THE SOCIAL CREDITER
FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 49 No. 8 SATURDAY, 12 JULY, 1969

The C.F.R.
Conspiracy To Rule The World

By GARY ALLEN in American Opinion, April, 1969.

(Continued)

III

The scholarship scheme was not, however, the most important segment of Cecil Rhodes' commitment to World Government. His Illuminist-style "secret society" also spawned the world's most influential foreign-policy combine—including America's Council on Foreign Relations. Professor Quigley writes of the formalization of Rhodes' "secret society":

"They (Ruskin's disciples) were remarkably successful in these aims because England's most sensational journalist William T. Stead (1849-1912), an ardent social reformer and imperialist, brought them into association with Rhodes. This association was formally established on February 5, 1891, when Rhodes and Stead organized a secret society of which Rhodes had been dreaming for sixteen years. In this secret society Rhodes was to be leader; Stead, Brett (Lord Estor), and (Alfred) Milner were to form an executive committee; Arthur (Lord) Balfour, (Sir) Harry Johnston, Lord Rothschild, Albert (Lord) Grey, and others were listed as potential members of a "Circle of Initiates"; while there was to be an outer circle known as the "Association of Helpers" (later organized by Milner as the Round Table organization).

Notice that the secret society was organized on the Illuminist pattern of "circles within circles," used in Bavaria and France by Weishaupt; and that the Round Table group, which was later to spawn the Council on Foreign Relations, was not part of the inner circle.

Professor Carroll Quigley continues as follows:

"Thus the central part of the secret society was established by March 1891. It continued to function as a formal group, although the outer circle was, apparently, not organized until 1901-1913. This group was able to get access to Rhodes' money after his death in 1902 and also to the fund of loyal Rhodes supporters like Alfred Beit (a German financier from Frankfurt, and partner of Rhodes) (1853-1906) and Sir Abe Bailey (1864-1940).

Later, financing was to come from the Astor family and, according to Quigley:

"Since 1925 there have been substantial contributions from wealthy individuals and from foundations and firms associated with the international banking fraternity, especially the (Andrew) Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and other organizations associated with J. P. Morgan, the Rockefeller and Whitney families and the associates of Lazard Brothers and of Morgan, Grenfell and Company.

The chief backbone of this organization grew up along the already existing financial cooperation running from the Morgan Bank in New York to a group of international financiers in London led by Lazard Brothers.

Why would international bankers and financiers be interested in promoting a socialist World Government? Clearly, socialism is only the bait to obtain the support of the political underworld and to create the structure necessary to maintain dictatorial control. What this small group of financiers and cartel-oriented businessmen are interested in is monopoly control over the world's natural resources, trade, transportation, and communications—something that despite their great wealth they could not achieve otherwise. Therefore, the super-capitalists become super-socialists, realizing that only a World Government under their control can give them the power necessary to achieve their goal. Only this could explain why these extremely wealthy men would be willing to support movements which seem to be aimed at their own destruction. The financiers and cartelists do not expect to be injured by the socialists so long as they can manipulate them, using them for their own purposes. Professor Quigley confirms this:

"There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international... network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. (Emphasis added.)

(continued on page 3)
THE SOCIAL CREDITER
FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which was founded in 1933 by Clifford Hugh Douglas.

The Social Credit Secretariat is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party. Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Home and abroad, post free: One year 45/-; Six months 22/6; Three months 11/6.

Offices: Business: 245 Cann Hall Road, Leytonstone, London E.11.

Telephone: 01-534 7395

Editorial: Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London NW1

Telephone: 01-387 3893

IN AUSTRALIA—
Business: Box 2318V, G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria 3001

Editorial: Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001

(EDITORIAL HEAD OFFICE)

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Personnel—Chairman: Dr. B. W. Monahan, 4 Torres Street, Red Hill, Canberra, Australia 2603. Deputy Chairman: British Isles: Dr. Basil L. Steele, Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.

Telephone: 01-387 3893. Liaison Officer for Canada: Monsieur Louis Even, Maison Saint-Michel, Rougemont, P.Q. Secretary: H. A. Scouler, Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001

Post-War Crimes

In June 1939, a few months before the outbreak of the Second World War, the late C. H. Douglas commenced publication, in serial form in The Social Crediter, of a major contribution to the understanding of our time under the title Whose Service is Perfect Freedom. War overtook the writing and the publication; but as soon as war broke out, Douglas stated in this work the real aims of the war: the restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System (both threatened by Hitler); the elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense; and the establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control. These were the essential steps in the establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain.

