

The INSIDERS

Architects of the New World Order

Part

1

The James Earl Carter Years



2

Part

The Ronald W. Reagan Years

Part

3

The George H.W. Bush Years



4

Part

The William J. Clinton Years

Part

5

The George W. Bush Years



Many Americans have heard of the Council on Foreign Relations, Trilateral Commission, Rhodes Scholar program, and Bilderberger Movement. Here's the story behind these Insider groups and how each is working to drag America into a tyrannical "new world order."

By John F. McManus

The Insiders

Architects of the New World Order

by

JOHN F. McMANUS

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About the Author

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Mr. McManus joined the staff of The John Birch Society in 1966. In 1973, he was named by JBS founder Robert Welch as the organization's public relations director and chief media representative. He has appeared on hundreds of radio and television programs, including C-SPAN and the Larry King show.

For many years, Mr. McManus wrote and syndicated a weekly newspaper column entitled *The Birch Log*. He has written and produced numerous audiovisual programs, and his articles have appeared regularly in JBS-affiliated publications. His books include *Financial Terrorism: Hijacking America Under the*

Threat of Bankruptcy (1993); *Changing Commands: The Betrayal of America's Military* (1995); and this fifth edition of *The Insiders: Architects of the New World Order*.

From 1991 through 2003, he served as President of The John Birch Society. He currently is the Society's Senior Executive Advisor.

Married in 1957, he and his wife raised four children and are now enjoying several grandchildren.

Preface

In addition to previously published surveys of Insider domination of the administrations of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and the first two years of Bill Clinton, this edition of *The Insiders: Architects of the New World Order* presents a revised Part IV that continues the survey of Insider control over the Clinton administration to its unglorious, scandal-plagued conclusion. Additionally, a new Part V documents the early years of the George W. Bush administration and demonstrates that the change of political parties in the White House in 2001 did no more to diminish Insider control of our government than did previous party shifts.

An important key to understanding the dominance of the Insiders over contemporary America begins with an understanding of the history and purposes of such organizations as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission. Much of this history appears in Part I and is not repeated in Parts II, III, IV, and V. The definition of the term Insiders, as it was first given by John Birch Society founder Robert Welch, and as it has been employed by the Society ever since, is provided toward the end of Part I.

Readers familiar with the author's critiques of the Carter, Reagan, Bush I, and early Clinton administrations are encouraged to resume their study by turning immediately to Part IV, "The Clinton Years" and jump to the new material that begins with "Clinton Record Invites Impeachment" (page 90). The concluding survey of the final years of the Clinton administration will prepare the reader for Part V, which addresses the continuing Insider influence in the administration of George W. Bush.

Others who are new to the kind of analysis given here would do well to skip nothing because the national agenda has been set by Insiders during all of these years. The pattern of Insider dominance over America's affairs is itself an important part of the story told in this book.

We hope that this glimpse of the increasing Insider control over the U.S. government and other critically important areas of American life will stimulate many to become involved in the fight to turn the Insiders out.

Each portion of this book closes with an invitation to all to join The John Birch Society. We repeat that earnestly given invitation here as we present the fifth edition of this painstakingly researched book.

The John Birch Society
January 2004

Introduction

If a member of your family were suddenly felled by a strange malady, you would quickly run to the family physician. So, too, would you hasten to a doctor's office when a more familiar disease struck, or when an accident caused a broken bone or torn flesh.

Once in the presence of the doctor, you would hardly waste his time or your own by demanding of him some assurance that he favors good health. You know he already does. And you know he opposes fever, ear-aches, broken legs, etc.

We mention this because The John Birch Society has often been accused of promoting only negativism, or of merely finding fault. Yet any honest survey of our literature demonstrates that such a charge is baseless. The doctor who wants healthy bodies doesn't take time to explain that he wants good health. Nor do we always explain that our first and foremost goal is a strong nation and a healthy civilization.

The Insiders explains much of what has gone wrong in America and who is causing her ills. We doubt that we will be accused of presuming too greatly in believing that most Americans know something is eating away at the foundations of this great nation. Unemployment, national and personal indebtedness, economic slowdown, loss of faith, declining national

stature, a vaguely defined "new world order," broken families, and much more have stimulated worries from coast to coast and from all sectors of our social and economic strata.

The John Birch Society believes in America — in her magnificent Constitution, her glorious traditions, and her wonderful people. Where America is strong, we seek to preserve; where she has been weakened, we seek to rebuild. Sadly, we witness the presence of powerful forces working to destroy the marvelous foundations given us by farseeing and noble men 200 years ago.

The information and analysis given in this book will undoubtedly upset, even anger, some readers. But if the history contained in these pages is disturbing to both the reader and ourselves, we urge that the blame be directed toward those who made it, not those who published it.

Doctors can't treat patients until they identify the causes of ailments. Similarly, no citizen can act to help his nation until he or she understands what constitutes good national health and what is ravishing it. It is our hope that the information presented in these pages will assist a great many more Americans to identify our nation's diseases — and those who spread them — and then take action to speed her back to the robust health she once enjoyed.

