contributing positively to the objective of the process*” (*Final Statement www.ue2008.fr*).

The presence of officials of the anti-European Arab League in any EU project is disturbing enough. However, Sarkozy’s (money power-inspired) Mediterranean Union programme went much further than mere participation in meetings. It entailed nothing less than *Arab League “co-ownership” of the Euro-Mediterranean area*, which meant that the Mediterranean Union was intended as a “political, economic and cultural union founded on the principles of strict equality” between the 27 EU member states (EU-27) and their Arab partners (*EU Observer*, 2007 in Johansson-Nogués, p. 21). The Arab League was to have as much say on EU Mediterranean agenda-setting and decision-making as EU member states. In other words, it was to be directly involved in running the EU.

Sarkozy’s chief instruments of Euro-Mediterranean policy were the Inter-ministerial Mission of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Cultural Council of the Union for the Mediterranean, both outfits created specifically for the purpose. While the Inter-ministerial Mission was used to launch the MU/UfM project, the Cultural Council was intended “to promote public and private initiatives that foster the cultural dimensions of the Union for the Mediterranean”. The nature of the initiatives and dimensions to be promoted by the Council become clear from Sarkozy’s appointee as its president, namely former Foreign Secretary Renaud Muselier who was also president of the Arab World Institute (IMA), Paris, an Arab-French propaganda operation promoting Arab language, culture and religion (*www.imarabe.org*).

On his part, the head of the Inter-ministerial Mission was Sarkozy’s special adviser Henri Guaino, professor at the Paris Institute of Political Studies (IEP Paris), where Sarkozy was a student in 1979-81. The Paris Institute is an organization operating in partnership with Rockefeller-associated outfits like the London School of Economics (LSE) and the School of International and Public Affairs of Columbia University (of which Barack Obama is a graduate) and, as noted earlier, is run by the Rockefeller-funded

FNSP. Sarkozy himself was a member of the World Economic Forum's (a Rockefeller-dominated organization) Global Leaders of Tomorrow (GLT) group.

This clearly links the MU/EfM project with Rockefeller interests. This linkage is confirmed by the Trilateral itself. On 7-9 November 2008, its European section held a meeting in Paris, whose Summary stated that Mr Obama's election was "setting the stage for a broader change worldwide"; that France was undergoing a similar situation while playing an active role in the change of the EU; that this "new thrust" was expressed, among other things, by the Pact on Immigration (designed to "manage immigration" but with no apparent results since its approval in 2008), the Mediterranean Union, and the initiatives taken "to harness financial and economic turmoil with efficient solutions"; and concluded that the Euro-Med Project was intended as "a model for the World" and that the establishment of a bureau of the UfM, with an Israeli Deputy Chairman (Ilan Chet) sitting together with a Palestinian one (Rafiq al-Husseini), was "a revolution" (*Meeting Summary*).

The above statement is highly significant for a number of reasons, notable among which are: Obama's election was part of a worldwide plan; France's change from centre-right to centre-left was part of the same plan; the Sarkozy government operated in parallel with the Obama administration, which also once again demonstrates that the French section of the Anglo-American Establishment is playing a key role in the Milner-Fabian Conspiracy; Trilateral approval of the MU/UfM scheme; and the use of the name "Mediterranean Union".

It will be recalled that eight months after the Trilateral's Paris meeting, in a speech in the Egyptian Capital echoing that of Prince Charles in 2006, Obama announced a "new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world", introducing the same programme of "social and economic development" and West-Muslim collaboration as that promoted by Sarkozy. Specifically, Obama pledged to advance technological and scientific development in Muslim-majority countries and promised to promote child and maternal health in Muslim communities. Tellingly, he did not say what Muslims were going to do for the

Western world. Instead, like Prince Charles, Obama claimed that Islam's "tradition of tolerance" can be seen in the history of Muslim-occupied Spain, and welcomed Turkey's leadership in the pro-Islamic Alliance of Civilizations project ("Barack Obama Cairo speech 2009: the full transcript", *Daily Telegraph*, 4 Jun., 2009). It bears mentioning at this point that Mr Barack Hussein Obama was born to a Muslim father, his grandfather having converted to Islam (Remnick, p. 35) and that in Islamic tradition children born to Muslim parents are considered Muslims.

At any rate, the Trilateral summary also describes the Mediterranean Union as a "great success" and a "major breakthrough". Regarding the use of the phrase "Mediterranean Union", this was in fact the original name for the scheme, being later officially dropped in favour of the less controversial "Union for the Mediterranean". Ostensibly, the change was made at the request of Germany who, like other northern European countries, was not a great fan of Sarkozy's initiative. But there can be little doubt that another motive was to cover up the fact that the central agenda in EU-Arab relations was no longer "dialogue" or even "cooperation" or "partnership" but economic, political and cultural *union*, no less. Given the explosive implications, it is not in the least surprising that the whole project bears the hallmark of a semi-secret operation and is barely mentioned in the media – as if it were of little consequence. As pointed out by Bat Ye'or, the Euro-Arab Project is totally unknown to Europeans although European tax-payers are funding many of the organizations working for its implementation and are directly affected by it (Ye'or, p. 268).

Academic publications on the subject, like Bicchi and Gillespie's *The Union for the Mediterranean* (2012), are typically concerned with technical issues such as how the project is progressing or fulfilling its intended function, while completely ignoring its impact on European society and culture. This, of course, is no accident: Federica Bicchi is Lecturer in International Relations of Europe at the London School of Economics (LSE) and Professor Gillespie is the founder of Liverpool University's Europe and the World Centre (EWC), whose advisory board included the likes of Edward C. Page, Sidney and Beatrice Webb Professor of Public Policy, LSE, and Professor Richard Whitman, head of the

European Programme, Chatham House (RIIA). In addition, through associates like Darbouche Hakim, EWC was linked with the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES), an organization focusing on North African gas and run by representatives of Arab and Western oil interests such as: Ian Wybrew-Bond, former board director of Shell UK Exploration and Production and director of Saipem Spa, a subsidiary of energy giant ENI which is co-owned by Rothschild-associated Total and the Italian state financing entity Cassa di Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), a co-founder of the InfraMed Infrastructure Fund which funded the MU/UfM (see below); and Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman Al-Saud, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia. Gillespie was also founder and editor of the Routledge journal *Mediterranean Politics*. Thus, academic education, research and publication on the Mediterranean Union all were dominated by the same combination of left-wing international financial interests which was behind the project.

Unsurprisingly, the above Trilateral meeting was chaired by none other than Peter Sutherland, chairman of the Trilateral Commission (Europe), BP, Goldman Sachs International (London) and LSE. Among other Trilateral members participating in the meeting were the following: Alfonso Cortina, vice-chairman, Rothschild Europe; Michel David-Weill, former chairman, Lazard LLC (the company created in 2000 through the unification of the London, New York and Paris houses); Guy Elliott, TC executive committee member and finance director, Rio Tinto, London; Nigel Higgins, co-head of global investment banking, N. M. Rothschild; Lord Kerr of Kinlochard, deputy chairman, Royal Dutch Shell plc; Lord Simon of Highbury, senior adviser, Morgan Stanley Europe – an offshoot of J. P. Morgan & Co., etc. (*Meeting Summary*, pp. 65, 66, 69). A gathering of such leading lights is in itself highly revealing. Not only does it prove that, in addition to the Rockefeller Group, other well-known key members of the Anglo-American Establishment (Rothschild, Goldman Sachs) and associates are involved in the MU/EfM project, but it demonstrates the importance of the project to the international money power.

It should also be recalled that Goldman Sachs was a close Rockefeller collaborator and key supporter of Barack Obama (see Ch. 8, Immigration). In addition, Sarkozy's Minister of Foreign

and European Affairs was the Socialist Bernard Kouchner, who was married to Christine Ockrent, daughter of Paul-Henri Spaak's head of private office and a member, with Peter Sutherland, of the influential pro-EU Centre for European Reform (CER).

The above explains the otherwise incomprehensible fact that the supposedly "centre-right" and "anti-Muslim" Sarkozy was a key architect of Islamization, in effect doing the bidding of the Trilateral Commission and its *left-wing* masterminds. It also exposes the left-right political system in France and other EU countries as a scam devised to allow the international money power to rule the world from behind a smokescreen of "liberal democracy", while busily constructing World Socialism. It must be noted in this regard that Trilateralists believe in "economic and ideological cycles" in which political power alternately changes hands from Conservatives to Liberals/Socialists and back again, at regular intervals marked by the election of political leaders whose policies lend themselves to the advancement of Trilateral agendas. Thus, every change of political party creates ideal conditions for broader changes or "great leaps forward" (a phrase borrowed from Marxist-Leninist-Maoist terminology) in a Trilateralist direction (*Meeting Summary*, p. 3). Indeed, despite ideological differences, Sarkozy's Socialist successor François Hollande announced his commitment to the Euro-Mediterranean project which he placed in the hands of his Foreign Minister, the ominously-named Laurent Fabius, François Mitterrand's favourite heir and member of the money power's Trilateral Commission and Siècle Club (see below), while appointing Attali-associate, Rothschild & Cie. manager and Socialist philosopher Emmanuel Macron Deputy Secretary-General in charge of economic issues.

Whose interests the MU/UfM is serving is further evident from the deputy secretary-general of its secretariat, the Italian Lino Cardarelli, a former LSE student who specialized in strategy and politics at the notorious Brookings Institution, an outfit described as a "Trilateral think-tank" (Sutton & Wood, p. 150). Cardarelli has also been executive director of Bankers Trust Europe, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce (Italy) and executive director of the International Foreign Bankers Association (Italy). On 24 November 2010, he was invited to speak at a closed-

door meeting of businessmen and bankers held in Rome and promoted by the Trilateral Commission, on the issue “Growth scenarios and ‘new players’ in the Mediterranean Area”. Needless to say, it is precisely such meetings – and many others of the Bilderberg Group and associated outfits – that to most observers’ mind prove the illegitimate intentions of the money power. Such suspicions are not unfounded: Cardarelli has also been lecturing at the LSE’s European Institute as part of its series “Perspectives on Europe”, where he has called for the *strengthening of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation* (“The London School of Economics Sheds Light on the UfMS”, UfM Secretariat, 20 Jan. 2012 www.ufmsecretariat.org).

Particularly revealing, however, is the financing facility for Sarkozy’s MU/UfM project, namely the InfraMed Infrastructure Fund. It was launched in April 2009 by FEMIP, the European Investment Bank’s (EIB) financial arm for the Mediterranean, together with French, Italian (see above) and Moroccan saving banks and the Egyptian private investment bank EFG Hermes (“Med investment project launched”, *FT*, 1 May 2009; Lannon & Martín, p. 47). EFG Hermes’ history exposes it as a close associate of Rockefeller interests. In January 1975, Chase Manhattan Bank CEO David Rockefeller and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt (the leader of the Arab world) signed an agreement creating a joint venture with the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) (Rockefeller, p. 288). The joint venture, called Chase National Bank of Egypt and later Commercial International Bank (CIB), was managed by Yasser El-Mallawany who, in 2001, joined EFG Hermes where he acquired a leading position.

Further investigation reveals how Rothschild interests operate in parallel with the Rockefeller Group. A key element in the chain of events was France’s *éminence grise* Olivier Stirn, who belonged to the Pompidou-Guy Rothschild Set from early childhood (Stirn, p. 67). Having been vice-president of the Radical Socialist Party, Stirn served under six presidents, entering government in 1973 under Rothschild associates Pompidou and Messmer and becoming Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Trilateral Commission members Giscard d’Estaing and Foreign Minister Raymond Barre. From 1998 to 2001 he served as adviser to Rothschild & Cie.

Banque. For good measure, Stirn was also a member of the Masonic Grande Loge Nationale Française (Molénat, 2006). In 2005, he became adviser to Sarkozy, then leader of the “centre-right” party, Union for a Popular Movement (UPM).

In February 2007, during the presidential campaign, Sarkozy launched his idea of a Mediterranean union which he repeated on his election in May. Also in May, François Pérol, managing partner at Rothschild & Cie., became Elysée Deputy Secretary-General in charge of the economy and “grand architect of Sarkozy’s economic programme” (“François Pérol, aux manettes”, *Le Monde*, 14 Nov. 2008). Sarkozy was also linked at the time with billionaire industrialist Vincent Bolloré whose Bolloré Group (the transport, infrastructure and logistics giant) operated throughout Africa and clearly stood to gain from large-scale EU projects on that continent. In addition, as director of French banking network Natexis, former director of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and former associate of Edmond de Rothschild Banque, Bolloré had the necessary connections for such schemes.

In September 2007, under co-CEO El-Mallawany, EFG Hermes launched its Middle East North Africa (MENA) Opportunities Trust with money from Harvard Management Company (HMC), a subsidiary of Harvard which invests the university’s \$32 billion endowment (www.efg-hermes.com). Like EFG Hermes, HMC was run by Rockefeller associates. In 2006-2007 it was headed by Mohamed El-Erian, formerly of the CFR-TC-controlled International Monetary Fund, and before that by Jack Meyer, former treasurer and chief investment officer of the Rockefeller Foundation. At the same time, the advisory committee of the MENA Opportunities Fund itself included El-Erian and Lord Jacob Rothschild, chairman, and Andrew Knight, director, of Rothschild Investment Trust Capital Partners (RITCP). This renders the Rockefeller-Rothschild fingerprints clearly visible all over the Mediterranean Union project.

In 2009, while Olivier Stirn was appointed Sarkozy’s adviser for the UfM, EFG Hermes and associates created InfraMed. The latter, according to InfraMed Management and EIB, is the largest player in the South East Mediterranean/Middle East North Africa (SEMED/MENA) infrastructure. The president of the InfraMed’s

investors committee was Franco Bassanini, former member of the Italian Socialist Party, founder and president of the left-wing think tank for administrative reform ASTRID (www.astrid.eu), member of the Attali Commission and CDP president. The then EIB president was the Belgian Philippe Maystadt, chairman of the IMF Interim Committee in the 1990s and Bilderberg participant. Incidentally, Maystadt was succeeded by the German Werner Hoyer, a member of the European Union of Federalists (EUF) which campaigns for world government and has a history of close collaboration with Milner-Rockefeller interests.

As we saw earlier, EIB was a close collaborator of Rothschild interests in European projects like the Channel Tunnel. It may also be recalled that Rockefeller created Investcorp with the Arab League's Arab Monetary Fund which is backing Prince Charles's Islamization programme and similar projects. In 2010, Stirn became the UMP's Secretary for Diversity and in the following year created the Union of French Muslims (UFM) ("L'UMP crée une 'Union des Français musulmans'", *Le Monde*, 18 Mar. 2011).

Another key promoter of the same agenda with Rothschild connections is the French-Tunisian Hakim El Karoui, former assistant manager at Rothschild & Cie (a reincarnation of Banque de Rothschild) in charge of African and Mediterranean mergers and acquisitions, as well as founder and director of the elite 21st Century Club (Club XXI^e Siècle) which promotes cultural and racial diversity (www.21eme-siecle.org). Karoui's club tellingly points to the French Establishment's similarly named Club Le Siècle, Paris, whose exclusive membership consists of the head of Rothschild & Cie. Edouard de Rothschild (son of Baron Guy), Yannick Bolloré (son of Vincent), as well as Sarkozy, Kouchner, Fabius and other members of the powerful and wealthy set.

To this club and set also belongs Fabius' old school friend, Algerian-born Dr. Jacques Attali, a notorious Marxist, prophet of world government (Attali, 2007, 2011) and long-time Rothschild associate (see p. 439). As special adviser to President François Mitterrand, Attali in 1991 founded the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) which is involved in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) and other regions penetrated by the money power. Attali's EBRD was a

founding owner of the Rothschild outfit TriGranit; had Riccardo Puliti (an Imperial College alumnus) of N. M. Rothschild as managing director for energy and natural resources; financed the “Eurasian Tunnel” linking mainland Turkey with Europe; and works on various investment projects in Africa and the Middle East. In 2007, Sarkozy appointed Attali head of the “Commission for the liberation of France’s economic growth”, an international project involving the CFR-controlled World Bank and European members of the money power like Rothschild Europe vice-chairman Pehr Gyllenhammar and Franco Bassanini of Cassa Depositi and InfraMed.

It follows from all this that a coalition of Rockefeller-Rothschild, Arab, and European Left interests is the driving force behind the Mediterranean Union project and, on a wider scale, behind the Islamization of the Western world. While the above interests have been pushing for the economic, political and cultural union of Europe with the Arab world, immigration has been high on the EU-Euromed agenda. Among the objectives adopted by the 2005 Barcelona Declaration and Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meetings in 2006 (Tampere) and 2007 (Lisbon and Albufeira) were: the *promotion of migration opportunities*; facilitating and simplifying migration procedures; removing obstacles to “legitimate” travel; and optimizing the “social and economic benefits” of migration for countries of origin, transit and destination (Lannon & Martín, pp. 38-40). Clearly, the overarching objective (accelerated by the “Arab Spring”) has been to facilitate and promote *Muslim immigration into Europe*. Tellingly, Trilateralist Peter Sutherland, who chaired his organization’s 2008 Paris meeting, was also Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Migration and, as noted earlier, head of the UN’s immigrationist operation, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The connections between EFG (Egyptian Financial Group) Hermes and the European Financial Group (EFG) SA, Luxembourg, part of Rothschild-dominated Luxembourg Bankers Association (ABBL), are also worth pointing out: while EFG Hermes has been advised by the Rothschild Group on the Mediterranean project, EFG SA has been advised by the same Group on operations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

At about the same time (in March 2009), the EU launched its

Eastern Partnership (EaP) project aiming to incorporate Europe's Eastern neighbours Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (Holden, p. 161). Arguably, the first five of these belong to Europe's wider ethnic, cultural and religious sphere. By contrast, Azerbaijan is indisputably a *Muslim* state whose population speaks a Turkic language of Central Asian origin and cannot be said to be part of Europe in any meaningful sense. The inclusion of Azerbaijan exposes a wider EU agenda. In October 2009, in view of the Spanish presidency of the EU beginning on 1 January 2010, the LSE-controlled Barcelona Centre for International Relations (CIDOB) and the Barcelona Economy Circle published *A Project for Europe* proposing "a strong and open Europe" and, ominously, "greater involvement of the *East* in Europe" (emphasis added).

If the neurotic repetition of the phrase "open Europe" had by now become something of a mania in Euro-Med discourse, the insistence on a "strong *and* open Europe" borders on schizophrenia. The fact is that strength implies resistance whereas openness suggests the opposite. To ask Europe to be simultaneously strong *and* open is like asking an army unit to both fight and surrender. This is no isolated phenomenon. It is symptomatic of the general schizophrenia endemic to Milner-Fabian Western society whose versatile, multifunctional and multipurpose citizen is trained from an early age to develop multiple identities and personalities that enable him (to paraphrase Marx) to be conservative today and "progressive" tomorrow, male in the morning and female in the afternoon, white in the evening and black after dinner, and alternately or simultaneously Christian, Muslim and atheist in between, all for the benefit of a spurious "economic growth" and "social progress" that stubbornly refuses to materialize for anyone except for the ruling clique.