Probably very few people took this amazing forecast seriously at the time; but the aftermath of war fully bore it out. Douglas realised from the start that as well as defeating Germany, it was essential to deal with those who were imposing policy on Great Britain; if that were not done, he said, then “the real War, the War against Antichrist, is lost already, and the certainty (is) that our mounting and unnecessary taxation, and the strangling bureaucracy which masquerades under the name of ‘Planning’ will turn the war against Germany into overt or covert Civil War, according to Plan”.

Douglas wrote several works during the war in which he elaborated these ideas—little avail. After the war he wrote almost weekly Notes for The Social Crediter, analysing the policy of the Attlee Administration, and warning of much worse to come. But his observations went far beyond political and economic considerations. He was concerned with policy as the outcome of a philosophy, and it was in this period that he made explicit the philosophy which guided him.

It is only in the light of Douglas’s profound observations in the post-war period that our present truly terrible predicament can be fully understood. Against the background of what the Attlee Administration did it is possible to see and comprehend what the Wilson Administration was put into power to do. There is nothing fortuitous in the economic crisis, nor in British disarmament. What the Socialists are doing is intended to be final and irreversible, so that whatever Administration follows them will have no options at all but to be submerged in a World Government starting, presumably, with absorption in a Federal Europe.

A considerable selection of Douglas’s post-war Notes has now been published as a book with the title The Development of World Dominion. The material has been arranged in a general way to bring out certain economic, political, and philosophical aspects with which Douglas dealt from various points of view. The result is a book differing markedly from his more systematic books of the inter-war period, when the objective was more simply to secure, if possible, a rectification of a defective financial system which, if persisted in, made war inevitable. But in this period it became evident that war was desired not, of course, by the populations who were forced to do the fighting, but by promoters who stood to reap the “benefits”—intensified centralisation of governments, leading eventually to World Government.

The present situation is still essentially what it was when Douglas wrote in Whose Service is Perfect Freedom, “If it be desired to prevent another world war, it could have been done by a few simple financial adjustments, by the raising of the standard of living in Germany while preventing the growth of a powerful centralised authority there, by the rapid reduction and abolition of taxation both local and Federal in every country, and by the education of the population of every country into an appreciation of the relationship between employment, production and leisure.

“No one is likely to underrate the power and prevalence of plain stupidity in political affairs. But anyone observing the steady and obviously conscious misrepresentation of the facts of economics and political economy, the vicious attacks made upon any professional economist unwilling to ‘toe the line’ so scrupulously followed by Economists of Repute, the determination to retain an underprivileged or even starving section of the population so that it might be used as an excuse for reducing the privileges of that portion of the population representing the advance which man has made over his environment, must agree that stupidity in the ordinary sense is not a sufficient explanation of what has occurred. It is too obvious that a policy of general enslavement, carrying with it bribes, some of considerable value, to politicians who were willing to further it, and penalties for any who would oppose it, has been pursued systematically.”

The Development of World Dominion demonstrates the continuity of the policy which did not “desire to prevent another world war” with the policy of the immediate post-war Administration in Britain, which intensified taxation, built up a large centralised bureaucracy of government, and mis-educated public opinion to a degree which now appears to be irreversible. But if enough patriotic citizens will master the essential history leading up to war, the course of the war, and the post-war period, they may help to generate a climate of opinion which recognises that our one hope lies in dealing with those who have assumed responsibility for our current catastrophe. There is no other, much less any simpler, way out of the trap. And this book is essential reading in this respect. It should be studied with, as it were, a determination to pass an examination in its subject matter.

The wild resolutions of the “consultation on racism” which took place in Notting Hill, London, towards the end of May have served to bring forward a new participant in the Rhodesian drama, for the bishop of Mashonaland (The Right Rev. Paul Burrough) issued a statement from the pulpit of Salisbury Cathedral in which he “dissociated himself and his diocese from that part of the consultation’s resolution which deals with Rhodesia. He described the resolution as ‘pernicious and unChristian’.” (Church Times, May 30, 1969.) In making such a statement, Bishop Burrough has reassured observers that he shares in the balanced wisdom of his predecessor, whose tragic death aroused misgivings about the future policy of this diocese.

The consultation, sponsored by the World Council of Churches, has recommended, “All else failing, support resistance movements, including revolutions...” and urged the British Government in a resolution on Rhodesia to decide with the United Nations “upon action to extend and intensify sanctions”, and to “withdraw her earlier assurance that force would not be used in resolving the Rhodesian conflict”. The Church Times comments that it looks as if the delegates “allowed themselves to be panicked by advocates of a kind of revolution which is miles away from what Christians mean by the word”.