The Insiders

Architects of the New World Order

The Insiders

Part I — 1979

Immediately after World War II, the American people were subjected to a massive propaganda barrage which favored the Chinese communists and frowned on the Chinese Nationalists. Newspapers, books, magazines, and experts in government did their best to convince Americans that the Red Chinese were not communists at all, but were merely “agrarian reformers” seeking fair play for the Chinese people.¹

In the midst of this propaganda blitz, our government completely turned its back on the Nationalist Chinese in 1947, refusing even to sell them arms. By 1949, the communist forces under Mao Tse-tung had seized all of mainland China. After the communist takeover, serious students of the situation lost no time in declaring that China had been lost in Washington, not in Peking or Shanghai. And they were correct.²

Eventually, the full truth about the Chinese communists became widely known. A U.S. Senate subcommittee report,³ published in 1971, contains gruesome statistics which show that the Chinese communists have murdered as many as 64 million of their countrymen. Despite current propaganda to the contrary, Communist China continues to this day to be one of the most brutal tyrannies in the history of mankind. And the Chinese Reds have exported revolution and terror to every continent.

The American people were misled thirty years ago. If the truth about China had been widely known, our government would never have intervened in the Chinese struggle as it did. China would not have fallen into communist hands; there would never have been a Korean War in the 1950s; and there would never have been a Vietnam War in the 1960s and 70s. The course of history would have taken a far different path — if only the American people had not been misled about the Chinese communists.

In the late 1950s, the American people were again misled. We were told that Fidel Castro was the “Robin Hood of the Sierra Maestra Mountains,” and that he was the “George Washington of Cuba.” Some Americans knew better and tried to spread the alarm. But, in spite of their efforts, our government repeated the process it had followed in China and Castro eventually seized control of Cuba.⁴

Again, the American people had been misled. If the truth about Castro had been widely known, our press and our government would never have aided him, and he would never have succeeded in capturing Cuba and in spreading communist subversion throughout Latin America — and now even into Africa.

The question we must ask ourselves today is: Are there any other important but similarly erroneous attitudes that have been planted in the minds of the American people? The answer is that there certainly are.

One dangerously wrong attitude held by many Americans is that all prominent businessmen in America — the American capitalists as they are called — are by definition the archenemies of

communism.

In fact, the mere suggestion that a prominent capitalist, like David Rockefeller, is in league with communists invites scorn or ridicule. The notion appears to many to be totally absurd because a man like David Rockefeller, it seems, would have so much to lose if the communists should ever triumph.

But, in the last few years, David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank has been favored by the Reds as the first American bank to open an office in Moscow, and also the first to do so in Peking. And this same Chase Manhattan Bank has bankrolled the building of the largest truck factory in the history of mankind, at a place called the Kama River in the Soviet Union. It is totally inaccurate to consider David Rockefeller an enemy of communism.

It is also inaccurate to believe that all prominent businessmen in our nation are conservatives who are always the most determined opponents of socialistic government controls. We agree that businessmen should be anti-communists, and that they should be advocates of limited government, as given us by our Founding Fathers. But many are not.

As communism continues to advance toward total world domination, as America's place in the world slips from undisputed leadership to second-rate status, and as our own federal government's control over all of us grows with each passing day, many Americans are looking for an explanation of what they see happening.

We believe that the first step toward learning what is really going on in our country is the realization that some so-called capitalists are neither

conservative nor anti-communist. Instead, they are power-seekers who are using their great wealth and influence to achieve political control. What follows will take a hard look at what we perceive as an ongoing drive for power. Not only the kind of power that flows from great wealth, but absolute power, the kind that can only be achieved politically. We are going to take a look behind the headlines at the men who really run our country, the men whom Jimmy Carter called "the insiders."

Who Is Running America?

One of President Jimmy Carter's favorite themes during his campaign for the Presidency in 1976 was that, if he were elected, he would bring new faces and new ideas to Washington. He repeatedly told campaign audiences that he was not part of the federal government and not beholden to the Washington-and-New York-based Establishment that had been running things for so long.

Perhaps the clearest example of his campaign oratory against what he called the Insiders was given at a Carter-for-President Rally in Boston on February 17, 1976. What he said on that occasion showed up in a widely distributed paperback *'I'll Never Lie To You' — Jimmy Carter In His Own Words*.⁵ On page 48, Mr. Carter's statement at that Boston Rally is given as follows:

The people of this country know from bitter experience that we are not going to get these changes merely by shifting around the same groups of insiders.... The insiders have had their chance and they have not delivered.

The message undoubtedly persuaded a good many Americans to cast their ballots for Jimmy Carter, for the existence of such an inside group running things is both widely suspected and widely resented. And yet, while the former governor of Georgia played up to this resentment throughout the campaign, he carefully avoided naming any names or discussing any of the organizational ties of the easily identifiable Insiders.