As noted earlier (see Ch. 2, The Fabian Conspiracy), CIDOB works on Mediterranean issues in conjunction with a network of organizations based primarily in Spain (Elcano, IEMed), but also in other European countries like Italy (Fondazione Mediterraneo and Casa del Maghreb Arabo, Naples) and Arab countries like the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), Tunis, as well as with UN outfits like the World Urban

Forum. To promote and implement its Eurasian agenda, CIDOB forms a joint body with the Spanish Asia House (Casa Asia) and the think tank Royal Elcano Institute with the objective of “facilitating greater closeness with Central Asia”, again in collaboration with European and international networks working on the topic. A related outfit is the EU-ASIA Centre, Brussels, a think tank promoting closer relations with Asia. The “East”, therefore, means the Islamic world from the Middle East all the way to Central Asia (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, etc.), i.e., to the borders of, and no doubt eventually including, *Afghanistan and Pakistan*. We note that in June 2012, EU High Commissioner Catherine Ashton visited Islamabad to launch the ominously-named EU-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue. During an earlier debate workshop, CIDOB experts had declared that the region’s new identity was based on a “hybrid, moderate Islam marked by communism” (CIDOB News, 18 Dec. 2009 www.cidob.org/en/noticias). It does not appear to have occurred to the said “experts” that no matter how “moderate” a brand of Islam is, it can turn into less moderate versions any time.

Like other similar organizations across Europe, particularly in France and Italy, the Barcelona Economy Circle is a group representing pro-EU business interests associated with the international money power. It was founded in 1958 by Carlos Ferrer Salat, who later became Trilateral Commission member, president of Banco de Europa SA, vice-president of the Union of Industrial and Employers’ Confederations of Europe, President of the European Economic and Social Committee, member of the International Olympic Committee, etc. Similarly, the EU-ASIA Centre is officially associated with the Foundation for International Relations and Foreign Dialogue (FRIDE), Madrid, the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo), of which Chatham House is a member, and the Policy Association for an Open Society (PASOS), an offshoot of Soros’ Open Society Institute (OSI). *In short, all projects contributing to the Islamization of Europe can be traced to the same international financial interests.*

The true purpose of InfraMed becomes apparent from the objectives of its parent organization, the Euro-Mediterranean Facil-

ity for Investment and Partnership or Facilité Euro-méditerranéenne d'Investissement et de Partenariat (FEMIP), which are the “modernization”, “democratization”, and “*opening up*” of the economies of the Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) with a view to “creating an investment-friendly environment” and “supporting the private sector in the form of local initiatives or *direct foreign investment*”. In other words, its purpose is to open up the economies of the countries involved to commercial penetration and, ultimately, political domination by international money interests. This treatment has been applied to Eastern European countries penetrated by the EU and associated money interests, to the Mediterranean region and to the South Caucasus-Central Asia region. In a policy memo, the ECFR conceded that the EU is “more concerned about its own energy interests and security in Azerbaijan than for the state of democracy there” (Kobzova & Alieva, p. 2).

The parallels between penetration of Eastern European countries in the 1990s and penetration of the Mediterranean and Central Asia regions are highlighted in Trilateral Commission and related literature. There are good reasons for this. It will be recalled that EU expansion into Central and Eastern Europe coincided with Soros and Rothschild activities in the region. The same applies to EU expansion into South Caucasus and Central Asia. As in Eastern Europe, Soros has been operating in the region since the 1990s through organizations like the Soros Foundation-Kazakhstan (SFK), Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation (OSI-AF) Azerbaijan and sister outfits in neighbouring states, all part of his international network of “open society” foundations, clearly preparing the ground for the international money power to spread its tentacles and take over by stealth. Soros was involved in orchestrating the Orange Revolution in Ukraine (which is currently controlled by Soros-associated oligarchs pushing the country into the arms of the ever-expanding EU) and, reportedly, the 2003 coup in Georgia (Horowitz & Poe, p. 21). Similarly, while Rothschild interests in Central and Eastern Europe are operating through JNR, TriGranit, etc., their main outfit in Central Asia is Tau Capital PLC, a joint venture of Jacob Rothschild’s Spencer House Capital Management and Kazakhstan’s Compass Asset Management

(“Rothschild review”, *FT*, 9 Sept. 2008). The Rothschilds have long historical links to the region: Rothschild Frères owned oil fields near Baku, Azerbaijan, in the early 1900s.

Needless to say, Rothschild operations in the region represent a fraction of the activities of the Rothschild Group which operates in over forty countries around the world. The group’s influence and power are significantly multiplied by its members’ serving as partners, directors and trustees of numerous other companies and, in particular, by their acting as advisers and financiers to business and governments. *However, the dismal economic performance of Rothschild-dominated regimes (including that of France, where Rothschild & Cie. manager Emmanuel Macron was in charge of economy and finance) raises the question as to whether Rothschild influence does not ultimately work more in favour of Rothschild interests than in favour of the countries concerned.* Poor economic performance provides additional “reasons” for intervention by the money power and plunges the affected economies (and the world) deeper and deeper into a vicious circle of bogus Keynesian (Fabian) economics and rising dependence on international finance. That the money power has lost faith in the wisdom of its own economic projects is evident from statements by its representative George Soros to the effect that the very foundations of economic theory have proved to be inadequate, forcing him to set up the Institute of New Economic Thinking (INET) – a member of the money power’s Oxford Martin School – to “completely rethink economic theory” (J. Martin, 2012). On Soros’ and the economic establishment’s past performance, it is not difficult to guess what the outcome of this new effort might be.

At any rate, what must be noted is that Tau Capital was set up in 2007 for the purpose of investing in precisely those countries that were to form part of the EU’s Eastern Partnership (EaP) programme and similar projects sponsored by the LSE-TC leadership and co-funded by the EBRD, EIB and associated commercial banks. As is well known, the LSE is funded by Rothschild-Rockefeller-Arab and associated interests (“Libya and the LSE: Large Arab gifts to universities lead to ‘hostile’ teaching”, *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Mar. 2011) and so are numerous other academic institutions including the universities of Oxford,

Harvard and New York (Tan, 2012) with which proponents of projects like the EaP and MU/UfM are closely connected. From the time of Lord Rosebery and his brother-in-law Lord Rothschild, LSE has also been governed by individuals with close links to the corporate community (see also p. 508). While Goldman Sachs partner Sutherland served as its chairman, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild of EL Rothschild Ltd. is a governor and Rothschild associates discreetly run various key departments. For example, LSE's Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, founded and financed by Shell interests, is run by former directors of the Rothschilds' EBRD bank.

The pattern that emerges is identical to that noted in the creation and running of the League of Nations, EU and UN: the money power finances research institutions, think tanks and other advisory bodies which propose to government departments (influenced or controlled by the money power) policies serving the agenda of the money power. These policies are then implemented by organizations funded, run, or otherwise influenced or controlled by the same money power. As in previous internationalist projects, the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds are key players in developments connected with the Mediterranean Union and Islamization. In addition, in May 2012, Lord Jacob Rothschild's RITCP announced its acquisition of a 37 per cent stake in David Rockefeller's wealth advisory and asset management group, Rockefeller Financial Services ("Rockefellers and Rothschilds Unite", *FT*, 29 May 2012). This makes the two groups officially associates for the first time in the history of their relationship, demonstrating not only their global reach but their mutual commitment to close collaboration. Together with the merging of the various European Rothschild interests, the move also illustrates the consolidation of international money interests and the relentless concentration of power in the hands of the same clique who started it all.

However, while in the 1950s and 60s the money power's global framework of power and influence was firmly in Western hands, it is now increasingly being infiltrated and taken over by non-Western groups grown rich and powerful as a result of the Western money power's own policies. Individual Muslims have long penetrated the international power structure. The legendary Saudi

Suliman Olayan started as a truck driver for the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) in the 1940s and ended up holding substantial shares in J. P. Morgan, Chase, Crédit Suisse and Deutsche Bank (“From orphan to oil magnate”, *FT*, 12 Jul. 2002). Another example is Mohamed El-Erian, CEO of the Pacific Investment Management Company (PIMCO), member of the IMF Capital Markets Consultative Group (CMCG) and former head of the Harvard Management Company (HMC) (*Harvard University Gazette*, 20 Oct. 2005). But developments like the admission of the Arab League to EU meetings and the selection of *Muslims* for the post of UNGA President (see above) reflect dramatic changes in power relations taking place at the very core of that structure.

These changes are reflected not only in EU Mediterranean policy but also in the spectacular shift of America’s relationship with the Muslim world from “confrontation” to open collaboration, much praised by the Trilateral Commission and the CFR (“Scoring Obama’s Foreign Policy”, *Foreign Relations*, May/June 2012). More specifically, they are reflected in the 2012 proposal for EFG-Hermes to create a joint venture with QInvest, a unit of the Qatar Islamic Bank (QIBK) which would have made the latter a majority stockholder of EFG-Hermes. Qatar is a major sponsor of Islamic radicalism to which it has contributed billions of dollars. On the current trend, outfits like EFG-Hermes will be run not by Rockefeller front men but by hard-line Islamists and the same applies to the Mediterranean Union itself and allied instruments of Islamization, in effect placing Muslims at the top of the Islamization Project.

Thus, while the so-called “Arab Spring” sweeping through North Africa and the Middle East has been hailed as a “democratization”, “Europeanization”, or “Westernization” of the region, what is actually taking place is the systematic Islamization of Europe and the West. The fact is that Islamist groups are on the rise everywhere as seen, for example, in Egypt, Iraq and Syria. Moreover, for demographic reasons alone, the international power structure is rapidly slipping out of the hands of white European-American groups. Before long, the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers will be replaced by the al-Sauds and their African-Asian associates. It may be added that the “Arab Spring” – to

which the Trilateral Commission refers as “Arab Awakening” – is the doing of the same interests for the purpose of eliminating regimes opposed to the MU/UfM project. The fact that it was apparently started by “spontaneous” protests against government policies should not detract from the ubiquitous involvement of CIA-MI6 elements in Libya and elsewhere. In Syria, opponents of President Assad operating from bases in Turkey, were trained and funded by the US State Department through Soros-associated outfits like the Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR) and Freedom House (“The Syrian Cyberwar”, *Time*, 25 Jun. 2012). Significantly, IWPR was chaired by Sir David Bell, former director of the Lazard-associated global media group Pearson, director of *The Economist* and trustee of Common Purpose International.

As for the money power’s Muslim partners, their global ambitions are evident from their international activities. Qatar Islamic Bank, which operates according to Islamic Sharia law, has set up a global network of subsidiaries, affiliates and associates including the ominously-named European Finance House (EFH) of London and the Asian Finance Bank (AFB) of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (an Islamo-Fabian “monarchy” modelled on the UK).

The money power’s response to these developments has been to demand more of the same, only *bigger and faster*. At its 2011 European meeting at the Hague, the Trilateral Commission called for the EU to “show far greater *ambition*”; set up a “true Euro-Med *Community*”; cast aside a “‘Fortress Europe’ mentality”; present itself as an “Open Europe”; avoid the “mistake of dividing states into ‘moderate’ and ‘radical’”; and, most ominously of all, to be “*open to all interested external powers*”. Come what may, the Trilateral wants all North African and Middle Eastern countries incorporated into Europe by 2030, the “reasoning” being that Europe will lose 20 million inhabitants by then and therefore it will need the “demographic dynamism of the southern and eastern Mediterranean” (pp. 2, 4, 6-8, original emphasis).

A first step in this direction was taken by Germany. In 2012, Frankfurt-based Goldman Sachs chiefs acting as economic advisers to Angela Merkel’s government had issued a report on the state of Germany’s economy calling for increased immigration to make up for the country’s shrinking labour market. In 2015, as millions

were being displaced by the Western-instigated uprisings and civil wars raging across North Africa and the Middle East, Merkel allowed a million refugees from Syria and elsewhere to claim asylum in Germany.

The fact is that the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region consists of eleven Muslim states (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey), which will be joined by South European ones like Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina and, eventually no doubt, further members from the Gulf States to Iraq, making up a total of about seventeen states with a population of over 400 million (www.emwis.net/initiatives/mediterranean-union). Incorporating them all into a “true Euro-Med Community” goes far beyond adding 20 million. It will create a Muslim majority and an Islamic Superstate on European soil. The final result of this policy will be nothing less than the irrevocable destruction of European culture and civilization. This will become even more the case with the implementation of the current plans to open up the European Union to Islamic Western and Central Asia.

As if this were not catastrophic enough, the money power – represented by the Trilateral Commission and associated outfits – is planning a union not only with North Africa but with the rest of the continent. Uniting Europe with Africa (the Anglo-American Establishment’s traditional source of income and power) is an entrenched Milner-Fabian fantasy. Africa has been a longtime target for Milner-Fabian penetration. The Chartered Company (BSAC) of the Rhodes-Beit-Rothschild combine had already been in operation there in the late 1880s and the development of Africa was enshrined by Rothschild lieutenant René Mayer, a Radical Socialist, as one of Europe’s “essential tasks” in the 1950 Schuman Declaration (Monnet, p. 300). Fabians, too, began to show interest in African affairs in the 1890s. By 1916, Fabian societies began to appear in South Africa and elsewhere, with larger organizations cropping up in the 1930s and 40s: the Cape Fabian Society, the Nigerian Labour Study Circle (later Nigerian Fabian Society) and, of course, the notorious London-based Fabian Africa Bureau, Fabian Colonial Bureau and the Movement for Colonial Freedom, all operating in close collaboration with each other for Fabian ends.

Co-founded in 1952 by Fabian Executive member Arthur Creech Jones and Rita Hinden, the Africa Bureau was funded by David Astor and, along with James Bailey (son of Abe Bailey) promoted the likes of Nelson Mandela and his communist-controlled African National Congress (ANC) party.

Africa's "freedom movements" (or Socialist take-overs) were part of a wider plan hatched by the Fabian Colonial Bureau established in 1940 by the same Arthur Creech Jones and Rita Hinden who co-authored the *Plan for Africa* (1942), laying down sweeping Fabian designs for the continent. Among the Bureau's many African members was President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere who, having become acquainted with Fabian teachings during his university years in Edinburgh, went on to develop his own socialist theories forming the basis of African Socialism and set up the African Liberation Committee (ALC) through which he supported scores of anti-European politicians and "freedom fighters". His Organization of African Unity was succeeded by the African Union and its daughter organization the African Economic Community, which aims to reconstruct Africa along the lines of the EU (M. Cole, p. 347; Pugh, pp. 80, 186, 233-4). The idea of uniting Milner-Fabian-controlled Europe with Milner-Fabian-controlled Africa was embraced in 1960 by the CFR outfit, the American Committee on United Europe (ACUE) – before its funds were diverted to more pressing projects like NATO (Aldrich, p. 210). But the project was never forgotten and work to that end has been quietly carried on ever since, with the result that this enduring Milner-Fabian dream is now set to come true. In an interview with the North African magazine *Jeune Afrique*, Olivier Stirn, Sarkozy's adviser for the UfM and UMP Liaison Officer for the Milner-Fabian instigated African Union, stated: "*My mission is to prove that the UfM is not a moat but a bridge between Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa ... in reality, President Sarkozy wants to establish a Euro-African axis with the UfM as its core*" ("Olivier Stirn", *Jeune Afrique*, 31 May 2010). Indeed, we find that, having done extensive work on the Euro-Mediterranean area (Eurabia), the money power's think-tank armada consisting of dozens of operations like CIDOB and associated outfits is now exploring EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa) and Eurasia. the next steps in Europe's Orwellian progression towards global

government and self-annihilation. Africa's population will soon reach two billion, *hundreds of millions* of whom will be free to move to Europe in search of work for the benefit of the money power and its political collaborators, which is why immigrationists like Peter Sutherland have hailed it as a "good thing" (Sutherland, 2012).

Meanwhile, while the money power is extracting financial profit from Mediterranean, Central Asian and African countries, Europe is being forced to accept Islamization through mass immigration and cultural-religious imperialism. This is the money power's New Deal for Europe and the Western world. Thanks to this deal, Muslim interests' global ambitions have penetrated not only Western stock exchanges, banks and universities but even the once-exclusive world of Western sport. In Britain alone, the Arab Emirates' Etihad Airways has taken over sponsorship of the Manchester City Football Club and the Harlequins Rugby Club of Twickenham, leading to the renaming of the Manchester and Twickenham stadiums as "Etihad Stadium" and "Etihad Stand", respectively. Similarly, Emirates Airlines (slogan "Fly Emirates") now sponsors cricket and football clubs like Durham County Cricket Club and Arsenal F. C. Predictably enough, this has led to similar renaming of Durham and Islington stadiums as "Emirates". In short, it is not difficult to see how "Emirates" can one day develop into "Caliphate" on European soil.

Islamism, Jihad and the Islamic World Order

The central ideal of Islamic politics has always been the Islamic Empire established in the Middle Ages by prophet Mohammed and his successors, the caliphs. This ideal is closely linked with the concept of *Jihad* or religious struggle. The struggle for the restoration of the Islamic Caliphate or State (whether taken in the sense of nation-state or world empire) has two basic forms, violent and non-violent. While violent Jihad has been termed Jihadism, non-violent Jihad has been termed Islamism (Law, p. 282). However, both approaches aim to restore the Islamic Empire (Caliphate) and to impose Islamic law (Sharia) on society. Moreover, even non-violent Islamist groups have been known to maintain links to violent groups and their methods have been characterized as "stealth Jihad" (Spencer, p. 15).

The main organizations either founded for the declared purpose of re-establishing the Islamic Empire or embracing this goal after their creation were:

1. The Indian *Caliphate Committee*.
2. The Egyptian *Muslim Brotherhood*.
3. The Pakistani *Jamaat-e Islami (Islamic Party)*.
4. The Palestinian *Hizb ut-Tahrir (Liberation Party)*.

The Caliphate Movement emerged from the Indian Aligarh Movement and the All-India Muslim League, which were connected with the Milner Group, the Fabian Society and Sufi circles. The Muslim League established the All-India Caliphate Committee in 1919 and inspired the Muslim Brotherhood which was created in 1928 by the *Sufi Hassan al-Banna*. The Muslim Brotherhood soon became the most powerful Islamic movement in the world and later provided the inspiration for terror groups like Hamas and al-Qaeda (Curtis, p. 88; Spencer, p. 14).