I do not know what Christians are supposed to mean by the word or if they are supposed to prefer it to natural growth, but to Rhodesians it means the hut burned about their ears, the mutilated cattle and the reign of terror, and a government that has protected all its citizens from these disasters has earned the gratitude and not the censure of Christian people.

Moreover we have little claim to guide residents in Africa of any colour on their course, for the official line of joining with Russia to ensure a quick kill in Biafra has failed to reckon with the spirit of the Biafrans, just as Mr. Wilson omitted from his calculations the spirit and resourcefulness of the Rhodesians. As war drags on, and this tragic war has now entered its third year, it does not tend to become more humane and the death of eleven Italian oilmen near Okapai brings home the carnage vividly to the West.

Meanwhile the Government keeps to its supine course regarding the captured Gerald Brooke; we read, “Mr. Crossland, President of the Board of Trade, arrived in Moscow last night to sign the new Anglo-Soviet trade agreement” and that the Russians “are not taking seriously the threat of a break in trade” because of diamonds which Britain imports from Russia and re-exports “at a handsome profit”. (Daily Telegraph, June 2, 1969.)

It all looks like a deliberate policy of national suicide, for in this hellish broth diamonds matter more than a British citizen, alien “anti-racist” ideas matter more than the lives of Rhodesians, and oil presumably counts more than a ceasefire in Nigeria, while Christians are to be embroiled in terrorism, double-false for the benefit of world communism. I can find no “morality” in any of this.

—H.S.

The C.F.R. has been reprinted as a booklet by AMERICAN OPINION and will be available from K.R.P. Publications when supplies arrive from the U.S.A.

The C.F.R. (continued from page 1)

This clearly suggests that the directors of the network are convinced that they have little to fear from the Communists; that, in fact, they maintain some form or degree of inside control over the Communists.

To the Insiders of the Round Table, World Government is a Messianic cause. As Lionel Curtis, a member of the Round Table, phrased it: Through world federalism “the Kingdom of God could be established on earth.” According to his obituary written for his fellow members of the Round Table, Lord Lothian (who ended his career as Ambassador to the United States) “held that men should strive to build the Kingdom of Heaven here upon this earth, and that the leadership in that task must fall first and foremost upon the English-speaking peoples.”

Leaders of this group of would-be gods have been, according to Quigley:


Professor Quigley maintains that the power and influence of the Rhodes-Milner group since 1889, “although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated.” For example, the Round Table Group controlled the London Times and numerous other newspapers and periodicals on six continents, and also influenced literally hundreds of university faculties.

Quigley discloses:

From 1884 to about 1915 members of this group worked valiantly to extend the empire and to organise it into a federal system. They were constantly harping on the lessons to be learned from the (British) failure of the American Revolution and the success of the Canadian federation of 1867, and hoped to federate the various parts of the empire as seemed feasible, then confederate the whole of it, with the United Kingdom, into a single organization. They also hoped to bring the United States into this organisation to whatever degree was possible.

Stead was able to get Rhodes to accept, in principle, a solution which might have made Washington the capital of the whole organization or allow parts of the empire to become states of the American Union.

A loosely organised corps of the Round Table conspirators was thus formed in the United States prior to World War I. The chief personalities were George Beer, Walter Lippmann, Frank Aydelotte, Whitney Shepardson, Thomas Lamont, Jerome Greene, and Erwin Canham. This group’s activities were coordinated with those of similar groups throughout the British Empire by frequent visits and discussions, and

†Quigley’s attitude toward this conspiracy and his sources of information are revealed in the following statement: “I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960’s, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies . . . but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known.”
It was in the aftermath of World War I, however, that the Round Table conspiracy made its move for power and influence in America. According to Professor Quigley:

At the end of the war of 1914, it became clear that the organization of this system (the Round Table Group) had to be greatly extended. Once again the task was entrusted to Lionel Curtis, who established, in England and each dominion, a front organization to the existing Round Table Group. This front organization, called the Royal Institute of International Affairs, had as its nucleus in each area the existing submerged Round Table Group. In New York it was known as the Council on Foreign Relations, and was a front for J. P. Morgan and Company in association with the very small American Round Table Group.