This, we intend to do. For we agree with Mr. Carter's campaign oratory that, for several decades, America has been run by a group of Establishment Insiders. We also intend to show that, despite his strong pledge to the contrary, Jimmy Carter has literally filled his administration with these same individuals. Since Jimmy Carter moved into Washington, it has been business as usual for the Insiders who are running the United States.

The man popularly credited with devising the strategy that landed Jimmy Carter in the White House is Hamilton Jordan. A few weeks prior to the November 1976 election, he stated:

If, after the inauguration, you find a Cy Vance as Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski as head of National Security, then I would say we failed. And I would quit. You're going to see new faces and new ideas.⁶

After the election, Mr. Carter promptly named Cyrus Vance to be his Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski to be the head of National Security, exactly what Mr. Jordan had said would never happen. But the real question is: What is it about Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski that prompt-

ed Jordan to make such a statement? And the answer is that these two men are pillars of the very Establishment that candidate Carter so often attacked.

When Jimmy Carter appointed him to be Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance was a Wall Street lawyer, the chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a veteran of service in the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

Zbigniew Brzezinski had taught at Harvard and Columbia Universities, served in the State Department during the Johnson administration, and authored numerous books and articles for various Establishment publishers and periodicals.

But, beyond all of these Establishment credentials, at the time of their appointment by Jimmy Carter, both Vance and Brzezinski were members of the board of directors of a little-known organization called the Council on Foreign Relations. Also, each was a member of the very exclusive Trilateral Commission. Most Americans have never heard of these two organizations. But knowing something about them is essential to understanding what has been going on in America for several decades. So, let us examine, first, the Council on Foreign Relations and then, later on, the Trilateral Commission.

The House Blueprint

The Council on Foreign Relations⁷ was incorporated in 1921. It is a private group which is headquartered at the corner of Park Avenue and 68th Street in New York City, in a building given to the organization in 1929.

The CFR's founder, Edward Mandell House, had been the chief adviser of President Woodrow Wilson. House was not only Wilson's most prominent aide, he actually dominated the President. Woodrow Wilson referred to House as "my alter ego" (my other self), and it is totally accurate to say that House, not Wilson, was the most powerful individual in our nation during the Wilson administration, from 1913 until 1921.

Unfortunately for America, it is also true that Edward Mandell House was a Marxist whose goal was to socialize the United States. In 1912, House wrote the book, *Philip Dru: Administrator*.⁸ In it, he said he was working for "Socialism as dreamed of by Karl Marx." The original edition of the book did not name House as its author, but he made it clear in numerous ways that he indeed was its creator.

In *Philip Dru: Administrator*, Edward Mandell House laid out a fictionalized plan for the conquest of America. He told of a "conspiracy" (the word is his) which would gain control of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and use them as instruments in the creation of a socialistic world government.

The book called for passage of a graduated income tax and for the establishment of a state-controlled central bank as steps toward the ultimate goal. Both of these proposals are planks in *The Communist Manifesto*.⁹ And both became law in 1913, during the very first year of the House-dominated Wilson administration.

The House plan called for the United States to give up its sovereignty to the League of Nations at the close of World War I. But when the U.S. Senate refused to ratify America's entry into the

League, Edward Mandell House's drive toward world government was slowed down. Disappointed, but not beaten, House and his friends then formed the Council on Foreign Relations, whose purpose right from its inception was to destroy the freedom and independence of the United States and lead our nation into a world government — if not through the League of Nations, then through another world organization that would be started after another world war. The control of that world government, of course, was to be in the hands of House and like-minded individuals.

From its beginning in 1921, the CFR began to attract men of power and influence. In the late 1920s, important financing for the CFR came from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation. In 1940, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, members of the CFR gained domination over the State Department, and they have maintained that domination ever since.

The Making of Presidents

By 1944, Edward Mandell House was deceased, but his plan for taking control of our nation's major political parties began to be realized. In 1944 and in 1948, the Republican candidate for President, Thomas Dewey, was a CFR member. In later years, the CFR could boast that Republicans Eisenhower and Nixon were members, as were Democrats Stevenson, Kennedy, Humphrey, and McGovern. The American people were told they had a choice when they voted for President. But with precious few exceptions, presidential candidates for decades have been

CFR members.

But the CFR's influence had also spread to other vital areas of American life. Its members have run, or are running, NBC and CBS, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Des Moines Register*, and many other important newspapers. The leaders of *Time*, *Life*, *Newsweek*, *Fortune*, *Business Week*, and numerous other publications are CFR members. The organization's members also dominate the academic world, top corporations, the huge tax-exempt foundations, labor unions, the military, and just about every segment of American life.¹⁰

Let's look at the Council's *Annual Report* published in 1978. The organization's membership list names 1,878 members, and the list reads like a *Who's Who in America*. Eleven CFR members are U.S. senators;¹¹ even more congressmen belong to the organization. Sitting on top of this immensely powerful pyramid, as chairman of the board, is David Rockefeller.