The Muslim Brotherhood also inspired its Pakistani equivalent, *Jamaat-e Islami (JI)*, which was founded in 1941 by the *Sufi Abul Ala Maududi*. Like the Brotherhood, with which it has close ties, *Jamaat-e Islami* aims to establish a Sharia-based Islamic State. Also like the Brotherhood, it is a political and religious party which runs an extensive network of Islamic schools (madrasas) – the kind of establishments which spawned the Taliban (“students”) which works for the creation of an Islamic state in Afghanistan.

JI has been linked with fundamentalist guerrilla organizations (mujahideen) operating in Afghanistan like *Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)* and *Jamiat-e Islami Afghanistan (JIA)* a.k.a. *Islamic Association (IA)*. In collaboration with Pakistan’s *Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)*, whose chief Gen. Akhtar Abdul Rehman wanted to create an Islamic state in Afghanistan, JIA was involved in the organization of the Taliban and the creation of al-Qaeda (Pool, pp. 112, 127).

While JI leaders are running “educational” institutions in Britain and Europe like the *Markfield Institute of Higher Education (MIHE)*, *Hizb ut-Tahrir (HT)* – which was created in 1953 by the *Sufi Taqiuddin al-Nabhani*, a Muslim Brotherhood member and

protégé of al-Husseini – has infiltrated Muslim student societies, particularly at London colleges and universities (Joppke, p. 257). Like the Muslim Brotherhood and Jamaat-e Islami, Hizb ut-Tahrir works for the establishment of a World Islamic Empire (Caliphate). Indeed, regardless of the means (terror attacks, guerrilla warfare or missionary work) chosen to achieve their objective, the supremacist aim all such organizations have in common is the establishment of an Islamic state in individual countries as a first step towards a World Islamic Empire or *Islamic World Order*.

It follows that the “grievances” Islamists cite regarding Western “imperialism”, “Islamophobia”, etc., are just pretexts used to justify their own actions. What irritates them is not the actions of the West, but the West’s very existence. After all, Islam attacked the West from inception. Entirely unprovoked and motivated solely by vanity and greed, the forces of Islam invaded and conquered Christian Syria, Egypt and the Maghreb in the 7th century followed by Spain, Italy, Greece and other parts of Christian Europe. The West itself, along with its culture and civilization, is the obstacle standing in the way of the Islamic World Order and is therefore to be destroyed (Huntington, p. 218; Spencer, pp. 32 ff.). What has changed since then is that, as we have seen, the Islamists are now assisted in their task by Western elites who are advancing the interests of certain financial and political groups at the expense of the common people. With their assistance, Mohammed Morsi, the head of the Brotherhood’s political front, the Freedom and Justice Party, became President of Egypt in June 2012. The fact is that our “liberal democratic” leaders no longer represent our interests, but the interests of our enemies. As ordinary Muslims have nothing to gain from a totalitarian Islamic Empire they too, are victims of this conspiracy.

On balance, we can see that Islamization serves the interests of four key groups:

- it advances the religious, political and financial agendas of Islamist groups;
- it protects and advances the Western money power’s global interests;

- it advances the ideological and political agenda of the Left;
- it satisfies the deviant psychological needs of culturally displaced and disoriented personalities like Prince Charles, Frances Guy and David Rockefeller.

We can also see that like mass immigration and multiculturalism, Islamization is diametrically opposed to the interests of the Western world's indigenous population. Therefore, it is time for democracy to be restored by uniting and mobilizing civil opposition to the pro-Islamist establishment and its policies.

From protest to resistance

In his book *Stealth Jihad*, Robert Spencer lists some measures against Islamization, proposed by US Representative for North Carolina Sue Myrick in 2008, to which he adds his own suggestions. Some of these measures are:

- Examine the tax-exempt status of Islamic organizations
- Audit Islamic wealth funds involved in economic and cultural warfare against the West
- Close down organizations aiming to impose Islamic Sharia law
- End Muslim immigration
- Take pride in (and promote) Western culture and religion (Spencer, pp. 274-280).

To these we would add:

Identify, expose and end the financial and political establishments' collaboration with Islam.

There is no doubt that the Myrick-Spencer measures are sensible and reasonable enough to be given serious consideration. Given that immigration and multiculturalism are among the main causes of Islamization, the last two are particularly relevant and urgent. The question is, who is to implement these measures? We have seen that Islamization has powerful allies in the financial and political establishment. In the current climate this is unlikely to

change any time soon. On the contrary, as shown above, the money power itself is undergoing an Islamization process. In the face of the facts, political leaders, from Britain's David Cameron to Germany's Angela Merkel and France's Nicolas Sarkozy, publicly admitted that multiculturalism has failed, without however doing anything about it: typically, politicians take up an issue to appease (or deceive) the electorate only to quietly drop it later.

It is not entirely surprising therefore that the establishment's abject failure to address the issue has resulted in what appears to be a growing trend among groups of ordinary citizens to take to the streets in protest. It should be noted in this connection that while elements of the Western establishment, particularly among those on the Left, aim to create a society dominated by Islam, public opinion polls show that the general public does not wish to live under Islamic domination. Those who oppose Islamization have the moral and legal right, as well as a duty to future generations, to resist Islamization and take measures against it. Notable among these has been the British organization English Defence League (EDL). Formed in 2009 in the Bedfordshire town of Luton, a notorious centre of Islamism, the EDL held street demonstrations against Islamic extremism and Islamization. Predictably, counter-demonstrations were staged by left-wing groups, clearly showing whose side the Left has chosen to take. In a more disturbing development, leftist-Islamist groups reportedly hatched plans to attack EDL demonstrators with guns, knives, machetes and explosive devices ("Three men 'planned to attack English Defence League,'" *BBC News*, 10 Jul. 2012). This clearly exposes the fact that while the political establishment has no democratic means of suppressing opposition to its policies, it undemocratically uses well-organized and well-funded proxies – which have included the far-left Unite Against Fascism (UAF) and University Islamic Societies (UIS) – to do so.

But no outside adversity can be as damaging to a movement as internal contradictions and infiltration from within. While opposing Islamization, the EDL curiously supported multiculturalism, at least in public. One vocal supporter on its online forum was a Sikh activist using the screen name "lionsingh", who apparently also supported Labour because he believed in "free health, education

and legal rights for all". In several television programmes, EDL leader Tommy Robinson (Stephen Lennon) insisted that it is not multiculturalism which has failed, but religion. In a speech in Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham, he expressed the view that multiculturalism has "worked" with all cultural and religious groups except Islam (Catrin Nye, "Inside the English Defence League leadership", BBC Newsnight, 1 Feb. 2011; "Proud and Prejudiced", Channel 4, 5 Apr. 2011). But, as we have seen, multiculturalism is one of the causes of Islamization. The basic equation is as follows: *Muslim immigration + high birth rates in the Muslim community + multiculturalism = Islamization*.

In addition, as shown above, Islamization is allowed to happen and even encouraged by the political establishment on the basis of an understanding with oil-producing Islamic regimes instigated by Western oil and other money interests. Political promises of "free health and education" are not of much use when they are the sugar-coating on the toxic pill of mass immigration, multiculturalism and Islamization. Nor are they "free" when there is such a heavy price to pay, namely total cultural and ethnic annihilation. There is nothing "free" in politics, everything comes at a price. In short, the causes of Islamization are clear and easy to understand. Logically speaking, those who are fighting Islamization ought to also be fighting the *causes* of Islamization.

Tommy Robinson also stated, "We know who our masters are. We just want them to do their job properly" (Collins, p. 31). Unfortunately, for the above-stated reasons, the ruling order believes it is its job to make Western society multicultural, multiracial, multireligious and dominated by Islam. It follows that expecting "our masters" to do their job properly is like expecting the wolves to guard the sheep. To be sure, the EDL leadership proved capable of learning from experience: having at first opposed radical Islam only, it was quick to acknowledge the wider dangers of Islamization. The next step from this would have been to see that immigration and multiculturalism are key factors in the relentless spread of Islam and that Islam has powerful and ruthless allies in the financial and political world who will not be dissuaded by mere street demonstrations. Certainly, the tactic of opposing Islamization while apparently supporting its causes is not only con-

fusing to potential followers but, ultimately, self-defeating.

Such contradictions are not restricted to the EDL. Supposedly “centre-right” groups around the world, including political parties, are plagued by similar self-contradictory thinking (O’Meara, 2013). This is due to the general political disorientation and confusion prevalent in Western society as much as to the vested interests of self-appointed leaders and infiltration from the left. While the formation of new political mass organizations has become an absolute imperative and breaking the undemocratic monopoly of established parties is a step forward, real progress is only possible if the new organizations understand their task – the defeat of the Left on all fronts, cultural, political, religious and economic, and the re-establishment of Righteousness – and devise clear and unambiguous programmes to that effect. In Britain, parties like UK Independence Party (UKIP) must show that they are willing and able to shed the Milner-Fabian baggage which hampers their efforts and fight for the restoration of Britain as an Indigenous Christian Monarchy. Alternatively, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales could become closely allied, yet independent, Christian kingdoms with their own cultural and ethnic identities.

Meanwhile, there is a growing feeling among opponents of Islamization that the efforts of organizations like EDL are inadequate and that a more revolutionary approach is needed. As a result, some have attempted to take the anti-Islamization movement to the stage of active resistance. A controversial figure among these is the Norwegian Anders Breivik. In July 2011, Breivik, who believed that the EDL was “dangerously naïve”, carried out armed attacks on government buildings in Oslo and on a summer camp on Utoya island which was run by Norway’s ruling Labour Party.

The targeting of innocent citizens should of course be universally condemned by the international community. Lamentably, the moral relativism (or Doublethink) of Fabian-dominated modern society has given rise to a perverse and reprehensible political climate in which the killing of some civilians is condemned whereas the killing of other civilians is celebrated, depending on the victims’ political persuasion and their support for or opposition to the money power and its political collaborators. Thus, the Left-controlled British Heritage Foundation

chose to erect a monument to members of Bomber Command – who were responsible for the firebombing of German civilians in World War II – with the blessings of the political establishment. The construction of the monument was celebrated by the same jingoistic press which denounced Breivik’s actions (“Memorial to WWII bombers takes off”, *The Sun*, 10 May 2012). The problem is that if one side can claim that “the end justifies the means”, so can the other.

The Breivik case raises other wider issues that cannot be suppressed or ignored in spite of attempts by the political establishment to do so. Britain’s leading criminologist, Professor David Wilson, acknowledged a widespread disquiet in Norwegian society driven by “concerns that Norway’s national identity and traditional culture are under threat from mass immigration, multiculturalism and militant Islam” (Wilson, 2011). The logical implication is that the Socialist regime which has ruled the country for decades must be at least partly responsible for this state of affairs. And if that is the case, then Breivik, unlike the EDL, correctly identified the ruling Labour Party as the culprit.

Equally important is not to lose sight of the financial interests behind the political leadership. Norway’s Prime Minister from 2005 to 2013, Jens Stoltenberg, is an economist and former Finance Minister. Jens’ father, Thorvald Stoltenberg, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a trustee of the globalist, pro-immigration and pro-Islamization FRIDE which counts among its partners leading elements of the money power like George Soros (see above). Similarly, among the participants at the 2008 Trilateral Commission meeting in Paris, which praised the internationalist policies of Barack Obama and Nicolas Sarkozy, were the executive director of the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) Elsbeth Tronstad, who is also former vice-president of ABB Oslo, and the Norsk Investorforum consultant, Marianne Lie, member of the Trilateral Commission’s European executive (it will be recalled that rule by self-styled “economic experts” backed by international finance has been a Socialist dream from the days of Karl Marx and Sidney Webb and that finance and foreign ministers, as well as leaders of industry, business and banking, have come to represent the interests of self-seeking national and international elite groups).

The first lesson to be drawn from all this is that it is imperative for any resistance movement to correctly identify both the causes *and* the right solutions – which must reflect the movement’s democratic nature and objectives. No real progress is possible without a correct understanding of the situation, of the task before us and of the actions required to achieve the desired results. The situation is that Western society has changed beyond recognition because the political system has thus changed and this in turn is due to the system’s take-over by anti-democratic forces. This means that in addition to the formation of new parties (and the reformation of established ones), a more comprehensive approach is needed which makes use of new forms of political organization and action and which involves larger sections of society than is generally expected. The world’s anti-colonial and independence movements are an invaluable source of guidance and information. They show what nations can achieve through education, organization and mobilization, while giving hope and inspiration to lovers of true democracy and freedom. Information on non-violent methods of political organization and action may be obtained from sources as diverse as Hans von Dach and Gene Sharp (see References and pp. 361-6, 404-7, above).

Nor is indigenous disquiet over mass immigration, multiculturalism and particularly Islamization, restricted to Norway. It can be observed all over Europe (Caldwell, p. 95) and is bound to increase together with its causes and the growing realization among ordinary citizens that the Socialist Nanny State has turned into a monster that is devouring its charge. It is in the nature of things that monsters will eventually be slain. The Establishment’s refusal to respond to legitimate public concern can only result in rising tension and, ultimately, open conflict. Professor Wilson’s analysis together with data from other countries dominated by the toxic mix of Socialism and Islamism shows that cracks are beginning to appear in the Fabian Window used by the Establishment to cloak the horrors of modern “liberal democracy” in a deceptive light. They are to be welcomed and made wider so that the light of truth can shine through in its full glory and bring true democracy and freedom to the world.

Select list of official Online Sources related to the Barcelona Process/MU (some URL links may have changed):

European Commission: www.ec.europa.eu

Council of the EU: www.consilium.europa.eu

EU External Action (Foreign & Security Policy):

www.eeas.europa.eu

Mediterranean Commission: www.commed-cglu.org

MEDEA: www.medeabe

CIDOB Foundation: www.cidob.org

IEMed Institute: www.iemed.org

Mediterranean Foundation: www.fondazionemediterraneo.org

Anna Lindh Foundation: www.euromedalex.org

UN Alliance of Civilizations: www.unaoc.org

FEMISE: www.femise.org

Spanish Government Gazette: www.boe.es

Barcelona Conference 1995: eeas.europa.eu

Barcelona Conference 2005: www.euromedbarcelona.org

Marseilles Conference 2008: www.ue2008.fr

Paris Conference 2008: www.consilium.europa.eu

Paris Conference 2010: www.euromed.eurosur.org

Euro-Mediterranean Conferences: eeas.europa.eu

Documents of the Barcelona Process: www.euromed-seminars.org

Mediterranean Politics journal:

<http://myblogs.informa.com/medpol/mediterranean-politics/>

<http://journals.academia.edu/MediterraneanPolitics>

References and notes:

Aldrich, Richard J., "OSS, CIA and European Unity: The American Committee on United Europe, 1948-60", *International History Review*, Vol. 18, No. 4, London, Nov. 1995.

Algar, Hamid, *Islam and Revolution: Writings and Declarations of Imam Khomeini*, North Haledon, NJ, 1981.

Anderson, Jack, "Details of Aramco Papers Disclosed", *Washington Post*, 28 Jan. 1974.

Attali, Jacques, *Karl Marx ou l'esprit du monde*, Paris, 2005.

----- *Domain, qui gouvernera le monde?* Paris, 2011.

Beitone, Alain, "La 'loi Pompidou, Giscard, Rothschild' votée en 1973

- empêcherait l'Etat de batter monnaie", *Le Monde*, 29 Dec. 2011.
- Bicchi, Federica & Gillespie, Richard, eds., *The Union for the Mediterranean*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2012.
- Bremner, Charles, and Charter, David, "French far-right signs up to take Putin's shilling", *The Times*, 25 Nov. 2014.
- Caldwell, Christopher, *Reflections on the Revolution in Europe*, London, 2009.
- Callaghan, John, *The Labour Party and Foreign Policy: A History*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
- Cobain, Iain, Taylor, Matthew and Harding, Luke, "I am plotting a new Russian Revolution", *Guardian*, 13 Apr. 2007.
- Coignard, Sophie & Guichard, Marie-Thérèse, *Les bonnes fréquentations: Histoire secrète des réseaux d'influence*, Paris, 1997.
- Cole, Margaret, *The Story of Fabian Socialism*, London, 1961.
- Collier, Peter & Horowitz, David, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty*, London, 1976.
- Curtis, Mark, *Secret Affairs: Britain's Collusion with Radical Islam*, London, 2010.
- De Villemarest, Pierre, *A l'ombre de Wall Street. Complicités et financements soviéto-nazis* (In the Shadow of Wall Street: Soviet-Nazi Collaboration and Financing), Paris, 1996.
- *Facts & Chronicles Denied To The Public*, vols. 1 & 2, 2003; English trans. Slough, Berkshire, 2004.
- Ferguson, Niall, *The House of Rothschild*, New York, NY, 2000.
- Gillespie, Richard, "Adapting to French 'Leadership'? Spain's Role in the Union for the Mediterranean", *Mediterranean Politics*, vol. 16, issue 1, March 2011, reproduced in F. Bicchi & R. Gillespie, *The Union for the Mediterranean*, pp. 57-77.
- Hall, Elisabeth, "The Sufi Tradition: A conversation with Idries Shah", *Psychology Today*, July 1975.
- Healey, Denis, *The Time of My Life*, London, 2006.
- Heine, Heinrich, *Religion and Philosophy in Germany*, Engl. trans. John Snodgrass, Boston, MA, 1959.
- Hersh, Seymour, "Saudi Oil Capacity Questioned", *New York Times*, 4 Mar. 1979.
- Hobbs, Bill, "Is Soros Using Environmental Scare Tactics To Gain Control of Gold Mine?" *NewsBuster*, 10 Dec. 2007.
- Holden, Patrick, "A New Beginning? Does the Union for the Mediterranean Herald a New Functionalist Approach to Cooperation in the Region?", *Mediterranean Politics*, vol. 16, issue 1, March 2011, reproduced in F. Bicchi & R. Gillespie, eds., *The Union for the Mediterranean*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2012, pp. 153-167.