The American organizers were dominated by the large number of Morgan “experts,” including Lamont and Beer, who had gone to the Paris Peace Conference and there become close friends with the similar group of English “experts” which had been recruited by the Milner group. In fact, the original plans for the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Council on Foreign Relations were drawn up at Paris. The Council of RIIA (which, by Curtis’ energy came to be housed in Chatham House, across St. James’s Square from the Astors, and was soon known by the name of this headquarters) and the board of the Council on Foreign Relations have carried ever since the marks of their origin.

Although Professor Quigley’s information is extremely revealing, it is amazing to note that he has very carefully omitted the name of one of the stars of the founding of the C.F.R.—the mysterious “Colonel” Edward Mandell House. This could hardly have been a mere oversight. For whatever reason, Professor Quigley thought House best left out of his discussions. Joseph Kraft (C.F.R.), however, tells us in Harper’s that the chief agent in the formal founding of the C.F.R. was Colonel House, supported by such of his protégés as Walter Lippman (C.F.R.), John Foster Dulles (C.F.R.), Allen Dulles (C.F.R.), and Christian Herter (C.F.R.). It was House who acted as host for the Round Table Group, both English and American, at the key meeting of May 19, 1919, in the Majestic Hotel, Paris, which committed the conspiracy to creation of the C.F.R.

The conspirators had hoped to establish a World Government under the League of Nations, as an outgrowth of World War I. But, while President Woodrow Wilson and House (the man he called his “alter ego”) were doing their best to restructure the world at Versailles, the ether of internationalist propaganda was rapidly wearing off back home. As the negotiations revealed that one side had been about as guilty as the other, and all the glitter of the “moral crusade” evaporated with Wilson’s vaunted “Fourteen Points,” the “rubes back on Main Street” began to stir and awaken. Reactions and disillusionment set in.

Americans hardly wanted to get into a World Government with double-dealing European crooks whose speciality was secret treaty hidden behind secret treaty. The guest of honor, so to speak, stalked out of the banquet before the poisoned meal could be served. And without American inclusion, there could be no meaningful World Government.

Aroused public opinion made it obvious that the U.S. Senate dared not ratify a treaty saddling the country with such an internationalist commitment. The American public had to somehow be sold the idea of internationalism and World Government, and the C.F.R. was made to order for precisely that purpose. Again, the key was Colonel House.

The significance of the hands of House in the construction of the Council on Foreign Relations can only be understood against his background as an agent for the Insiders. House, whose father was a representative in the American South for English financial interests, was Texas-born but educated in England. He was a long-time intriguer in Democrat politics and had been instrumental in electing several Governors of Texas (one of whom gave him the honorary title of “Colonel”). His move into national politics came with his early backing of Woodrow Wilson, who regarded him as his political mentor* and relied heavily upon him.

The “Colonel” was strictly a behind-the-scenes operator who never had any official capacity, but who gained intense satisfaction as a master of the marionettes who occupied the center stage. His personal political philosophy was detailed in a prophetic novel entitled Philip Dru: Administrator, published by B. W. Huebsch, a favorite of the Left and for many years a prominent Fabian. The book was so loaded with political dynamite that no author was listed; but, in private letters to friends, House admitted authorship.†

In Philip Dru, Edward House laid out a thinly fictionalized plan for conquest of America. He described a “conspiracy”—the word is his—which succeeds in electing a U.S. President by means of “deception regarding his real opinions and intentions.”‡ Among other things, wrote the C.F.R. “founder,” the conspiracy was to insinuate “itself into the primaries, in order that no candidate might be nominated whose views were not in accord with theirs.” Elections were to become mere charades conducted for the bedazzlement of the booboisie. The idea was to use both the Democrat and Republican Parties as instruments to promote World Government.

(The to be continued)

*House was described by a friend of twenty-five years standing as “highly radical, more than liberal, in the political-social sense.”
‡Although partially thwarted by the loss of Wilson to illness, House succeeded in 1932 with F.D.R., who went straight from the Chicago convention to huddle with the “Colonel” at the latter’s Massachusetts home. In 1938, House told his biographer Charles Seymour: “During the last fifteen years I have been close to the center of things, although few people suspect it. No important foreigner has come to America without talking to me. I was close to the movement that nominated F.D.R. He has given me free hand in advising (Secretary of State Cordell) Hull. All the Ambassadors have reported to me frequently.”

THE USURPERS
The Men Who Rule America
By Medford Evans
9/6 posted
K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 245 Cann Hall Road, London, E.11

Printed by E Fish & Co Ltd Liverpool