As can be seen in that CFR *Annual Report*, 284 of its members are U.S. government officials. Any organization which can boast that 284 of its members are U.S. government officials should be well-known. Yet most Americans have never even heard of the Council on Foreign Relations.

One reason why this is so is that 171 journalists, correspondents and communications executives are also CFR members, and they don't write about the organization. In fact, CFR members rarely talk about the organization inasmuch as it is an express condition of membership that any disclosure of what goes on at CFR meetings shall be regarded as grounds for termination of membership.¹²

Carter and CFR Clout

And so, very few Americans knew that something was wrong when Jimmy Carter packed his administration with the same crowd that has been running things for decades. When he won the Democratic Party's nomination, Jimmy Carter chose CFR member Walter Mondale to be his running mate. After the election, Mr. Carter chose CFR members Cyrus Vance, Harold Brown, and W. Michael Blumenthal to be the Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury — the top three cabinet positions.

Other top Carter appointees who are CFR members include Joseph Califano, Secretary of HEW; Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of HUD; Stansfield Turner, CIA Director; Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Advisor; and Andrew Young, Ambassador to the United Nations. The names of scores of Assistant Secretaries, Undersecretaries, Ambassadors and other appointees can also be found on the CFR membership roster. As we have already noted, a total of 284 CFR members hold positions in the Carter administration.

To put it mildly, the Council on Foreign Relations has a great deal of clout. In our opinion, however, not every member of the CFR is fully committed to carrying out Edward Mandell House's conspiratorial plan. Many have been flattered by an invitation to join a study group, which is what the CFR calls itself. Others go along because of personal benefits such as a nice job and a new importance. But all are used to promote the destruction of U.S. sovereignty. Over the years, only a few members have ever had the courage and the awareness to speak out about

the Council on Foreign Relations. These few are now ex-members who have always been ignored by the press.¹³

Toward World Government

The CFR publishes a very informative quarterly journal called *Foreign Affairs*. More often than not, important new shifts in U.S. policy or highly indicative attitudes of political figures have been telegraphed in its pages. When he was preparing to run for the Presidency in 1967, for instance, Richard Nixon made himself acceptable to the Insiders of the Establishment with an article in the October 1967 issue of *Foreign Affairs*.¹⁴ In it, he called for a new policy of openness toward Red China, a policy which he himself later initiated in 1972.

The April 1974 issue of *Foreign Affairs* carried a very explicit recommendation for carrying out the world-government scheme of CFR founder Edward Mandell House. Authored by State Department veteran and Columbia University Professor Richard N. Gardner (himself a CFR member), "The Hard Road to World Order" admits that a single leap into world government via an organization like the United Nations is unrealistic.¹⁵

Instead, Gardner urged the continued piecemeal delivery of our nation's sovereignty to a variety of international organizations. He called for "an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece." That means an end to our nation's sovereignty.

And he named as organizations to accomplish his goal the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs

and Trade, the Law of the Sea Conference, the World Food Conference, the World Population Conference, disarmament programs, and a United Nations military force. This approach, Gardner said, "can produce some remarkable concessions of sovereignty that could not be achieved on an across-the-board basis."

Richard Gardner's preference for destroying the freedom and independence of the United States in favor of the CFR's goal of world government thoroughly dominates top circles in our nation today. The men who would scrap our nation's Constitution are praised as "progressives" and "far-sighted thinkers." The only question that remains among these powerful Insiders is which method to use to carry out their treasonous plan.

The Trilateral Angle

Unfortunately, the Council on Foreign Relations is not the only group proposing an end to the sovereignty of the United States. In 1973, another organization which now thoroughly dominates the Carter administration first saw the light of day. Also based in New York City, this one is called the Trilateral Commission.

The Trilateral Commission's roots stem from the book *Between Two Ages*¹⁶ written by Zbigniew Brzezinski in 1970. The following quotations from that book show how closely Brzezinski's thinking parallels that of CFR founder Edward Mandell House.

On page 72, Brzezinski writes: "Marxism is simultaneously a victory of the external, active man over the inner, passive man and a victory of reason over belief."

On page 83, he states: "Marxism, disseminated on the popular level in the form of Communism, represented a major advance in man's ability to conceptualize his relationship to his world."

And on page 123, we find: "Marxism supplied the best available insight into contemporary reality."

Nowhere does Mr. Brzezinski tell his readers that the Marxism "in the form of Communism," which he praises, has been responsible for the murder of approximately 100 million human beings in the Twentieth Century, has brought about the enslavement of over a billion more, and has caused want, privation and despair for all but the few criminals who run the communist-dominated nations.

On page 198, after discussing America's shortcomings, Brzezinski writes: "America is undergoing a new revolution" which "unmasks its obsolescence." We disagree; America is not becoming obsolete.