- Horowitz, David & Poe, Richard, *The Shadow Party*, Nashville, TN, 2006.
- Huntington, Samuel, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*, New York, NY, 1996.
- Khan, Vilayat, *Toward The One*, 1974.
- Johansson-Nogués, Elisabeth, "The UfM's Institutional Structure: Making Inroads towards 'Co-Ownership'?" *Mediterranean Politics*, vol. 16, issue 1, March 2011, reproduced in F. Bicchi & R. Gillespie, eds., *The Union for the Mediterranean*, Abingdon, Oxon, 2012, pp. 19-36.
- Joppke, Christian, *Immigration and the Nation-State*, New York, NY, 1999.
- Knortz, Heike, *Diplomatische Tauschgeschäfte. „Gastarbeiter“ in der westdeutschen Diplomatie und Beschäftigungspolitik 1953-1973* (Diplomatic Barter: "Guestworkers" in West German Diplomacy and Employment Politics 1953-1973), Cologne, 2008.
- Kobzova, Jana & Alieva, Leila, "The EU And Azerbaijan: Beyond Oil", ECFR Policy Memo, May 2012.
- Lannon, Erwan & Martin, Iván, *Report on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Status & Progress 2009*, Barcelona, 2009.
- Law, Randall D., *Terrorism: A History*, Cambridge, 2009.
- Lewis, Bernard, *Islam and the West*, New York, NY, 1993.
- Luther, Martin, *Preface to Theodor Bibliander's Edition of the Qur'an*, 1543, German Weimar Edition of Luther's Works (WA) 53:569-572.
- Martin, James, director and producer, *Revolution in Oxford*, short propaganda film, June 2012 www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/webcast/201206_Martin_Revolution.mp4
- Martin, Rose, *Fabian Freeway: High Road to Socialism in the USA*, Chicago, IL, 1966.
- Milstein, Uri, *History of the War of Independence*, 1996, vol. 1. 2003.
- Molénat, Jacques, "Un franc-maçon circonspect", *L'Express*, 13 Apr. 2006.
- Monnet, Jean, *Memoirs*, London, 1976.
- Morton, Frederic, *The Rothschilds: A Family Portrait*, London, 1963.
- Muir, William, *Apology of al-Kindy*, English trans. London, 1887.
- Mullins, Eustace, *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve: The London Connection*, Carson City, NV, 1991; www.barefootsworld.net
- O'Meara, Michael, *New Culture, New Right*, London, 2013.
- Pargeter, Alison, *The New Frontiers of Jihad: Radical Islam in Europe*, London, 2008.
- Pool, H. John, *Militant Tricks*, Emerald Isle, NC, 2005.
- Prince of Wales, Charles, "Islam and the West", *The Prince of Wales Speeches and Articles (PWSA)*, 27 Oct. 1993 www.princeofwales.gov.uk
- "A Sense of the Sacred in the Modern World, Invest Corp Dinner, London", *PWSA*, 10 Jul. 1996.
- "A sense of the sacred: building bridges between Islam and the

West”, *PWSA*, 13 Dec. 1996.

----- “Speech during visit to The Islamic Foundation, The Markfield Institute of Higher Education”, *PWSA*, 24 Jan. 2003.

----- “Unity in Faith”, *PWSA*, 21 Mar. 2006.

----- “Islam and the Environment”, *PWSA*, 9 Jun. 2010.

Quigley, Carroll, *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*, GSG & Associates, San Pedro, CA, 1981.

Remnick, David, *The Bridge: The Life and Rise of Barack Obama*, London & New York, 2010.

Rockefeller, David, *Memoirs*, New York, NY, 2002.

Rosenthal, Franz, *The Classical Heritage of Islam*, London, 1975.

Sahas, D. J., *John of Damascus on Islam: the “Heresy of the Ishmaelites”*. Leiden, 1972; online version http://orthodoxinfo.com/general/stjohn_islam.aspx

Sharp, Gene, *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*, part 2, *The Methods of Nonviolent Action*, Boston, MA, 1973.

----- *Waging Nonviolent Struggle: 20th Century Practice and 21st Century Potential*, Manchester, NH, 2005.

Sklar, Holly, *Trilateralism: The Trilateral Commission and Elite Planning for World Government*, Boston, MA, 1980.

Slater, Robert, *Soros: The Unauthorized Biography*, New York, NY, 1996.

Smith, Margaret, *The Way of the Mystics: The Early Christian Mystics and the Rise of the Sufis* (originally published in 1931 as *Studies in Early Mysticism in the Near and Middle East*), London, 1976.

Soros, George, *Soros on Soros: Staying Ahead of the Curve*, Hoboken, NJ, 1995.

----- *Open Society: Reforming Global Capitalism*, London, 2000.

----- *George Soros on Globalization*, Cambridge, MA, 2002. Details of Rothschild-Soros links and the Newmont case may be gathered from *Financial Times* and related articles published by *The Sunday Times* (25 Apr., 15 Aug. 1993), *The Times* (26, 29 Apr. 1993) and *Bloomberg Businessweek* (23 Aug. 1993).

Spencer, Robert, *Stealth Jihad: How Radical Islam Is Subverting America without Guns or Bombs*, Washington, DC, 2008.

Stirn, Olivier, *Mes Présidents. 50 ans au service de la Ve République*, Paris, 2004.

Sutherland, Peter, “A Constructive Attitude to Migration is a Moral Issue”, *Address to the International Eucharistic Congress*, Dublin. 15 June 2012.

Sutton, Antony C., *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, first published in New York, 1974, reprinted in Forest Row, East Sussex, 2011.

Sutton, Antony C. & Wood, Patrick M., *Trilaterals Over Washington*,

Scottsdale, AZ, 1979.

Tan, Shaun, "Dangerous Liaisons: Just how tight are our universities with authoritarian governments?" *The Politic*, 21 Apr. 2012.

Trilateral Commission (Europe), *Meeting Summary*, 32nd European Regional Meeting, Paris, 7-9 November 2008.

Trilateral Commission (Europe), *Europe's Response to the Arab Awakening. Contributions by European Members to the Panel Discussion*, 35th European Regional Meeting, The Hague, 11-13 November 2011.

Von Dach, Hans, *Total Resistance*, Boulder, CO, 1965.

Wilson, David, "The changes he saw all around him fed his warped sense of injustice", *Daily Mail*, 24 July, 2011.

Yapp, M. E., *The Near East Since The First World War*, Harlow, 1991.

Ye'or, Bat, *Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis*, Madison, NJ, 2006.

Notes:

1. Classical European culture, in particular, philosophy, was central to the Renaissance movement. In contrast, philosophy was not a genuine growth within Islam but was brought into it from the outside, drawing from European sources (A. H. Armstrong, ed., *The Cambridge History of Later Greek & Early Medieval Philosophy*, London, 1967, pp. 644-9).

2. The original Sufis (Greek *sophós*, pl. *sophoi*, "wise ones") were followers of the Classical World's wisdom tradition of spiritual enlightenment (*sophia*) which later fused with Christianity. Early Christian church leaders, philosophers and mystics (St Paul, Justin Martyr, Basil the Great, Gregory of Nazianzus, etc.) were steeped in Classical lore. Medieval Muslim scholars like Averroes (Ibn Rushd), who were learned in Christian Hellenism, admitted that "everything has been perfectly examined by the ancient masters. All we need to do is to go back to their books". Indeed, it could hardly have been otherwise as Christian Hellenism, as represented by Byzantium and, in particular, its capital Constantinople, was the world's highest civilization whose cultural and spiritual achievements remain unsurpassed even today. Unfortunately, although initially taken over wholesale (see the translation movement from the 8th to the 10th centuries started by Muslim rulers) non-Islamic culture soon began to be suppressed or misappropriated for proselytizing purposes. While genuine Sufis were forced to go underground under Muslim occupation (cf. Smith, p. 124), bogus "Sufi masters" (Badi' al-Din Madar, Mu'in al-Din Chisti, Hajji Bayram-i Veli, etc.) were responsible for the advance of Islam among non-Muslims. Genuine, i.e., Christian Hellenistic, Sufism continues to be neglected and suppressed while bogus, Islam-centred "Sufi" traditions are promoted by anti-Western Islamists and their Western collaborators like Britain's Prince Charles.

Index

- ABB Group, 305, 487
 Action Committee for a United States of Europe (ACUSE), 236, 280, 308
 Afghanistan, 133, 135-7, 165, 481
 Africa, 23, 46, 76, 111, 118, 134, 162, 209, 221-5, 247, 253, 261-7, 289, 292, 294, 320, 377, 380-2, 393-4, 440, 468, 478-80
 African National Congress (ANC), 292, 393, 479
 African Union, 479
 Agnelli, Giovanni ("Gianni"), 307, 312
 Albania, 134, 449-50, 457, 478
 Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), 459
 Al-Qaeda, 116, 135, 165, 435, 449, 481
 Alwaleed bin Talal, Prince (Saudi Arabia), 166-7, 430
 America (USA), iii, 3, 29, 32, 39, 45, 59, 61, 66, 84-6, 92, 136, 151, 158, 166, 170, 175, 186, 189, 195-6, 211, 238, 248, 262, 272, 276, 299, 302, 326, 348, 389-94, 436, 476
 American Committee on United Europe (ACUE), 250-1, 279-80, 284, 302, 479
 Anglo American Corporation, 148, 269, 364
 Anglo-American Establishment, i, ii, iii, 141, 149, 165, 189, 199, 210, 221, 247, 253, 267-8, 320, 326, 360, 364, 384, 393, 396, 423, 446, 452-4, 478
 Anglo-American League, 171, 173, 266, 268
 Anglo-Persian Oil Company, 423
 Anglophobia, 377
 Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF), 458
 Annan, Kofi, 452-4, 478
 Arab League, 229, 332, 424, 430, 436, 460-2, 469, 471, 476
 Arab Monetary Fund, 430, 469
 Arab Spring, 114, 477
 ARAMCO, 165, 310, 442
 art, as an instrument of subversion, 68-70
 Astor, John Jacob, 265
 Astor, David, 189, 213, 235-6, 254, 280, 283, 287, 292, 367, 479
 Astor, Nancy (Lady), 63, 175, 91, 236
 Astor National Bank of New York, 140, 265
 Astor, William Waldorf (1st Lord), 60, 259
 Astor, Waldorf (2nd Lord, son of above) 663, 91, 142, 158, 171, 175, 178, 186, 188, 236, 246, 283
 Atlantic Brücke (Atlantic Bridge) 245
 Atlantic Institute (AIIA), 253, 306-7, 312
 Attali, Jaques, 318, 326, 337, 439, 466, 469
 Attlee, Clement, 65, 72, 78-81, 110, 123-4, 196, 214, 239, 255, 291-2, 299, 348, 355
 Australia, 87, 158, 180, 187

- Austria, 3, 35, 92, 234, 259
 Austrian Revolution (1919), 3, 35, 92
- Bahrain, 457
- Bailey, Abraham ("Abe"), 140, 174, 247
- Balfour, Arthur (Lord), nephew of Lord Salisbury, 62-3, 66, 91, 173, 178, 181, 183, 186, 268, 276
- Baltic countries, 220
- Bank of England, 35, 140, 142, 150, 173, 210, 247, 269-72, 357, 443
- Banque Commerciale pour L'Europe du Nord, 199
- Banque de France, 288
- Banque (de) Rothschild Frères (1817-1967), 146, 263, 288, 438, 440, 474
- Banque Rothschild (1967-82), 314, 337, 438, 440, 444, 451
- Bank for International Settlements (BIS), 272, 525
- Barcelona Centre for International Relations (CIDOB), 115-6, 471-2, 479, 489
- Baring Brothers, 174, 253, 289
- Baruch, Bernard, 246-7, 268
- Barrow Cadbury, 59
- Beit, Alfred, 140, 294, 478
 lectureship, 294; *see also* Wernher, Beit & Co.
- Belgian Congo, 210, 221, 268
- Belgium, 5, 158, 185, 187, 210, 214, 235, 260-1, 268, 276, 324, 461
- Belmont, August, 140-1, 265
- Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands, 445
- Beveridge, William (Lord), 125, 244; Beveridge Plan, 124; and world federalism, 282. Although officially a Liberal, Beveridge was close to Fabian leaders Sidney and Beatrice Webb by whom he was influenced and has been described as having "highly collectivist" political ideas and as envisaging a "socialistic organization of society" along Fabian lines (Dahrendorf R., *A History of the London School of Economics and Political Science*, p. 326). He was also a collaborator of Milner Group leaders and served as director of LSE from 1919 to 1937, during which time the school received substantial funding from the Rockefeller foundations. *See also* LSE
- Bilderberg Group, 105, 138, 153, 159-60, 180, 253, 279-80, 288, 301, 304-8, 312, 444-5, 450, 467
- Blair, Tony, 39, 45, 57, 72, 79-80, 83, 110, 116-8, 122, 126-7, 131, 134, 136, 309, 340, 355, 425, 460
- Bland, Hubert, 60, 73
- Boer War, Second (1899-1902), 246, 259, 263-4, 271; financing of, 271
- Brand, Robert (Lord), 175, 273, 281
- Brazil, 151, 209
- Breivik, Anders, 486-7
- British Empire, 44, 93-4, 98, 110, 124, 128, 139, 158, 170, 180-2, 249, 259-62, 267, 291, 293-5, 300, 348, 355
- British Future (Fabian think tank), 83
- British imperial politics, 258, 272
- British Museum reading room (a meeting point for left-wing revo-

lutionaries in the late 1800s and early 1900s), frequented by K. Marx and G. B. Shaw, 53

British Petroleum (BP), 136, 259, 311, 357, 354, 453, 465

British South Africa Company (BSAC) 76, 140, 290, 478

British Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., 210, 338

Brookings Institution, 156, 226, 243, 466

Brown, Gordon, 79-80, 83, 118, 126, 131, 313, 340, 355, 377

Bulgaria, 220, 329, 452

Bush, George W, 135, 136, 398

BusinessEurope (formerly UNICE), 311, 312

Byrne, Liam (head of the Labour Party's policy review Oct. 2010 – May 2012), 83, 316, 353.

Fabian Society member, Shadow Universities and Science Minister for the Labour Party and a leading advocate of greater participation of corporate interests in the creation of “inclusive capitalism” (or corporate-sponsored Socialism), a stance promoted by the money power (see Evelyn de Rothschild) and its front organizations from the Oxford Martin School to the IMF (Byrne, Liam and Cruddas, Jon, “Liam Byrne and Jon Cruddas: Labour’s plan for a capitalism that works for all”, *Evening Standard*, 5 June 2014). The Labour Party’s national policy review sets the direction of party policy and forms the basis for the party’s general election manifestos. Like most Labour focus and pressure groups, the

review is a Fabian creation set up for the purpose of keeping the party on a Fabian course.

Cadbury, funding for Fabian projects, 58, 61, 316. *See also* Barrow Cadbury

Cameron, David (Prime Minister of Britain from 2010), 303, 340, 369, 484. David Cameron has described himself as a “liberal Conservative” and despite being Leader of the Conservative Party, introduced left-of-centre policies, confirming the fears of many Conservatives that their party is following a leftward course and no longer provides a credible counterweight to the Left.

Camphausen, Ludolf, 23, 26

Canada, 58, 87, 158, 164, 180, 187, 214, 330, 412-3

Capitalism, 24-6, 32-4, 75, 198, 224

Capitalism and Socialism, 24-6, 30-5, 59, 198-202, 213

Cassa di Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), 465, 470

Carnegie, Andrew, 58, 61, 141, 200, 219, 392

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), 141, 148, 156, 203, 396

Carnegie Trust, 59, 142, 173

Cassel, Ernest, 58, 113, 246, 270; and LSE Department of International Relations, 113

Cecil, Robert (Lord), 158, 175, 178, 183, 185-7, 406

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 116, 135, 161-6, 245, 259, 284, 287, 319-20, 413, 449, 453,

477

Centre for European Reform (CER), 466. CER is a Fabian-money power organization set up in 1996 by Fabians Nick Butler and David Miliband with Charles Grant of *The Economist* to promote a stronger EU. Its corporate donors are a "Who's Who" of the Anglo-American Establishment and include Barclays, Daily Mail and General Trust, Ford, Goldman Sachs, IBM, JP Morgan, Rio Tinto, Rothschild and Shell; it works in close collaboration with other pro-EU organizations like Labour Business, Businessfor New Europe and the European Movement representing the same banking, industry and business interests, which interlock or otherwise operate in partnership with the European Council on Foreign Relations and related bodies.

Charles, Prince of Wales, 110, 392, 426-31, 438, 463, 469, 483

Chase Manhattan Bank, 152, 166, 199. *See also* JPMorgan Chase Chase National Bank, 144, 148, 150, 159, 203

Chatham House, (RIIA, CH), 104, 139, 142, 145-6, 156-7, 164, 170-90, 202, 235, 251, 257, 270, 279-88, 306, 317, 367, 377, 426, 443, 465, 472; adviser to the Foreign Office, 188, 274; influence on Whitehall, 282 ff.

Chevron, 136, 165, 309

China, 4, 8, 11, 14, 22, 31, 33, 36-7, 41, 87, 92-3, 98, 107, 134, 158, 178, 187, 194-8, 201, 204, 215, 220, 244, 259, 299, 319, 374, 446

Christ, 1, 362-5, 422

Christianity, and Classical religion, 112, 413; and the Crusades, 363; and Fabianism, 71-2; and immigration, 365; and Islam, 421-2; and Islamization, 332, 417; and the Kingdom of God, 2, 16, 71, 362; and money interests, 364; and the Renaissance, 427; as a revolutionary religion, 365; and righteousness, 16, 362 ff.; and the Roman Empire, 415; Socialist view of, 45; suppressed under Labour, 130; and WWII, 331 Church, and Classical spirituality, 113; infiltrated by Fabian Socialists, 71-2, 85-6, 425; and immigration, 361-5; and indigenous paramountcy, 406; and Islam, 422, 425-6; dominated by the Left, 130; controlled by the money power, 216-20; need for a new Church, 365; stake in oil and mining interests, 364; and race relations, 364, 393, 397, 401-2; duty to uphold righteousness, 362-3

Churchill, Winston, 79, 124, 181, 186, 195, 239-48, 255-9, 263-8, 273-97, 302, 322-5, 331, 360, 447 CIDOB, *see* Barcelona Centre for International Relations

Clayton, William ("Will"), 240, 279

Clinton, Bill, 3, 83, 116, 134, 153, 157, 296-7, 449

Clinton, Hillary Rodham, 397

Cliveden, 63, 248, 259, 273-4

Club of Rome, 306-7

Cobden, Richard, 61, 233

Coefficients Club, 63, 75, 176

Colonialism (non-white), 344.

349, 377

Common Market, *see* European Economic Community

Common Purpose International, 477. Common Purpose is a cult-like, Fabian-money power organization founded in 1989 by LSE-graduate Julia Roberts (who is also a member and co-founder of the Fabian think tank Demos) and run by the likes of Sir David Bell (former director of the Lazard- and Rothschild-associated media giant Pearson Group) and Konstantin Mettenheimer (an Edmond de Rothschild partner). It trains thousands of leaders from business, civil service, economics, lobbying, media, politics and science to operate according to Fabian values such as “new thinking”, “diversity” and “cultural intelligence” (described as “the ability to cross boundaries and thrive in multiple cultures”) for the purpose of subverting traditional society and creating an integrated global community. It enjoys the backing and collaboration of the same interests which have been backing the Fabian Society and its projects: foundations like Barrow Cadbury and Joseph Rowntree and corporations like Barclays, Tata and Unilever.