On page 260, he proposes "Deliberate management of the American future ... with the ... planner as the key social legislator and manipulator." The central planning he wants for our country is a cardinal underpinning of communism and the opposite of the way things are done in a free country.

On page 296, Mr. Brzezinski suggests piecemeal "Movement toward a larger community of the developed nations ... through a variety of indirect ties and already developing limitations on national sovereignty." Here, we have the same proposal that has been offered by Richard Gardner in the CFR publication *Foreign Affairs*.

Brzezinski then calls for the forging of commu-

nity links among the United States, Western Europe, and Japan; and the extension of these links to more advanced communist countries. Finally, on page 308 of his 309-page book, he lets us know that what he really wants is “the goal of world government.”

A Meeting of Minds

Zbigniew Brzezinski's *Between Two Ages* was published in 1970 while he was a professor in New York City. What happened, quite simply, is that David Rockefeller read the book. And, in 1973, Mr. Rockefeller launched the new Trilateral Commission whose purposes include linking North America, Western Europe, and Japan “in their economic relations, their political and defense relations, their relations with developing countries, and their relations with communist countries.”¹⁷

The original literature of the Trilateral Commission also states, exactly as Brzezinski's book had proposed, that the more advanced communist states could become partners in the alliance leading to world government. In short, David Rockefeller implemented Brzezinski's proposal. The only change was the addition of Canada, so that the Trilateral Commission presently includes members from North America, Western Europe, and Japan, not just the United States, Western Europe, and Japan.

Then, David Rockefeller hired Zbigniew Brzezinski away from Columbia University and appointed him to be the director of the Trilateral Commission. Later, in 1973, the little-known former Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter, was invited to become a founding member of the

Trilateral Commission. When asked about this relationship, Mr. Carter stated:

Membership on this Commission has provided me with a splendid learning opportunity, and many of the members have helped me in my study of foreign affairs.¹⁸

We don't doubt that for a minute!

Carter's Trilateral Team

When Jimmy Carter won the nomination of the Democratic Party, he chose CFR member and Trilateralist Walter Mondale to be his running mate. Then, the man who told America that he would clean the Insiders out chose Cyrus Vance, W. Michael Blumenthal, and Harold Brown for the top three cabinet posts, and each of these men is a Trilateralist, as well as a CFR member. Other Trilateralists appointed by Mr. Carter include Zbigniew Brzezinski as National Security Advisor; Andrew Young as Ambassador to the United Nations; Richard N. Gardner as Ambassador to Italy; and several others as top government officials.

The membership list of the Trilateral Commission now notes seventeen "Former Members in Public Service" including Carter, Mondale, Vance, etc. Their places on the Commission have been taken by other influential Americans so that approximately eighty Americans, along with ten Canadians, ninety Western Europeans, and seventy-five Japanese are members today. Among the current Trilateralists can be found six senators; four congressmen; two governors; Hedley Donovan, the

editor-in-chief of *Time* Incorporated; Winston Lord, president of the Council on Foreign Relations; William E. Brock, chairman of the Republican National Committee; and Dr. Henry Kissinger.¹⁹

As with the CFR, we do not believe that every member of the Trilateral Commission is fully committed to the destruction of the United States. Some of these men actually believe that the world would be a better place if the United States would give up its independence in the interests of world government. Others go along for the ride, a ride which means a ticket to fame, comfortable living, and constant flattery. Some, of course, really do run things and really do want to scrap our nation's independence.

On March 21, 1978, the *New York Times* featured an article about Zbigniew Brzezinski's close relationship with the President.²⁰ In part, it reads:

The two men met for the first time four years ago when Mr. Brzezinski was executive director of the Trilateral Commission ... and had the foresight to ask the then obscure former Governor of Georgia to join its distinguished ranks. Their initial teacher-student relationship blossomed during the campaign and appears to have grown closer still.

The teacher in this relationship praises Marxism, thinks the United States is becoming obsolete, and is the brains behind a scheme to end the sovereignty of the United States for the purpose of building a world government. And the student is the President of the United States.

What It All Means

Let's summarize the situation we have been describing in three short statements.

1. President Carter, who was a member of the Insider-controlled Trilateral Commission as early as 1973, repeatedly told the nation during the 1976 political campaign that he was going to get rid of the Establishment Insiders if he became President. But when he took office, he promptly filled his administration with members of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission, the most prominent Insider organizations in America.

2. The Council on Foreign Relations was conceived by a Marxist, Edward Mandell House, for the purpose of creating a one-world government by destroying the freedom and independence of all nations, especially including our own. Its chairman of the board is David Rockefeller. And its members have immense control over our government and much of American life.

3. The Trilateral Commission was conceived by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who praises Marxism, who thinks the United States is becoming obsolete, and who also wants to create a one-world government. Its founder and driving force is also David Rockefeller. And it, too, exercises extraordinary control over the government of the United States.

The effect of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission on the affairs of our nation is easy to see. Our own government no longer acts in its own interest; we no longer win any wars we fight; and we constantly tie ourselves to international agreements, pacts and conventions. And, our leaders have developed

blatant preferences for Communist USSR, Communist Cuba, and Communist China, while they continue to work for world government, which has always been the goal of communism.

The Insider domination of our government is why America's leaders now give the backs of their hands to anti-communist nations such as South Korea, Rhodesia, Chile and our loyal allies in Taiwan. These few nations do not want to join with communists in a world government, and therefore, they are being suppressed. In short, our government has become pro-communist.

More Observations

The Carter administration, unfortunately, is only the current manifestation of this problem that has infected our nation for decades. Previous administrations, however, have carefully pretended to be anti-communist and pro-American. But there is very little pretense in an administration which arranges to give the Panama Canal to a communist-dominated government in Panama, and pays the Reds \$400 million to take it. Or, when our President turns his back on America's allies in China and diplomatically recognizes the Red Chinese, who run the most brutal tyranny on earth. Or, when our President continues to disarm and weaken the United States, even as he presses for more aid and trade with Red China and Red Russia.

The foreign policy of the Carter administration, which is totally dominated by CFR and Trilateral Commission members, could hardly be worse. But the domestic policies of our government also fit into the scheme to weaken the United States and destroy the freedom of our

people. Government-caused inflation continues to weaken the dollar and destroy the economy of our nation. Federal controls continue to hamstring America's productive might. And the Carter energy policy can be summed up very simply as a program to deny America the use of its own energy resources and to bring this nation to its knees through shortages and dependence on foreign suppliers.

The real goal of our own government's leaders is to make the United States into a carbon copy of a communist state, and then to merge all nations into a one-world system run by a powerful few. And in 1953, one of the individuals committed to exactly that goal said as much in a very explicit way.

That individual was H. Rowan Gaither, a CFR member who was the president of the very powerful Ford Foundation. It was during the preliminary stages of a congressional investigation into the activities of the huge tax-exempt foundations that Mr. Gaither invited Norman Dodd, the director of research for the congressional committee, to Ford Foundation headquarters in New York City. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reasons why Congress wanted to investigate the foundations. At the meeting, Rowan Gaither brazenly told Norman Dodd that he and others who had worked for the State Department, the United Nations, and other federal agencies had for years

... operated under directives issued by the White House, the substance of which was that we should make every effort to so alter life in the United States as to make possible

a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union.

Then he added, "We are continuing to be guided by just such directives."

When the thoroughly shocked Norman Dodd asked Rowan Gaither if he would repeat that statement to the full House Committee so that the American people would know exactly what such powerful individuals were trying to accomplish, Gaither said: "This we would not think of doing."²¹

As further proof of just how powerful these subversive influences already were in the early 1950s, the committee, headed by Congressman Carroll Reece of Tennessee, never did get to the bottom of its investigation of the tax-exempt foundations,²² and it was soon disbanded. A summary of what was learned appears in Rene Wormser's book, *Foundations, Their Power And Influence*.²³

"World Order" Nightmare

But the drive toward a merger of the United States with communism continues. The final goal, as we have already stated, is a world government ruled by a powerful few. And lest anyone think that such a development will be beneficial to the world or agreeable to himself, let us list four certain consequences of world government.

One: Rather than improve the standard of living for other nations, world government will mean a forced redistribution of all wealth and a sharp reduction in the standard of living for Americans.

Two: Strict regimentation will become com-

monplace, and there will no longer be any freedom of movement, freedom of worship, private property rights, free speech, or the right to publish.

Three: World government will mean that this once glorious land of opportunity will become another socialistic nightmare where no amount of effort will produce a just reward.

Four: World order will be enforced by agents of the world government in the same way that agents of the Kremlin enforce their rule throughout Soviet Russia today.

That is not the kind of a world that anyone should have to tolerate. And it is surely not the kind of an existence that a parent should leave for a child. Yet, that is what is on our near horizon right now, unless enough Americans stop it.

Or a Better World

The John Birch Society was organized in part to stop the drive toward world government. In 1966, Robert Welch, the founder and leader of The John Birch Society, delivered a speech which he called *The Truth In Time*.²⁴

One of the most important sections in this valuable survey is Robert Welch's discussion of the individuals who are carrying out the Conspiracy's goals, but who have never been communists. Mr. Welch coined a word to describe these powerful men. He called them the Insiders.

Strangely enough, we have seen that Jimmy Carter attacked what he, too, called Insiders during his campaign for the office of President. We are, however, making no inference that Mr. Carter used the word because Robert Welch had. The amazing aspect of this coincidence is that, in using the word "Insiders," both Jimmy Carter

and Robert Welch were referring to the same individuals, and to the same force. But Jimmy Carter had obviously thrown in his lot with them, and was dishonestly seeking votes by condemning them.

Robert Welch, on the other hand, has condemned the Insiders, named the Insiders, and formed The John Birch Society to stop what they are doing to our country and to the world.