Compass, 123. Fabian pressure group co-founded in 2003 by Fabian Society general secretary, Michael Jacobs, to counteract what was perceived as the “centre-right” direction taken by the Labour Party under Tony

Blair. It promotes what it calls “the Good Society” and a “New Political Economy”, calling for the subordination of Capitalism to social democratic principles and its regulation “for the public good” (i.e., for Socialist agendas), as well as for the redistribution of the world’s wealth “from the rich North to the poor South” (*A Vision for the Social Democratic Left*, 2003) in line with established UN and SI policy (see the Brandt Commission’s “North-South Dialogue”). It is funded by the usual Fabian foundations and trusts (Barrow Cadbury Fund, Joseph Rowntree Charitable and Reform Trusts, etc.) and, together with Demos, IPPR, Progress, Catalyst, Renewal, New Economics Foundation and associated bodies, is part of the Fabian Society’s expanding framework of political influence.

Confederation of British Industry (CBI, Britain’s largest business lobbying group), 311, 357

Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO), 487

Conservative Party (UK), 123, 125, 184-5, 246, 256, 281, 290, 321, 351, 353, 372

conservatism, definition, 353. True conservatism (from conserve, “to keep”, “to preserve”) is a political system aiming to preserve, protect and defend society and the traditional values on which it is based. As such, it represents a necessary counterweight to the policies of wilful

and destructive change pursued by Socialism and its ideological allies. Conservatism is also more natural, the natural world, human society and life itself being fundamentally conservative, with changes taking place only gradually and against a wider, unchanging background. The leftward drift of Western Conservatism makes it imperative for it to undergo a thorough reformation and revival process based on realignment with authentic conservative principles and values such as love of family and country, truth, faith, duty, industriousness, justice, charity, loyalty, honour and valour. *See also* right conservatives and revolution, 321-2, 333

Coudenhove-Kalergi, Richard, 42, 186, 234-5, 238, 286, 288

Council of Europe (CoE), 105, 236, 238, 274, 276-9, 291, 301, 322, 327, 459

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), 66, 104, 139-67, 170-7, 188-9, 200-4, 208-11, 215, 219, 235, 240-1, 244, 250-3, 258, 265, 269, 279-88, 295-6, 299-302, 313, 327-8, 393, 404, 416, 441-2, 457, 468, 470, 476

Crédit Lyonnais, 199

Crédit Suisse, 476

Crusades, 363

Curtis, Lionel, 103-4, 142, 157, 161, 171-2, 179-80, 184, 187-9, 213, 246, 254, 260-3, 273-6, 213, 246, 254, 260-3, 273-6, 282-4, 291-5, 299-302, 367

Cyprus, 447

Czechoslovakia, 220, 263, 453

Dalsemer Rothschild, David (son of Stanford Zadok Rothschild, Jr., of Baltimore), 328. D. D. R's great-grandfather, Solomon, was the founder of Sun Life Insurance Company of America. His father founded Rothschild Capital Management (later Rothschild/Pell Rudman).

De Beers, 139, 170, 263, 269-70. Originally controlled by the Rothschilds and their associates Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, De Beers was taken over in the 1920s by the Oppenheimer-Morgan-controlled Anglo American Corporation. However, the Rothschilds have retained their interest in the company and a seat on its governing board which has included Evelyn and David de Rothschild.

democracy, definition of, 2-3; in Britain, 137, 375; in Fabianism, 106, 122; and immigration, 344, 350, 360; (Western) democracy and Islam, 114, 137, 167, 314, 421, 423; liberal democracy as a self-destructive system, 376, 488; loss of, 4; in Marxism-Leninism, 18, 106; the military's role in defending democracy, 405; and monarchy, 3, 31; and money power, 205, 308, 315, 321, 466, 473; and multiculturalism, 414; restoration of, iv, 256, 298-9, 365, 483, 488

Democratic Party (US), 141, 148, 218, 397-8, 413

Denmark, 158, 187, 214

D'Estaing, Giscard, 160, 253, 304, 439, 445, 467
 dictatorship, in Fabianism, 101, 105-6, 122, 195; in Islam, 421;
 Liberal, 26; in Marxism, 9, 11, 14, 15, 27; in Marxism-Leninism, 7, 11, 12, 18, 21, 341, 384; in Milnerism, 146, 179, 257; in the New World Order, 298, 308, 321, 394; in Socialism, 3, 9-20, 37, 41, 220

Eastern Establishment, 103, 141, 171, 173, 210, 218, 240, 259
 economics, as an instrument for promoting Socialism, 18, 34, 36, 38, 53-4, 67-8, 82, 86. *See also* Keynesianism

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK, 82, 126

Economist, The, 144, 156, 256, 278, 304, 316-8, 357-9, 396, 477;

Economist Group, 223, 317. *The*

Economist was acquired in 1928

by interests with close links to the Milner Group, including Pearson

and Anthony de Rothschild. Maj.-

Gen. G. P. Dawnay (a founder

with Robert Brand of Chatham

Dining Club) was a director and

Sir Henry Strakosch its chairman.

It has been operating in

partnership with LSE and has had

LSE governor Evelyn de

Rothschild (Anthony's son) as

chairman. Its largest shareholders

are Pearson (50%), Rothschild

(21%), Cadbury and Schroder.

Edmond de Rothschild Banque/

Group, 160, 289, 306-7, 318, 337,

439, 445, 468

EFG Hermes, 167, 467-70

Egypt, 45, 131, 229, 260, 293,

425, 436, 443, 448, 467, 477-8, 482

English Defence League (EDL), 373, 484-6

Engels, Friedrich, 5-7, 10-11, 15-16, 20-30, 42, 54-5, 60-2, 89, 95, 101, 106, 233, 299, 359

ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), 465. ENI has a long history of involvement in North Africa's oil industry, as well as links to Rothschild interests. Its electricity arm EniPower operates in partnership with UniCredit Group which is co-owned by BlackRock Inc., a partner of Rothschild Australia. ENI's chairman Emma Marcegaglia is a director of FinecoBank Spa., which is part of the UniCredit Group and operates in partnership with Edmond de Rothschild, as well as president of BusinessEurope (formerly UNI CE), an influential industry lobby group of which the Rothschild-Rockefeller-dominated CBI is a leading member.

Erste Bank, 454

Esher, Lord (Reginald Brett),

140, 246, 267

Esso (Exxon), 136, 165, 364, 442, 453

EURAFREP (Société de recherches et d'exploitation de pétrole), 440

Euro-Arab Dialogue (EAD), 45, 331, 436, 447-8

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP), 46, 115-6, 331, 448-9

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), 316, 326, 403, 451, 454, 469,

474

European Central Bank (ECB), 305, 312, 325, 457

European civilization, 298, 332, 361-2, 376-8, 388, 392, 404, 457, 478

European culture, 68, 70, 113, 164, 332, 378, 383, 386, 388, 392, 404, 414, 415, 417, 419, 427, 448, 464, 478

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), 43, 105, 236, 241, 243, 249, 253, 255, 278, 279, 289, 302, 307, 323-5

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), 313, 327-9, 472-3

European Economic Community (EEC), iii, 40, 43, 45, 236-7, 279, 283-4, 289, 296, 298, 323

European Enterprise Group (EEG), 311-2

European Investment Fund (EIF), 305, 326

European Recovery Programme (REP), *see* Marshall Plan

European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT), 222, 311-2. ERT operates in partnership with BusinessEurope and similar organizations and plays a dominant role in setting the EU's political agenda. Its current chairman, Benoît Potier, is a member of the Trilateral Commission as well as of Rothschild-associated Cercle de l'Industrie.

European Union (EU), 42, 96, 105, 117, 134, 140, 160, 166-7, 182, 189, 229, 232-333, 345, 352, 432, 446, 449, 460, 461, 478

Europhobia (hatred of European

people), 377

Exxon, *see* Esso

Fabian Africa Bureau, 105, 294, 478

Fabian Colonial Bureau, 104, 294, 478-9

Fabian Research Bureau, 182

Fabianism, 1, 51, 56, 58, 62, 64, 70, 72, 83-93, 97-8, 105, 107, 110, 194, 198, 234; and culture, 68-76; and dictatorship, 105-7; and genocide, 23, 105-7; and international/world government, 97-107; and Islamization, 107-19, 481; and Liberal Imperialism, 92-3; and money interests, 58 ff.; and race relations, 107, 377 ff.; and religion, 70-2; links to terrorist organizations, 83

Fabian Society (FS), 30, 34, 36, 40, 51-119, 122-3, 142, 149, 163, 171, 176-7, 182, 184-6, 193-5, 197, 214-5, 234, 238-9, 248, 256, 259, 265, 268, 279, 281-2 292, 295-6, 300, 306, 316, 330, 351, 369, 377, 389, 392, 413-4, 416, 423-4, 435, 441, 443, 481. The FS describes itself as being "at the forefront of developing political ideas and public policy". Indeed, with a membership of about 7000, of whom over 300 are members of the UK Parliament (MPs), European Parliament (MEPs), House of Lords (Peers), Scottish Parliament (MSPs), and National Assembly for Wales (AMs); its unique influence on the Labour Party to which it is affiliated; its Membership of over 40 national

and international political foundations and think tanks; its network of Fabian-created or -dominated educational and academic institutions, advisory bodies, focus and pressure groups; and funding from Cadbury, Rowntree, the Foundation for European Progressive Studies and allied interests, the FS is a formidable political force operating from behind the scenes and unbeknown to the general public. *See also* Young Fabians

Fabian state, 124, 195, 300. The Fabian concept of state suffers from the same inconsistencies and contradictions as that of the Marxist-Leninists. While prescribing "the participation of the whole body of people in the administration of its own affairs", it calls for government by a body of "experts" (B. Pimlott, ed., *Fabian Essays in Socialist Thought*, London, 1984, p. 34). That the latter is to take precedence over the former is clear from the Fabian leadership's description of the Soviet Union as a "Fabian State" whose totalitarian political philosophy and economic system were to be emulated by Britain. The role which the Fabian Society and its network of organizations are to play in the Fabian state is hinted at by the suggestion that governing should be conducted with the involvement of an organization within the civil service, responsible for investigation, re-

search and planning. The Fabian-directed nation-state is closely related to the Fabian concept of world state, described in Fabian writings as an "international (global) social democracy" run by social democratic parties, NGOs (like the Fabian Society) and, in a reflection of the Society's own links to the money power, *business interests* (Jacobs, 2003). The FS, after all, described Socialism as a "business proposition" (Pimlott, *op. cit.*, p. 69). *See also* technocracy

Fabius, Laurent, 466, 469

Fabius, Quintus Maximus (Ancient Roman general and dictator), 52

Fairfield Foundation, 163

farmers, treated with contempt by Marx, 15; opposition to Socialism, 15, 25; suppressed under Socialist regimes, 7, 14, 22. Despite Socialism's rhetoric against the middle classes, the latter are not its true enemy. Most Socialist leaders have been, and remain, middle-class, indeed, Socialism itself is a middle-class proposition. Its true enemy are the farmers whose conservative lifestyle and economic independence are seen as a threat to Socialism's urban-centred totalitarian state. Marx's contempt for farmers was shared by his successors and resulted in farmers becoming victims of systematic mass murder, deportation, forced labour and starvation under Lenin, Stalin and Mao.

- federalism, 236, 240, 252, 273, 282, 330
- Federal Reserve System (FRS), 39, 145, 149-55, 159-60, 208, 257, 270, 296-7, 442
- Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 39, 151-2, 270, 390, 442
- Fels, Joseph, 58, 90, 146, 177
- Financial crisis (2007-2012), 36, 126
- Financial Times (FT)*, 155, 316-7, 337, 357, 419. A long-standing mouthpiece for financial interests, the *FT* was acquired in 1957 by Lazard partners Pearson.
- Ford Foundation, 145, 162, 164, 189, 215, 218, 240, 245, 253, 281, 287, 389, 393, 396
- Ford, Henry, 32-3, 58, 393
- Fordism, applied in Communist Russia, 32-3
- FRANCAREP (Compagnie franco-africaine de recherches pétrolières), 440
- France, 1, 5, 23-4, 28, 31, 35, 41-2, 116, 141, 158, 186-7, 194-6, 214, 236-8, 241-3, 252, 260-1, 263-4, 266, 272, 276-7, 281-2, 285, 290, 293, 296-7, 299, 318, 322, 325, 331, 333, 389, 379, 387, 413, 433-4, 438, 440, 461, 463, 466, 472, 474
- France Libre, *see* Free French Forces, 439
- Frankfurt School, 89
- Freedom House, 477
- Genel Energy Plc., 136, 456
- genocide, 20-3, 105-7, 224-6, 333, 354-6
- Germany, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 23, 27-8, 35, 42, 54, 83-4, 91-3, 98, 125, 141, 158-9, 165, 187, 193, 209, 214, 220, 233, 236-46, 249, 254, 258-63, 266-72, 275, 277-8, 281-3, 290, 293, 296-7, 325, 331, 330, 339, 387, 404, 415, 434, 449, 455, 457, 464, 477, 484
- Germanophobia, 264, 266, 268, 360
- German Revolution (1918), 3, 35, 92
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), 222, 226, 229, 378, 470
- Global Leaders of Tomorrow (Young Global Leaders from 2004), 39, 122, 309, 463
- gold, 67, 247, 271-2, 381
- gold price, control/manipulation of, 263, 269, 271, 315, 451, 453
- Goldin, Ian, 403
- Goldman, Sachs & Co., 38, 95, 222, 240, 245, 250, 309, 312-4, 318, 365, 378, 398, 454
- Goldsmith, James, 450
- Grantham Research Institute, 475
- Grey, Edward (Lord), 63, 176, 183-4, 186
- Greece, 88, 304-5, 312, 321, 362, 364, 457
- Haldane, Richard (Lord), 63, 67, 68, 78, 113, 161, 176, 186
- Harriman, Averell, 189, 250, 279-81, 287
- Harvard Corporation, 166
- Harvard Management Company (HMC), 166, 453, 468
- Harvard Institute for International Development, 222
- Harvard University, 65, 83-4, 143, 145, 152, 157, 166, 175, 353, 441, 468, 475
- Harvard University Center for In-

- ternational Affairs, 441
 Healey, Denis, 45, 99-100, 102, 105, 134, 138, 160, 164, 176, 180, 190, 197, 214, 215, 279, 306, 311, 443-4
 Holland, *see* Netherlands
 House, Edward M. ("Colonel"), 146, 148, 158, 185-7, 267
 Hugo, Victor, 42, 233, 299
 Hungary, 28, 220, 452
- IBM (International Business Machines Corporation), 310
 ICE-Futures, *see* IPE
 Iceland, 214
 immigrants, 44, 128-9, 189, 217, 329, 339-81, 396, 399, 405, 411, 414, 424, 434
 immigration, ii, iii, 23, 44-5, 107, 110, 118, 123, 125, 128-9, 189, 222-6, 232, 293, 329, 339-407, 411, 413-7, 433-5, 448, 457-8, 461, 470, 480, 483, 485, 487-8
 Imperial Bank of Persia, 423
 Imperial College London, 67, 82, 127
 India, 23, 87-8, 96, 134, 158, 180, 187, 209, 220, 260, 262, 292-3, 299, 332, 349, 378, 404, 415, 433
 Indians (and Fabian Socialism), 87-8
 Indigenous Europeans, iii, 23, 107, 349, 363-4, 378, 404-8
 indigenous (native) paramountcy, 406-7
 InfraMed Infrastructure Fund, 465, 467-70, 472
 Institute of New Economic Thinking (INET), 474
 Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), 82. IPPR is a member of, and receives funding from, the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS).
 Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), 149, 157, 200, 204, 206, 208, 210, 390
 Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR), 318, 477
 intelligence and espionage, *see* CIA, ISI, MI5, MI6
 International Crisis Group (ICG), 329
 International Energy Agency (IEA), 315
 International Finance Corporation (IFC), 212, 454
 International Labour Organization (ILO), 104, 207, 226, 352
 International Monetary Fund (IMF), 39, 105, 160, 167, 209-12, 253, 305, 416, 456, 468, 476; loans to Labour governments, 39, 66, 138, 212, 416. Prompted by J. M. Keynes (the godfather of deficit spending), Clem Attlee's Labour Government in 1946 obtained a loan from the US Government (Anglo-American Loan) in the sum of \$4billion. This was followed, from 1948 to 1951, by Marshall Aid (raw materials, food and technical aid) to the tune of \$3b. Between 1964 and 1979, successive Labour governments (under Harold Wilson and Jim Callaghan) applied for further loans from the IMF amounting to several billion dollars. The key negotiators in 1946 were the Fabian Society's chief economist and co-architect of the World Bank and Fund, Keynes, US Assistant Secretary

of State for Economic Affairs, Will Clayton and, acting in an advisory role, US Ambassador to Britain, Winthrop Aldrich. Clayton was former assistant to New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, co-founder of the CFR-Rockefeller organization Committee for Economic Development (CED) and member of the Pilgrims Society. Aldrich was the brother-in-law of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. and president of the Rockefellers' Chase Bank.

This clearly identifies the negotiations as a Fabian-Rockefeller-Labour scheme. The loans were largely used to finance Labour's policy of establishing a Socialist welfare state (e.g., building council houses) and forced Britain to join the IMF and World Bank system while accepting conditions imposed on it such as tax rises. They set the country on a self-destructive course of mounting taxation, perpetual deficit spending and rising dependence on international finance (a large portion of the UK's current national debt is owed to foreign governments and investors, including central banks with links to the international money power, and international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank linked to the same interests).

International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), 315

International Working Men's Association (IWMA) a.k.a. "First

International", 6, 9, 10, 29, 36, 90
internationalism, 39-40, 43-4, 97, 194-5, 198, 201, 258, 299

Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), 117, 165, 481

Investcorp, 430, 469

Iran, 136, 259, 319, 424-5, 442-3

Iraq, 117, 136-7, 259, 313-4

Ireland, 8, 80, 88, 260, 344, 415

Irish Republican Army (IRA), 8, 93

Islam, 45, 107-14, 130, 331, 411, 421, 427, 457, 464, 484

Islamic Forum of Europe (IFE), 426, 438

Islamization, ii, iii, 45, 107-9, 134-7, 162-7, 217, 228, 331-3, 362, 416-7, 421-88

Islamization, resistance to, 483-8

Israel, 89, 313, 436

Italy, 116, 158, 179, 185-7, 214, 236-7, 240, 260, 277, 290, 304, 321, 461, 471-2, 482

Jacob and Nathaniel Rothschild (JNR) Ltd., 456, 473

J. Rothschild, Wolfensohn & Co., 153, 208

Jacobs, Michael (Fabian Society general secretary 1997-2003), 123, 310. Jacobs has been special adviser to the Labour Government, visiting professor at the Grantham Institute and leading advocate of "international social democracy" to be established by a coalition of social democratic parties, like-minded NGOs, trade unions and "enlightened business" (Jacobs, M., Lent, A. and Watkins, K., "Progressive Globalisation: Towards an international

social democracy”, 2003).

Japan, 35, 87, 146, 158, 177, 187, 211, 260, 264, 267, 270

Japan Society, 141-2, 148, 155, 177, 270

Jenkins, Roy, 43, 44, 107, 129, 164, 296, 303-4, 311, 330, 349, 369-70, 377, 413-7, 424, 450

John Smith Memorial Fund (JSMF), 82

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, 131

J. P. Morgan & Co., 35, 59, 140, 142, 145, 150, 153-5, 159, 171-4, 194, 202, 208, 211, 250, 265, 269, 271-2, 287, 452-4, 465, 476

JPMorgan Chase, 38, 150, 155, 305

J.P. Morgan International Council, 39, 221, 310

Keynes, John Maynard, 86, 104, 142, 171, 176, 209-10, 251. He joined a Fabian group at Cambridge and became a close collaborator of the Fabian Society which clearly regarded him as Fabianism’s chief economist, serving as secretary-general of the Royal Economic Society from 1912 to 1944 and as president from 1945 until his death in 1946. He was a regular contributor to the FS’s organ *New Statesman* and is referred to by Fabian historians as a “Fabian”.

Keynesianism, 86, 126, 212, 251, 474. Socialism’s notorious economic incompetence may seem paradoxical, given the centrality of economics to Socialist ideology and propaganda and the ex-

traordinary effort (lavishly funded by governments and private foundations) invested in the ongoing quest for the “magic formula” of Socialist economic policy. The mystery, however, is easily solved if we consider (a) that economics is not a true science, which renders it prone to conflicting theories (the uselessness of economic theory has been correctly pointed out by many informed critics including Fabian Chancellor Denis Healey in *The Time of My Life*, pp. 377-83) and (b) that, from the time of Karl Marx, economic theory has been used by Socialist leaders to falsely convey the impression that Socialist economic policy (e.g., full employment through nationalization and public spending, as suggested by Keynes) and hence Socialism itself, is a scientific and credible proposition. The reality is that, as in other fields, Socialism has failed to demonstrate the superiority of its economic theory and practice over that of other systems. Already in the 1980s, *Fabian Essays in Socialist Thought* conceded that “The main pillars of Fabian economic thought [including Keynesianism] have one by one been undermined ... Economic theory is today in disarray” (pp. 204, 206). *See also* economics

kingdom, in Christian tradition, 2 kingdom of God (1 ideal Christian society), 16, 362; distorted by Christian Socialism, 71. Not only

is the kingdom of God described in the Gospels as a society characterized by righteousness, peace and joy, but it is clear from Christian tradition (v. the Church Fathers) that the political system leading to such a society is a monarchy, making the Christian monarchy the ideal, Christian state. The revival of the Christian monarchy as a political system has become a moral imperative in the despiritualized and morally disoriented world of today. 2 Spiritual state achieved through inward contemplation. 3 Heaven, the higher planes of the hereafter enjoyed by the righteous.

Kissinger, Henry, 153, 167, 165, 204-5, 215, 222, 244, 307, 310, 313, 315, 442, 446-7

Kosovo, 116, 134, 137, 166, 449-53

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 140, 143, 146, 148, 151, 153, 177, 183, 256, 270, 289

Kuwait, 443, 448

Labour Party (Australia), 206

Labour Party (Norway), 19, 41, 196, 486-7

Labour Party (New Zealand), 213

Labour Party, Social Democratic (later Communist Party, Russia), 91, 146

Labour Party (UK), 19, 29, 30, 44, 57, 65-6, 72-81, 95-6, 99, 101, 122-38, 176, 184-5, 195, 215, 238, 279, 294, 346, 348, 356-9, 406, 424, 426; and Afghanistan War, 135; and "anti-racism", 129; and broken Britain,

127; suppression of Christianity, 130; created by the Fabian Society, 73-4; controlled by the Fabian Society, 74, 122-3; and crime, 128; economic policies, 126; and education, 126; funded by the IMF, 39, 66, 138, 212, 416; Iraq War, 136; funded by vested money interests, 138; funded by trade unions, 59, 74; electoral college, 122; and immigration, 128, 348 ff.; promotion of Islam, 130; and Islamic extremism, 132; and Islamization, 134; and multiculturalism, 129; national policy forum, 123; race relations, 367 ff.; and the Soviet Union as a political and economic model, 125; War against Yugoslavia, 134; and welfare state, 124; and world government, 137. In addition to immigration, Labour's economic performance during the Blair-Brown years (1997-2010) has been a primary source of popular discontent with the party. While acknowledging the Labour government's responsibility for the resulting financial crisis, Labour leader Ed Miliband attempted to shift the blame on the banks whose improper behaviour had forced the government to bail them out. However, as pointed out by *The Economist*, it was Chancellor Brown's policy of pouring money into public services (a traditional Labour tactic deployed to buy public support) that resulted in Britain having a budget deficit

“almost as big as Greece’s in proportion to its economy” (“Who should govern Britain?”, 29 Apr. 2010). The hole in the nation’s finances was further increased by the sums spent on saving the banks being excessive while those obtained from selling gold reserves were too low.

Lambert, Léon, 210, 306, 444

Lazard, 38, 39, 94, 153, 174, 201,

270, 304, 306, 315, 357, 397, 454, 477

Lazard Brothers & Co. (London),

59, 142, 173-4, 189, 194, 281,

288, 289, 305

Lazard Frères & Cie. (Paris), 288

Lazard Frères & Co. (New York),

152, 288, 305

left, 1, 2, 9, 101, 115, 127, 184,

234, 280, 298, 321-2, 341, 348,

355-6, 360, 364, 366, 368, 377,

403, 415, 418, 419, 423, 425,

448, 453, 457, 483-4, 486. *See*

also right and left

Le Siècle, 469

Lenin, Vladimir I., 7, 11-14, 18-

22, 32-44, 58, 67, 91, 101, 106,

148, 178, 200, 233, 271; and State

Capitalism, 32-3; links to the

Fabian Society, 90-1. Between

1902 and 1911, Lenin lived

intermittently in London where he

and his associates were in close

contact with other subversive

groups like the Fabians.

Levy, Michael (Lord), 138

Liberalism, 24, 29, 31-7, 41, 62,

201, 258, 377, 422

Liberal Party (UK), 30, 36, 55,

62, 73-4, 123, 172, 246

logic, 15, 31, 75, 342, 485, 487;

and Islam; 427; left-wing, 101,

106, 114, 138, 146, 181, 227,

419. When views or thoughts con-

tradict either each other or the

facts, this can impair our ability

to think and act wisely and

efficiently. Logic aims to elimi-

nate such defects by means of

sound reasoning (leading from

opinion to *knowledge*) as a basis

for right thought and action. As

such, logic is an essential antidote

to the New World Order’s logical

and ideological inconsistencies of

which Orwell’s “doublethink” is

emblematic. *See also* philosophy

London Business School (LBS), 82

London School of Economics and

Political Science (LSE), 37, 53,

57-69, 72, 82, 87-8, 95, 104-16,

126, 142, 149, 152, 171, 190,

200, 209, 211, 213, 221, 226,

250, 253, 352, 378, 390, 417,

430, 450, 462, 464. During W.

Beveridge’s (a close Fabian and

Milner Group collaborator) long

directorship of LSE, one quarter

of the school’s total expenditure

was financed by Rockefeller

grants. Other vested interests with

influence on the school from

inception included railway and

industrial magnates, the Chamber

of Commerce and the City of

London’s Court of Common

Council.

Luxembourg, 199, 214, 235, 251,

276, 325-6, 470

MacArthur Foundation, 223, 353,

451

Malcolm X, 395

Manchester School, 29, 60-2
Mandela, Nelson, 93, 222, 479
Mandelson, Peter (Lord), 39, 43, 79, 83, 94, 160, 164, 201, 303-4, 315, 369, 398
Mao, Zedong, 8, 22, 31, 196, 299
Marshall Aid, 65, 163, 250, 279, 284, 287
Marshall Plan, 163, 251, 254, 279, 281; European unification as precondition of, 251
Martin, James (founder of the Oxford Martin School), 310. J. Martin was an alumnus of Keble College, Oxford, where he was heavily influenced by the Fabian Bertrand Russel, as well as a long-time employee of Rockefeller-Rothschild associated IBM and became a leading advocate of corporate-funded technocracy.
Marx, Karl, 4-42, 46, 52-63, 72, 84, 89-90, 106, 127, 200, 233, 252, 299, 359; charlatan, 16; advocacy of dictatorship, 9 ff.; and genocide, 20; mental imbalance, 10; Red Terror Doctor, 6; advocacy of terrorism, 5; utopianism, 15, 31. Marx's career as instigator of working-class rebellion – in particular, advocacy of terrorism – is inconsistent with his middle-class background. The roots of his political attitude and behaviour may be traced to his compulsive rebelliousness, a severe form of nonconformism originally directed at his father (an integrated Jewish convert to Christianity and lawyer), coupled with an aggressive authoritarianism, which

caused him to reject the established order while at the same time seeking to impose his own totalitarian (and bogus) system on society without regard to the interests and wishes of the majority. Among features notable in leading Socialists and their Liberal collaborators, which are closely related to rebelliousness and authoritarianism, there is an underlying abnormal preoccupation with newness, change and diversity, on one hand and planning, regulation and control, on the other, as well as a persistent conflation of personal self-promotion and the public good (see Henry Hyndman, William Beveridge, Tony Blair).
Mayer, René, 288-9, 302, 307, 478
media, 19, 60, 160-1, 221, 223, 226-7, 256, 309-21, 356, 360, 366, 373-4, 378, 384-9, 400, 404, 406, 431, 450, 458, 464; and financial interests, 316-9. A notable feature of the media, in addition to their role of tools in the hands of financial interests, has been their increasing left-of-centre political attitude, as exemplified by Britain's general elections of May 1997. While in 1983 the *Daily Mirror* (a traditional Labour supporter) had been the only national newspaper to back the Labour Party, the 1997 elections saw a number of traditionally pro-Conservative papers inexplicably switch their support to Labour. This trend had

been set in 1992 by the *Financial Times* (a paper owned by the Lazard-associated Pearson Group), followed by Rupert Murdoch's *The Sun*, the *Independent*, *News of the World*, *Observer* and *Daily Star*. While the left-wing *Guardian* hailed Labour leader Tony Blair as the harbinger of a "welcome radical change", the centre-right *Telegraph* and *Times* criticized Conservative leader John Major as well as making some favourable comments about Labour. In the midst of this centre-right ambiguity, the *Daily Mail* attacked the Conservatives as a "disgrace". It has been suggested that Murdoch's sudden support for Labour had to do with a purely commercial desire to be "on the winning side". But *The Sun's* boast that it "won it" for Labour suggests that the paper had wanted the party to win, in the first place, and further investigation exposes the "right-wing" Murdoch as a classic Rockefeller Republican, i.e., a left-winger claiming to be right-wing. As for the *Mail's* lukewarm backing for the Conservatives, it may be explained by the fact that its editor Paul Dacre had started his political career as a Labour supporter and was clearly unable (or unwilling) to completely shed his left-wing sympathies. In his own words, he was "enthralled" by Blair, thought that his Fabian friend Gordon Brown was

"touched by the mantle of greatness" and has favoured "economic migration" ever since (Hagerty, Bill, "Paul Dacre: the zeal thing", *British Journalism Review*, vol. 13, No. 3, 2002, pp. 11-22). Murdoch's *Sun* and *Times* backed Labour in 2001 and again in 2005. Even the *Daily Express* (considered the most right-wing of UK papers) lent its support to Labour in 2001 after its new owner Richard Desmond donated £100,000 to the party. In addition to the *FT*, the money power's pro-Labour stance is evident from the *Economist's* (co-owned by Pearson and the Rothschilds) backing for Tony Blair in 2001 and 2005, with its left-wing editor, Bill Emmott, writing (in true Fabian fashion) that the Labour leader was "the only credible conservative currently available". Incidentally, the magazine also backed the other harbinger of "radical change", Barack Obama, in 2008. Murdoch was a long-standing close friend of Jacob Rothschild, Desmond had links to the Rothschilds (through the latter's charity Norwood with which he had been involved since the early 1990s), while the *Guardian* itself was connected with the money power, its chief editor Jonathan Scott, who repeatedly attacked leading Conservative MPs prior to the 1997 elections, being a member of the Scott Trust (which owns the Guardian Media Group) as

well as chairman of the International Press Institute, a Rockefeller initiative. Moreover, the money power's World Economic Forum had indicated its support for Tony Blair by nominating him Global Leader of Tomorrow in 1993. In any event, the behaviour of leading papers, particularly those owned by Murdoch and the money power (which between them controlled the overwhelming majority of the British press) resulted in the Labour Party being seen, after years in the wilderness, as "respectable" again and as a credible alternative to the Conservatives. While the *Express* switched back to the Conservatives in 2005, *The Sun* took another four years to decide that Labour had "lost the plot".

Tellingly, the money-power organs *FT* and *Economist* were the last to abandon the Labour Project, the *FT* coming out in favour of the Conservatives only days before the 2010 elections. By then, however, irreparable damage had been done to the country, its culture and its people, and the Conservative Party itself had moved so far to the left as to become virtually indistinguishable from the left-of-centre Liberal Democrats. *See also* Murdoch.

Mediterranean Union (MU), a.k.a. Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), ii, iii, 46, 186, 229, 326, 332, 407, 449, 461-70, 475-6
MENA Fund, 167

Merkel, Angela, 245, 313, 455, 484
Middle East North Africa (MENA) Opportunities Trust, 468
Migration Advisory Committee (MAC), 83, 352

Migration Observatory, 352

MI5, 116, 133, 163, 235, 289, 319-20, 426

MI6, 116, 133, 161-6, 220, 235, 245, 251, 259, 264, 319-20, 449, 453

Milner, Alfred (Lord), 59-64, 140, 142, 175-6, 178, 243, 256, 412

Milner-Fabian Conspiracy, 61, 97, 113, 237, 399, 463

Milner Group, i, 34-6, 59-64, 139-46, 158-61, 174-90, 239, 246-67, 273-305, 377, 412, 435, 438, 481; and genesis of the Fabian Society, 60-4; and Socialism, 59, 146

monarchy, 1-4, 24-6, 31, 35, 62, 92, 243, 486; and democracy, 3

Monnet, Jean, 43, 186, 189, 236, 238, 241, 251-5, 280-1, 286-9, 302, 307, 322-3

monopolism, 32, 198-9; shared aims of Capitalist and Socialist monopolism, 33-4, 37, 76, 179, 198, 224, 252; as a force for revolution, new world order and world government, 36, 205, 224, 227, 290, 453. Socialism's answer to Capitalist monopoly is nationalization. However, in practice, the latter merely means transfer of monopoly from private interest, e.g., multinational corporations, to "public" interest consisting of a political, bureaucratic and managerial elite (often

connected to the above private interest), with the result that the interests of the general public (workers and consumers) are ignored as before if not more so.

Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 272, 289

Morgan Guaranty Trust, 199

Morgan, John Pierpont (J. P.), 140-1, 144, 173, 199, 247, 265, 272

Morgan, J. P., Jr. („Jack“), 153, 174

Morgan Stanley, 145, 153, 250, 310, 318, 465

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr., 23, 295, 360

Morgenthau, Henry, Sr., 142

Morgenthau Plan, 23, 241-2, 360

Moscow Narodny Bank, 199

multiculturalism, ii, iii, 44, 107, 110, 123, 129-30, 162, 217, 226, 330, 355, 362, 396, 411-9, 424, 448, 483-8

Movement for Colonial Freedom, 294, 478

Murdoch, Rupert, 317-9. Although Murdoch has often been portrayed in the media as “right-wing”, even a cursory overview of his activities expose him as a Rockefeller Republican promoting left-wing agendas under a right-wing guise. (His connections with the Left go back to his father, a journalist with the left-wing *The Age*, who studied at the Fabian Society’s LSE and was close to Australia’s Labor Party.) In addition to infamously backing the British Labour Party from 1997 to 2009 and supporting immigration and legalization of

illegal immigrants, all of which would be unthinkable for any genuine right-winger, Murdoch is a director of the Partnership for New York City (PFNYC), a Rockefeller operation founded by David Rockefeller and currently co-chaired by Morgan Stanley chairman and CEO James Gorman. The Partnership’s Fund (New York City Investment Fund, which allocates investments made by Rockefeller and associated interests) was founded and is co-chaired by Henry R. Kravis, vice-chairman of the Rockefeller University and director of China International Capital Corp. (CICC), an outfit co-owned by Morgan Stanley and China’s Communist government (with whom David Rockefeller and Murdoch enjoyed friendly relations). PFNYC supports, and operates in close collaboration with, the New York Immigration Coalition (NYIC) a pro-immigrant organization funded by Rockefeller, Soros and associated left-wing interests. As a tribute to its founder, PFNYC runs a programme called David Rockefeller Fellows with the aim of making New York City’s top executives become “better corporate citizens through immersion in civic issues and operations”. What this means in practice becomes clear in light of the fact that PFNYC is run by representatives of non-white pressure groups aiming to “empower

immigrant communities". Empowering one ethnic group in relation to another – particularly in a city like New York where whites have become a declining minority (currently less than 45%) – can only mean to disempower the latter. This clearly exposes PFNYC as a key element in the cult-like, anti-white movement initiated, directed and led by the international money power. Inspired by PFNYC, where he served as co-chairman from 2008 to 2010, Murdoch next founded Partnership for a New American Economy whose board of directors interlocks with the boards of aluminium giant Alcoa and various Rockefeller-associated companies and organizations like Business Roundtable, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, CFR, Columbia Business School, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. and Tata Group (a long-standing sponsor of the Fabian Society). In line with the money power's left-wing agenda, Murdoch's new outfit campaigns for the transformation of America into an economic and political system based on immigration. music, as an instrument of cultural, political and social subversion, 164, 228, 382-3, 387-9, 391, 413
 Muslim Brotherhood, 131, 165, 424-5, 435, 481-2

Nation of Islam (NOI), 391, 395
 NATO, 105, 116, 125, 134, 214-5

National Council of La Raza (NCLR), 402

National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR), UK, 82, 126

National Socialism, 292, 403

National Union of Students (NUS), UK, 82

nationalism, as an anti-Socialist force, 124, 259; condemned by Socialists, 44; misused as a vehicle for Socialism (a system advocating the abolition of the nation-state), 8-9, 89. The Scottish National Party (SNP), which campaigns for independence from the UK while maintaining its support for membership of anti-national entities like the European Union, must be regarded as belonging to the latter category. nationalization, 45, 68, 72, 81, 124, 126, 175-6, 289, 308, 313, 337, 440, 442-3, 445. *See also* monopolism

Netherlands, 158, 187, 214, 235, 260, 276, 445

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, 38, 83, 140, 142, 145, 152-4, 173-4, 221, 269-70, 289, 296, 304, 306, 317, 319, 326, 328, 438, 441-4, 465, 470

Nevsky Capital, 138

New World Order (NOW), 102-3, 122, 132, 188, 219, 224, 249, 292, 298, 310, 320-1, 360, 388-9, 448, 453; resistance to, 321, 404-7, 483-8

New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), 315

New Zealand, 87, 158, 180, 187

Noel Buxton Trust (NBT), 82

North Africa, 23, 46, 115, 118, 134, 162, 166, 229, 253, 277, 331-2, 417, 433, 440, 443, 461, 465, 468, 470, 477-8

Norway, 19, 158, 187, 214, 387, 486-8

Norwood, 318. Norwood is a London-based charity organization supported by the Rothschild Foundation and Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, who serves as its honorary life president. Bernie Myers, a LSE alumnus, Rothschild Group director and Sir Evelyn's long-time right-hand man at N. M. Rothschild, was appointed chairman in 2008.