The Insiders must be stopped. The control they have over our government must be broken. And the disastrous policies of our leaders must be changed. The way to accomplish these urgent tasks is to expose the Insiders and their conspiracy. The American people must be made aware of what is happening to our country and who is doing it. If sufficient awareness can be created in time, the Insiders and their whole sinister plan will be stopped. This is the goal of The John Birch Society. Education is our strategy and truth is our weapon.²⁵ But more hands are needed to do the job. More hands are needed to wake the town and tell the people.

You don't have to be political scientist, or an economist, or a Ph.D. in world history to be a member of The John Birch Society. The most important single requirement has always been a sense of right and wrong, and a preference for what is right. If you want to do your part to save your country, and to stop the Insider-controlled drive toward a communist-style world government, then you ought to join the Society now.

The John Birch Society has the organization, the experience, the tools, and the determination to get the job done. God help us all if, for want of willing hands, we fail!

Notes

1. John T. Flynn, *While You Slept* (New York: Devin-Adair, 1951, and Boston: Western Islands, 1965).
2. Robert Welch, *May God Forgive Us* (Chicago: Regnery, 1952) and *Again May God Forgive Us* (Boston, Belmont Publishing Co., 1963).
3. *Human Cost Of Communism In China*, Report issued by Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Ninety-Second Congress, 1971.
4. Nathaniel Weyl, *Red Star Over Cuba* (New York: Devin-Adair, 1960).
5. Richard L. Turner, "I'll Never Lie To You" — *Jimmy Carter In His Own Words* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1976).
6. Sam Smith, "Carter's Crimson Tide," *Boston Globe*, January 29, 1978.
7. Dan Smoot, *The Invisible Government* (Boston: Western Islands, 1977).
8. *Philip Dru: Administrator* (New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1912).
9. Karl Marx, *The Communist Manifesto* (Boston: American Opinion, 1974).
10. Dan Smoot, *The Invisible Government*.
11. The 11 United States senators listed as members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1978 are: Howard H. Baker; John C. Culver; Daniel P. Moynihan; Claiborne Pell; Jacob K. Javits; Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.; George McGovern; Abraham Ribicoff; William V. Roth, Jr.; Paul S. Sarbanes; and Adlai E. Stevenson III. See *Annual Report 1977-1978*, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York.
12. June 1978 By-Laws of the Council on Foreign

Relations, Article II: "It is an express condition of membership in the Council, to which condition every member accedes by virtue of his membership, that members will observe such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Directors concerning the conduct of Council meetings or the attribution of statements made therein, and that any disclosure, publication, or other action by a member in contravention thereof may be regarded by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion as ground for termination or suspension of membership pursuant to Article I of the By-Laws." *Annual Report 1977-1978*.

13. Examples of former CFR members who did what they could to expose the purposes of the organization are former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden (see Dan Smoot, *The Invisible Government*) and retired Rear Admiral Chester Ward (see Phyllis Schlafly and Chester Ward, *Kissinger On The Couch*, New York: Arlington House, 1975).
14. Richard Nixon, "Asia After Vietnam," *Foreign Affairs*, October 1967.
15. Richard N. Gardner, "The Hard Road to World Order," *Foreign Affairs*, April 1974.
16. Zbigniew Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages* (New York: Viking Press, 1970, and New York: Penguin Books, 1976).
17. Report of Purposes and Objectives, by Trilateral Commission, March 15, 1973.
18. Jimmy Carter, *Why Not The Best?* (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1975).
19. Membership list of the Trilateral Commission, January 31, 1978.
20. Terence Smith, "Brzezinski, Foreign Policy

- Advisor, Sees Role as Stiffening U.S. Position," *New York Times*, March 21, 1978.
21. Norman Dodd in letter to Howard E. Kershner, December 29, 1962.
 22. *Tax-Exempt Foundations*, Report of the Special House Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations (Reece Committee), Eighty-Third Congress, 1954.
 23. Rene A. Wormser, *Foundations, Their Power And Influence* (New York: Devin-Adair, 1958).
 24. Robert Welch, *The Truth In Time* (Boston: American Opinion, 1966).
 25. Robert Welch, *The Blue Book of The John Birch Society* (Boston: Western Islands, 1959).

Part II — 1983

The John Birch Society's survey entitled *The Insiders* was released early in 1979. Over 1,200 copies (of the filmstrip version) were purchased and put into use by members in a matter of months. Several hundred thousand copies of the printed text, in booklet form, were also purchased and distributed throughout the nation. In addition, reprint permission was granted to several other publishers, and their efforts undoubtedly doubled the readership of this analysis of the powerful few who dictate American policy.

It is impossible to know how many Americans saw or read *The Insiders* or one of the many similar treatises which paralleled it or were stimulated by it. Millions, for sure. Tens of millions, most likely.