Obama, Barack, 3, 36, 39, 86, 157, 250, 329, 387, 394, 396-9, 401, 462-5, 476, 487

Occupy Wall Street (OWS), 38, 217

Office of Strategic Services (OSS), 144, 161, 172, 220, 235, 251

oil, 45, 113, 136, 145, 162, 165, 190, 228, 254, 259-61, 270, 306-10, 313-6, 364, 381, 423, 425, 452-3, 456-7, 465, 474, 485

oil embargo (1973), 436-42

oil prices, control of, 315-6, 442, 453

Open Conspiracy, 93-7, 450

Open Society, 328, 452, 472-3

Oppenheimer Group, 61. The Oppenheimer Group, founded by the South African gold and diamond magnates, forms an integral part of the Anglo-American Establishment. Jonathan Oppenheimer, a former

Rothschild banker and recipient of the WEF's Global Leader of Tomorrow award, has held key positions in De Beers, Anglo American and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, as well as being on the boards and advisory councils of key bodies across the region such as Mozambique's Presidential International Advisory Board and Malawi's Presidential Advisory Committee on the Economy. In addition, he is the founder of the Brenthurst Foundation, which operates in partnership with the CFR and RAND Corp. (a Ford-Rockefeller think tank and pressure group) and has been involved with the global business school INSEAD which is a partner of the Rockefellers' Fabian Socialist Teachers College. Oppenheimer funds have bankrolled subversive projects from the Oxford Department of International Development a.k.a. Queen Elisabeth House (QEH), which includes the pro-immigration International Migration Institute, to Nelson Mandela's Socialist African National Congress (ANC). Oxford Martin School, 221, 310, 352, 397, 403, 474

Pakistan, 23, 88, 108-9, 111, 127, 130, 131, 135-6, 158, 187, 293, 332, 369, 423-5, 428, 435, 472

Pall Mall Gazette, 60-1

Pearson Group, 223, 317-9, 357, 477. Media giant Pearson has held a central position in the

Milner Group, being co-owners of the Lazard banks (1920 to 1999) as well as of the Milnerite mouthpieces *Financial Times* and *Economist*.

permeation (Marxian and Fabian policy), 55

philosopher-kings, 3. *See also*

Plato.

philosophy, 69, 112, 433.

Classical Philosophy aims to help its adherents attain a state of wisdom (*sophia*) by harmonizing tradition, reason and experience. It was highly influential in the formation of Christian Philosophy and modern Western civilization (A. H. Armstrong, ed., *The Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Medieval Philosophy*, London, 1967).

Pilgrims Society, 141, 171, 173, 175, 189, 265-8, 290, 298, 315

Piper Jaffray Cos., Inc., 328

Plato, 2, 3. The Greek word *Politeia* simply means "government" and, in the context of Plato's work of that title, may equally be rendered "constitutional monarchy" or "wise rule", the point Plato is making being that the ideal society may be established only by means of a coalescence of political power and philosophy. Hence he calls for kings to engage in philosophy, i.e., in the pursuit of wisdom or wise rule (*philosophia* literally means love of wisdom). Although Plato suggests that these wise kings or philosopher-kings be elected (from among the military

caste), it is obvious that their authority does not ultimately stem from being elected but from the ability to rule wisely and in accordance with the established principle of righteousness. Plato's ideal ruler, therefore, is more akin to that of righteous king found in the Bible, than to the president of modern liberal democracy, righteousness being the central theme and the principle guiding and upholding the ideal society in Platonic (*Politeia*, *Laws*, etc.) and Biblical texts alike.

Poland, 215, 220, 261-3, 292-3, 452

Policy Exchange, 83

Policy Network, 83. A Fabian organization set up by Tony Blair and Peter Mandelson to promote International Socialism, globalization and European integration. It works in partnership with the Barrow Cadbury Trust, Brookings Institution, Centre for European Reform, Fabian Society and Joseph Rowntree Foundation. It is a member of, and receives funding from, the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and the Rothschild Group.

Pompidou, Georges, 46, 314, 437-41, 445

Popper, Karl, 450

Prince of Wales, Charles *see* Charles, Prince of Wales

Prince's Trust, 431. While purporting to help young people change their lives for the better, the Trust is an agent of anti-culture which promotes subver-

sive music genres and enjoys the backing of leading elements from the entertainment industry (Beyoncé, Cheryl Cole) and banking (Barclays, Islamic Development Bank, Morgan Stanley, N. M. Rothschild). Through Malcolm Aish of Rothschild, the Trust interlocks with other subversive organizations such as Business for New Europe, the Masonic United Grand Lodge of England and the Worshipful Company of International Bankers. Prince Charles is also connected with Rothschild interests through his Business in the Community (BITC) charity promoting “responsible business”, of which Rothschild is a member, and through his participation in Lynn de Rothschild’s Inclusive Capitalism Conferences (*see* Evelyn de Rothschild).

privatization, 209, 212, 313, 326, 451-5

Progress (“centre-right” Fabian pressure group), 82-3, 123

Putin, Vladimir, 453

Qatar, 136, 443, 457, 476

race relations, 190, 219, 357, 360, 367-70, 373-4, 417

racism, 129, 223-5, 339-41, 349, 366-74, 376-9, 385-7, 401, 425; and theories of black and mixed-race superiority, 386, 400

Radio Free Europe, 455

Rainbow Circle, 63, 90, 176, 177, 424

Renaissance, 427, 493. For the

Classical roots of Renaissance culture *see* D. J. Geanakoplos, *Constantinople and the West*, 1989.

Republican Party (US), 152, 201, 214, 398

resistance (WWII), and the Anglo-American Establishment, 253-4, 284; to the New World Order, 321, 404-7, 483-8

restoration of the English monarchy, 31

Retinger, Joseph, 100, 152, 178, 224-6, 228, 238, 263, 264, 267-8, 288, 289, 418

revolution (definition of) conservative, 31; Christian, 365; Marxist-Leninist, 6

Rhodes, Cecil, 59, 63, 76, 139-42, 170, 174, 263, 273, 478

Rhodes Scholars, 144, 172, 396

Rhodes Trust, 34, 59, 256

Rigby, Lee, 396

right, 1, 9, 280, 322, 354, 358

right and left, 1-4, 214

righteousness, 2-4, 16, 31, 322, 362-5, 486. Righteousness (truth, order and justice) is the religious and moral, as well as social and political, principle underlying civilized human society. As such, it has been central to all great civilizations: Ancient Egypt (*maat*), India (*dharma*), China (*dao*) and Greece (*dikaiosyne*). The concept of righteous citizen in the sense of one observant of established custom, rule or duty to God and men, was well established in Greek society by the time of Homer and passed from the Classical World into Christian Europe, laying the

foundations of modern Western civilization. The rising concern with financial gain and political power in recent times has eroded the central place of righteousness as a guiding principle in Western society, leading to the latter's gradual collapse and disintegration. The only remedy to this is the restoration of righteousness to its original and rightful place. Righteousness must once again be allowed to guide and inspire the values in the sphere of ethics which in turn inspire the sphere of civics. It must be made inseparable from the moral, political, economic, cultural and social fields of human conduct. Only then can society become truly just, prosperous and happy.

See also kingdom of God, philosopher-kings and Plato

Rockefeller, David, 39, 65-6, 84, 149, 152, 157, 160, 162, 179, 200, 204, 211, 221, 253-4, 280, 304, 307, 313, 377, 390, 442-7, 467, 469, 475, 483

Rockefeller Family Fund, 218

Rockefeller Financial Services, 475

Rockefeller Foundation, 34, 65, 143, 145, 149, 157, 167, 189, 204, 207, 217-8, 222, 241, 256, 281, 310, 390, 398, 402, 413, 430, 445, 468

Rockefeller, John Davison (founder of Standard Oil), 58, 142, 173, 389

Rockefeller, John Davison, Jr., 200, 202, 217, 219, 282, 389

Rockefeller, John Davison 3rd,

200

Rockefeller, Laurance, 200, 390

Rockefeller, Nelson, 159, 200-1, 203-4, 212, 222, 307, 313, 388, 390, 442, 444

Rockefeller, Steven, 218

Rockefeller, Winthrop, 200, 390

Rockefellers, and Bilderberg Group, 105, 279-80; and black causes, 390, 393, 401-2; praise for China's Communist Revolution, 201; and 1973 oil embargo, 438 ff.; control of oil and oil prices, 315-6, 442, 453; and CFR, 142-3, 145; and European union movement, 254, 279-81, 287; and Fabianism, 84, 201, 390; and Federal Reserve, 39, 150-3; and Ford Foundation, 240, 253, 287, 402; and IBM, 310; and IFC, 212; and IMF, 210-2; and the League of Nations, 205; and left-wing politics, 200-1; and funding of LSE, 65, 149; and the Mediterranean Union, 463 ff.; and Barack Obama, 396-8; and the Pilgrims Society, 265, 315; and religion, 216-220; and US Republicanism, 201; links to the Rothschilds, 306, 404, 475; and Soros, 218, 398; links to the Soviet Union, 199, 244, 446-7; and demise of ~, 316; and Trilateral Commission, 304 ff.; and UN, 25, 202-4, 222; and World Bank, 208-9; and WWII, 253-4

Romania, 220, 447, 452-4

Romney, Mitt, 398

Roosevelt, Clinton, 29

Roosevelt, Franklin D. (US Pres. 1933-1945), 41, 86, 161, 186, 195-6, 202, 214, 241-2, 250, 287,

293, 447

Roosevelt, James Alfred, 140

Roosevelt, Theodore (US Pres. 1901-1909), 140, 186

Rosebery (Earl of), Lord, 67, 475

Rothschild, Amschel James (son of Victor Rothschild and Teresa Mayor), 221

Rothschild & Cie. Banque (1983 -), 318, 450, 466-9

Rothschild, David (son of Raphael of Cincinnati), 143

Rothschild (Dalsemer), David, *see* Dalsemer Rothschild

Rothschild, David de (son of Guy), 438

Rothschild, Edmond de, 160, 174, 288, 306, 444-5

Rothschild, Edmund de, ("Eddy", son of Lionel), 145, 443

Rothschild, Edouard de (son of Alphonse), 146, 288, 440

Rothschild, Edouard de (son of Guy), 318, 469

Rothschild, Emma, 221, 391, 451

Rothschild, Evelyn de, (Sir, son of Anthony), 160, 317, 444, 475. Evelyn de Rothschild has served as governor emeritus of the Fabians' LSE as well as fellow of their Imperial College. In addition, he is a leading sponsor of Fabian Socialist projects, funding Peter Mandelson's Policy Network (a member of the Foundation for European Progressive Studies, an EU-wide organization co-funded by the European Parliament and working for a Socialist Europe) as well as being a member of LSE's board of

governors. His wife Lynn is a member of the CFR and Chatham House and architect of the Inclusive Capitalism Initiative (ICI) promoting the funding of Socialist projects by corporate interests. Lynn is also the founder of the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism (which is funded by Ford and Rockefeller foundations and hosted by EL Rothschild), as well as a supporter of the US Democratic and UK Labour parties.

Rothschild, Fannie, 90, 177

Rothschild Frères, Banque, *see* Banque Rothschild Frères

Rothschild, Guy de, 288, 307, 438-40, 443

Rothschild Investment Capital Partners (RITCP), 317, 468, 475

Rothschild, Jacob (4th Lord, son of Victor Rothschild and Barbara Hutchinson), 145, 153, 221, 304, 317, 451, 468, 473, 475

Rothschild, Kate (Goldsmith), 391

Rothschild, Katherine, 306

Rothschild, Kathleen Pannonica ("Nica"), 391

Rothschild, Leopold de, ("Leo", son of Lionel), 145

Rothschild, Louis (son of Raphael of Cincinnati), 151

Rothschild, Louis von, 145, 234, 288

Rothschild, Michael, 451

Rothschild, Nathan Meyer (father of Lionel de Rothschild), 62

Rothschild, Nathaniel ("Natty", 1st Lord), 38, 59, 63, 67, 140, 146, 174, 246, 263, 288, 438. While

Natty Rothschild belonged to the right wing of the Liberal Party and was close to the conservative Tories, he was clearly willing to sponsor far-left projects like the Fabians' LSE.

Rothschild, Nathaniel ("Nat", son of Jacob), 306, 388, 453

Rothschild, Robert de, 288, 311, 324

Rothschild, Victor (3rd Lord, grandson of Natty), 163-4, 221, 289, 311, 319, 391, 445

Rothschild, Walter, 162

Rothschilds, and Bilderberg Group, 160, 306, 445; and Boer War, 263, 271; and Central Policy Review Staff, 445; and Winston Churchill, 246-7, 257; and Conservative Party, 316; De Beers, 140, 263; and US Democratic Party, 141, 398; control of gold prices, 269; manipulation of ~, 451; and the movement for a united Europe, 234, 281, 288-9; and EBRD, 326, 402, 451, 469-70; and EEG, 311; and ERT, 311-2; and the EU, 234, 288-9, 311-2, 326, 456, 474; and J. P. Morgan, 140, 145, 271; and Labour Party, 83, 138, 316 (*see also* Victor Rothschild); and Liberalism, 62; and LSE, 67, 474; media interests, 317-9, 388; and Mediterranean Union, 465, 468; and Milner Group, 140, 174-5; promotion of subversive music, 391; and multiculturalism, 391; and nationalization, 289, 337, 440, 443; support for Barack Obama, 398; oil interests, 136, 440, 456; and 1973 oil embargo, 438 ff.; and Pilgrims

Society, 265; power and influence, 444, 474; and privatization, 313, 326, 451 ff.; pro-immigration, 358; and race relations, 39'; and Rockefellers, 306, 404, 475; and Russian Revolution, 146-7; and Russo-Japanese War, 146; and Shell, 440-1; and George Soros, 450 ff.; and Trilateral Commission, 304, 306, 465; WWI, 271; WWII, 254, 439. The destruction of the Rothschilds' private records (e.g., Natty's letters and documents) has raised legitimate concern about a cover-up of their activities. As the present work shows, sufficient evidence remains to link the Rothschilds, their agents and associates with historical events that have shaped the modern world. A banker who has worked with Nat Rothschild has pointed out that the latter alone has a network of billionaire investors that gives him access to funds his counterparts in the financial world can only dream of. However, even more impressive is the Rothschilds' network of cousins and uncles and, in particular, their global network of companies in which they are directly or indirectly involved. Thus, while David de Rothschild sits on the board of De Beers, Nat Rothschild has been on the board of Barrick Gold Corp. (the world's largest gold producer) whose founder and chairman, Peter Munk, is a long-time Rothschild associate. Rothschild

lieutenant Henderson (“Hank”) Tuten (CEO of the Rothschild Group’s private equity arm, Continuation Investments Group Inc., as well as of Rothschild North America Inc. and Rothschild Australia), is a co-founder and director of many companies in which the Rothschilds have invested, notably Resource Capital Funds (RCF), a mining focused private equity company. Tuten, who is a RCF co-founder and partner, is a non-executive director of Ausence Ltd., a global service provider whose clients include Rothschild-associated energy and resources giants like Anglo American, BHPBilliton, Glencore (whose non-executive chair is Genel Energy CEO Anthony Hayward), NewMont, Royal Nickel Corp. (RNC) and Statoil. Meanwhile, RCF’s senior partner Ryan T. Bennett (of N. M. Rothschild Group and Rothschild Australia) along with other Rothschild operatives like John Shanahan and Sherri A. Crossdale (of Rothschild Inc.) and Christian Bue (formerly of the Rothschilds’ Société Le Nickel) have been on the boards of companies like EuroZinc Mining Corp., Western Europe’s second-largest copper producer. In addition to direct influence and control over energy and resources through oil and mining operations, the Rothschilds have also been able to influence or control prices, notably in the gold market. Thus,

from its inception in 1919, the chairman of London Gold Fixing (the company setting the global gold benchmark) was a Rothschild employee. Although N. M. Rothschild sold its fixing seat in 2004, LGF remained under the domination of Rothschild-connected market-making banks from Barclays and Crédit Suisse to Goldman Sachs, J.P.Morgan Chase, Scotiabank, Société Générale and UBS. The Rothschilds and their associates have held dominant positions in many other influential organizations like the merchant bankers’ trade group, Accepting Houses Committee (AHC) and its successor, British Merchant Bankers Association (BMBA). In addition, Rothschild power and influence is greatly increased through the group’s role of advisers, bankers, financiers, agents and trustees to literally hundreds of companies, including many of the world’s largest corporations (even global giants need funds for essential projects from building new offices to mergers and acquisitions which, over time, leads to close links to top advisers and financiers like the Rothschilds who often become trustees, directors and share-holders either directly or via proxies) and, above all, governments. The latter role, as becomes clear from their involvement in the European and Mediterranean Unions and various privatization projects from

Britain to Eastern Europe and beyond, enables the Rothschilds and their Anglo-American Establishment associates to exert influence not only on finance and economy but also on politics. This is achieved through a network of organizations of which Rothschild companies and representatives are members, such as CBI, ERT, BusinessEurope and the International Chamber of Commerce (the latter in 2011 appointed Gérard Worms, vice-chairman of Rothschild Europe, as its chairman). Particularly disturbing is the Rothschilds' support for subversive political organizations like Centre for European Reform, Policy Network and the UK's Labour Party (*see* Evelyn de Rothschild). The Rothschilds' pro-immigration stance echoes Lionel de Rothschild's suggestion in 1939 that Germans be scattered among the nations of the world (J. Colville, *The Fringes of Power*, 2004, p. 25) only that in today's interconnected world, which the Rothschilds have done much to create, Germans are not the only ones who are being scattered.

Round Table, The, 144, 173, 181

Rowntree, funding for Fabian projects, 58-9, 61. *See also* Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., 307, 311, 440

Royal Dutch Shell Plc., 136, 304-6, 440, 445, 465. *See also* Shell

Royal Economic Society (RES), 53, 82, 86, 126, 210

Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), *see* Chatham House

Runnymede Trust, 82

Russia, 3, 4, 7, 13-4, 18-21, 31-41, 93-101, 107, 147-9, 158, 177-8, 187, 194-8, 204, 208, 214, 221, 238, 244, 252, 259-71, 283, 292, 299-301, 316, 359, 374, 404, 446-7, 452-6

Russian Revolution (1905), 146, 177

Russian Revolution (1917), ii, 29, 36, 90, 124, 147-8, 177, 194, 316, 446, 452

Salisbury, (3rd Marquess of), Lord, 161

Sarkozy, Nicolas, 461-9, 479, 484

Saudi Arabia, 117, 135-6, 165-6, 417, 425, 430, 435-6, 442-3, 465

Schiff, Jacob H., 140-1, 145-51, 177, 183, 265, 270

Schuman, Robert, 254-5, 286, 323; Schuman Declaration, 255, 323, 478; Schuman Plan, 252-6, 278, 281, 286

Scottish Labour Party (1888-1895), 30, 73, 80

Scottish National Party (SNP), 73. *See also* nationalism

secret services, *see* intelligence and espionage

Serbia, 116, 166, 449-52

S. G. Warburg, 305, 317

Shaw, George Bernard, 18, 38, 53-64, 70-6, 80-2, 90-8, 106-8, 127, 178-9, 200, 359-60, 380, 392, 400, 423

Shell, 136, 311-2, 315, 357, 440-2

Shell, Transport and Trading Co. (ST&T), 306

- Shell-Mex and BP Ltd., 311
- S. M. von Rothschild & Söhne, 145, 234
- Sidney and Beatrice Webb Professorship, 464
- Smith Institute, 83
- Social Science Research Council (SSRC), US, 82
- Socialism, ii, 1-46, 52-9, 64, 68-76, 80-103, 107-8, 114, 122-5, 132, 146-9, 175, 179, 185, 194, 197-202, 213-7, 228, 234, 245, 252, 290-3, 298-300, 331, 359, 367, 377, 390-2, 416-8, 455, 466, 488; and Capitalism, 5-6, 17, 23-6, 30-3, 36-7, 201 ff.; and Christianity, 4, 7, 45; and dictatorship, 9-20; as a fraudulent system, 5, 12 ff., 28, 75, 101, 123; and genocide, 20-3; and Islam, 45; and money interests, 23; and terrorism, 5, 7-8, 11; utopianism of, 9, 15; and world government, 39, 301
- Socialist International (SI), 40, 46, 90, 99, 105, 125, 138, 163, 180, 185, 197, 236, 238, 244, 274, 279-80, 300-1, 439, 441; creation by the Fabian Society, 40, 99, 125, 301. *See also* International Working Men's Association (IWMA)
- Société Générale (SocGen), 318, 453, 520
- Société Générale de Belgique (SGB), 210, 312
- Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (SFRF), 90, 147
- Solana, Javier de Madariaga, 43, 46, 114-6, 160, 166, 214, 303-4, 328, 449-50, 459-60
- Soros, George, 38-9, 152, 166, 218, 222, 328-9, 352, 397-8, 402-3, 450-7, 473-4, 477, 487; links to the Rothschild Group, 450-1
- Soros Foundations, 218, 398, 413, 451-2, 473
- South Africa, 87, 93, 158, 164, 175, 180, 187, 225, 247, 263, 267, 269, 271, 360, 393-4, 397, 412, 478
- Spaak, Paul-Henry, 41, 43, 196, 206, 214, 219, 235-6, 238, 244, 279, 286, 289, 301-2, 311, 322, 324, 466
- Spain, 46, 115-6, 229, 363, 431, 448, 464, 471, 482
- Stalin, Joseph, 12, 18, 22, 31, 37, 91, 106, 124, 195, 200, 214, 263, 287, 293, 299, 447
- Standard Oil, *see* Esso (Exxon)
- State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST), USSR, 199
- Stirn, Olivier, 337, 439, 445, 467-9, 479
- Sufis(m), 108-14, 117, 228, 424, 428-9, 433-5, 481; origins of, 112, 433, 493; association with militant Islam, 113, 481. The words *sophós*, "wise" and *sophia*, "wisdom", in the worldly as well as spiritual sense occur in Classical and Biblical texts (*Thgn.* 790, 876, 1074; LXX Gen. 41:8, Exod. 28:3, 2 Kg. (2 Sam.) 14:20, Prov. 8, 29:11, Sir. 24 sq.; Matt. 23:34, Rom. 16:28, 1 Cor. 1:19, Jas. 1:5) as well as in the writings of early Christian mystics and were identified by Medieval Muslim scholars (e.g., al-Biruni) as the origin of Arabic *sufi*.
- Sutherland, Peter, 95, 113, 222, 226-9, 312, 345, 352, 364-5, 378, 381, 465-6, 470, 475, 480; promo-

tion of African immigration into Europe, 365, 381, 480; advocacy of suppression of Europe's cultural and ethnic identity, 226, 378; and Mediterranean Union, 465

Sweden, 19, 41, 158, 387

Synergos Institute, 391, 402

Syria, 45, 420, 477

Tanzania, 93, 380, 478

Tata Group, 58, 61. Along with Cadbury, Rowntree, and Unilever, Tata is one of the left-wing industrial groups whose history is inextricably linked with that of the Fabian Society and its projects. The Indian textile magnate Jamsetji Tata was assisted by Fabian leaders Sidney and Beatrice Webb in setting up a company town around his newly acquired steel works at Bombay, where the Fabians had set up a local Fabian society. In 1912, Tata endowments funded the Sir Ratan Tata Department at LSE, which later became the Department of Social Sciences. While the Sir Ratan Tata Trust has been funding Indian students to study at LSE, the head of the Tata Group, Ratan Tata, is an honorary fellow of LSE, as well as a director of Alcoa and member of the advisory board of American International and J.P.Morgan Chase, all three of which are partners of David Rockefeller's Partnership for New York City, a pro-immigration organization.

Tau Capital Plc., 473-4

Tavistock Institute, 96, 245

Taylor, Frederick W., 32-3

Taylorism, applied in Communist Russia, 32-3

technocracy (system of governance by administrative experts, promoted by Fabians and allied corporate interests), 14, 94, 98, 106, 146, 211, 310, 487

Thames River Capital (TRC), 138

Tides Center, 218, 398

Tides Foundation, 218

Time Warner, 221, 387-8, 395-6

trade unions, 59, 77, 89, 105, 123, 163, 301; and funding of the Labour Party, 59, 74. Although much has been made in the media of the trade unions' ability to influence Labour's leadership elections, the fact is that the party leader tends to be elected from Fabian candidates, as in 1994 and 2010. Moreover, to be overly concerned about trade union influence is to ignore the devastating impact that Fabian Labour leaders like Tony Blair can have on the country. Despite the new "one member, one vote" leadership election system introduced in 2014 and other measures, it is certain that the resourceful Fabian Society will find ways of retaining its stranglehold on the party and on society as can be seen from the planting of the Fabian Sadiq Khan as Mayor of London in 2016.

Trades Union Congress (TUC), 74, 77

TriGranit Corp., 456, 470, 473

Trilateral Commission (TC), 95, 105, 152-3, 156, 159-60, 204, 211, 222, 229, 253, 304-21, 442-5, 463-78

Trump, Donald, 399

Turkey, 23, 88, 117-8, 132-4, 141-2, 229, 259, 331-2, 387, 417, 432, 434, 448, 456-7, 460-1, 464, 470, 476-8

UK Border Agency (UKBA), 83, 353

UK Independence Party (UKIP), 341, 486

Ukraine, 215, 387, 452-3, 471, 473

Union Minière du Haut Katanga, 210, 338

Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE, BusinessEurope after 2007), 311-2

Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), *see* Mediterranean Union
unions, *see* trade unions

United Nations (UN), ii, 19, 41-2, 125, 139, 158, 182, 187-9, 193-230, 244, 249, 256, 266, 274, 297, 302, 378, 458-9, 459

United States of America (USA), *see* America

United States of Europe (USE), 42-3, 194, 233-7, 245, 269, 281-2, 284, 290, 299-300, 307

university societies (Fabian), 64

US Agency for International Development (USAID), 211

US Eport-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank), 211

US-USSR Trade and Economic Council (USTEC), 199

Utopian Socialism, 52. Although

this is not always recognized, Utopianism is a common feature of all branches of Socialism, from Marxism-Leninism a.k.a. Communism to Fabianism (see Jeffrey Weeks, "The Fabians and Utopia", 1984 et al.), consisting of a series of questionable claims about the present, untestable or false predictions about the future and fanciful, unrealistic or unattainable ideals, coached in academic or scientific language and presented as a desirable and viable (but ultimately bogus) alternative to rival systems. For example, there is no evidence that the mass immigration promoted by many Socialist parties results in full employment, higher wages or a more just society for the host population. *See also* Socialism

Vanderbilt, William K., 140, 247

Vanderlip, Frank A., 155-6, 269

Volcker, Paul, 39, 152-3

Von Mevissen, Gustav, 9, 23-4

Warburg, Paul Moritz, 145, 151-3, 157, 270

Warburg Pincus LLC, 39

Warner Bros., 395

Webb, Beatrice (née Potter), 55, 58, 65-7, 77, 79, 84, 91, 124, 163, 221; and permeation, 55; and love of scheming, 55

Webb, Sidney, 38, 54-8, 61, 64-9, 76-8, 82, 88, 90-1, 107-8, 124, 359, 406

Wells, Herbert G., 69-70, 86, 94-8, 102-3, 108-9, 157, 184, 194, 264-5, 282, 302, 380, 450

Wernher, Beit & Co., 67
 white culture, hatred of, 110, 361
 white people, hatred of, 361, 377, 395
 Wilson, Woodrow, 85, 142-51, 157, 172, 185, 187, 207, 268
 Wolfensohn, James, 153, 208, 451
 World Bank (IBRD), 86, 104, 153, 159-60, 203, 208-12, 241, 244, 253, 282, 305, 316, 329, 441, 454, 470
 World Council of Churches (WCC), 105, 219-20, 393
 World Economic Forum (WEF), 39, 122, 136, 309, 311, 463
 world government, 34, 39-40, 97-105, 108, 124-5, 137-9, 157-61, 179-82, 187, 189, 193, 197-8, 205-24, 228, 232, 284, 297, 299-302, 321, 328, 404, 416, 469. The central problem of the world government project is that it cannot guarantee that it will not be a tool of vested interests (like the corporate oligarchy promoting it). The "solutions" to this problem proposed by its advocates are highly dubious. While conceding that world-government promoters like the Trilateral Commission represent vested interests, Socialist ideologist and Rothschild lieutenant Jacques Attali in his *Demain, qui gouvernera le monde?* states that a world government should be co-funded by multinational corporations, that the (corporate-controlled) IMF should become the world's "ministry of finance" and that the Bank for International Settlements, founded by

Morgan-Rockefeller (or Rothschild-Rockefeller) interests should be the "world's central bank". He also prescribes the creation of an international body to enforce democracy throughout the world (pp. 216, 361-5). However, his description of this body as the *enforcer of world government* amounts to saying that the "guarantee" against the latter's becoming a dictatorship is to endow it with the means of suppressing all opposition to itself. This is disturbingly similar to Lenin's definition of Socialist dictatorship as "undivided political power backed by the armed force of the people".

World Trade Organization (WTO), 213, 303

World War I (1914-1919), 36, 40, 77, 91, 187, 210, 234, 238, 247, 259, 260, 264, 267-8, 270-1; and the advance of Socialism, 36; causes of, 260-1; financing of, 271
 World War II (1939 - 1945), 80, 124, 176, 187-8, 194, 214, 220, 235, 238, 254, 271, 299, 331, 487; and the advance of Socialism, 79-81, 292-3; causes of, 259-61

Yalta Conference (1945), 194, 293, 447

Young Fabians, 68, 83, 122, 164, 303, 353

Yugoslavia, 42, 117, 134-7, 196, 415, 449, 456

Zimbabwe (former Rhodesia), 220

Appendix A

Banking Groups
(Rothschild, Rockefeller & associates)

US Global Banks controlled by the above*
(Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase, Lazard, Morgan Stanley)

European Regional Banks controlled by the same groups
(Barclays, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Rothschild)

National Banks' international investment banking arms controlled by the same groups

Small, specialized, advisory or wealth management Banks connected with the above groups

Chart 1. The Anglo-American Establishment and its global banking empire. Example: international investment banking. In the EMEA region (Europe, Middle East, Africa) alone, the above named Global and Regional Banks hold about 80 per cent of the market, the Global group being dominant with a 45 per cent share (based on Thomson Reuters data, 2016). See also pp. 192, 212 and 452 ff.

* Control is exerted through stock or share ownership (held directly or through proxies), directorships, trusteeships, membership of advisory boards, etc.

Banking and Industrial Groups
(Rothschild, Rockefeller & associates)

Multinational Corporations controlled by the above
(JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Exxon Mobil, Chevron, BP,
Shell, Ford Motor, Barrick Gold, BlackRock, etc.)

Business discussion &
lobby groups
(Business Roundtable, CBI,
BusinessEurope,
Bilderberg, CFR, TC, WEF)

Philanthropic foundations
& philanthropy arms of
multinat. corporations
(Rockefeller, Carnegie,
Gates, Open Society, etc.)

Think tanks, universities, government advisory
bodies, intergovernmental organizations, charity &
foreign aid organizations, cultural & religious
organizations, human rights & equality organizations,
news & entertainment media, advertizing agencies,
political pressure groups

Political Parties

State Apparatus
(Parliament/Congress, law courts, secret
services, police & armed forces, etc.)

Government

Chart 2. The Anglo-American Establishment and its network of power and influence in the US, UK and other countries dominated by it either directly or via proxies. Note: some business policy groups such as CFR, also operate as think tanks and advisers to government.

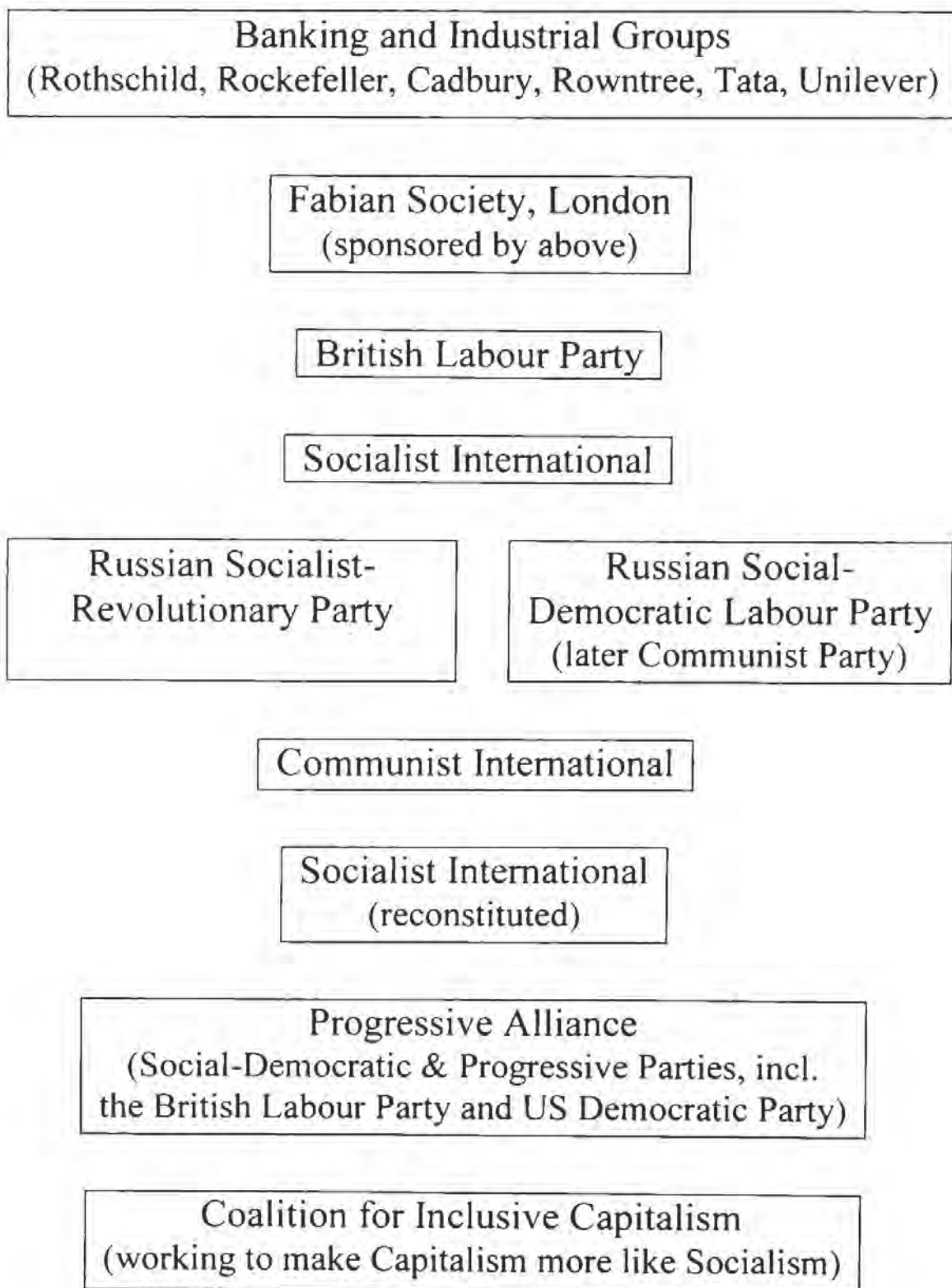


Chart 3. The Anglo-American Establishment and International Socialism in historical perspective. J. A. Schumpeter's observation that "the true pacemakers of Socialism were not the intellectuals and agitators who preached it but the Vanderbilts, Carnegies and Rockefellers" (*Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, p. 134) proves to be true in more than one sense.

The Milner-Fabian Conspiracy documents the history of an international elite and its web of organizations which have aimed to dominate the world since the late 1800s.

What emerges is the disturbing picture of a world of smoke and mirrors in which nothing is what appears to be and where anything can be, and often is, a tool by which vested interests condition, manipulate and control large sections of mankind in the service of their own designs.

Ioan Ratiu is an independent historian and researcher.