By early 1980, the accumulated exposure of the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations, the two most identifiable Insider organizations, had begun to produce some dramatic effects. For one, these organizations became well enough known to be "hot topics" on the campaign circuit. Informed voters from coast to coast, especially those who were disenchanted with the Carter administration, began to seek candidates who were not tied to either of these groups.

In New Hampshire, for instance, where the first presidential primary is held every fourth February, most of the candidates for the Republican nomination were happily responding to voters that they were "not now and never have

been" members of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission or his Council on Foreign Relations. But Republican candidates George Bush and John Anderson could not join in such a response because each had connections to both of these elitist organizations.

This issue was not confined solely to New Hampshire either. It was a nationwide phenomenon. Witness a February 8, 1980 article in the *New York Times*.²⁶ Reporting on a Ronald Reagan campaign trip through the South during the first week of February, the article stated that Mr. Reagan had attacked President Carter's foreign policy because he had found that "19 key members of the Administration are or have been members of the Trilateral Commission." It also noted that when Mr. Reagan was pressed to back up his charge, an aide listed the names of President Carter, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Defense Brown, and fifteen other Carter officials.

The report further stated that Reagan advisor Edwin Meese told the reporters: "...all of these people come out of an international economic-industrial organization with a pattern of thinking on world affairs." He made the very interesting comment that their influence led to a "softening" of our nation's defense capability. Both he and Mr. Reagan could have added that practically all of these Carter administration officials were also members of the Council on Foreign Relations. But neither chose to do so.

Anti-Elitist Reversals

The history of that period shows that Ronald Reagan exploited this issue very capably. On

February 26th, in New Hampshire where the matter had become the deciding issue in the primary, voters gave him a lopsided victory. His strong showing and the correspondingly weak showing by George Bush delighted the nation's conservatives and set a pattern for future victories that carried Mr. Reagan all the way to the White House.

But something else happened on February 26, 1980 that should have raised many more eyebrows than it did. On the very day that Ronald Reagan convincingly won the nation's first primary, he replaced his campaign manager with longtime Council on Foreign Relations member William J. Casey. Mr. Casey served as the Reagan campaign manager for the balance of the campaign, and was later rewarded with an appointment as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The selection of William J. Casey in the strategically important position of campaign manager was highly significant. He is a New York lawyer who served the Nixon administration in several positions including Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank. In those two posts especially, he gained a reputation as a crusader for U.S. taxpayer-financed aid and trade with communist nations.

During this same period, while serving as an official of the State Department, Casey declared in a public speech given in Garden City, New York that he favored U.S. policies leading to interdependence among nations and to the sacrificing of our nation's independence.²⁷ These attitudes are thoroughly in agreement with the long-

term objectives of the Insiders, but are not at all consistent with the public positions taken by Mr. Reagan. But very few made note of the Casey appointment because very few knew anything about Mr. Casey.

With CFR member William J. Casey on the team, the Reagan campaign was still able to focus attention on the Trilateral Commission and on fellow Republican George Bush's ties to it. But nothing was said about the older, larger, and more dangerously influential Council on Foreign Relations.

Rockefeller Ties

In April 1980, Mr. Reagan told an interviewer from the *Christian Science Monitor*²⁸ that he would shun the directions of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. But George Bush, who had recently resigned both from the Trilateral Commission and from the board of directors of the Council on Foreign Relations, could not shake the stigma of his Insider connection.

In Florida, understanding about the Trilateral Commission led to widespread use of a political advertisement which claimed, "The same people who gave you Jimmy Carter want now to give you George Bush."²⁹ An identical ad appeared in Texas. The Reagan bandwagon, propelled in part by its attack on the Insiders, began to score one primary victory after another.

Eventually, Ronald Reagan convincingly won the Republican nomination. Conservatives across the nation were delighted. That is, they were delighted until he shocked his supporters by selecting George Bush as his running mate. George Bush was the very epitome of the Insider

Establishment type that had made so many of these people strong Reagan backers in the first place. That night, at the Republican convention, the word "betrayal" was in common usage.

Ronald Reagan had repeatedly and publicly promised that he would pick a running mate who shared his well-known conservative views. But, of all the Republicans available, he picked the man who was the darling of the Rockefellers. Nor was the Rockefeller-Bush relationship any secret.

Campaign finance information had already revealed that prior to December 31, 1979, the Bush for President campaign had received individual \$1,000 contributions (the highest amount allowed by law) from David Rockefeller, Edwin Rockefeller, Helen Rockefeller, Laurance Rockefeller, Mary Rockefeller, Godfrey Rockefeller, and several other Rockefeller relatives and employees.

Staunch Reagan supporters frantically tried to stop the Bush nomination. But political considerations quickly forced them to go along. One after another, they began to state that their man was still at the top of the ticket. "It was Reagan-Bush, not Bush-Reagan," they said. But all had to admit that the issue of Trilateral domination of the Carter administration could hardly be used with a Trilateralist veteran like Bush on the ticket.

From the time William Casey joined the Reagan team in February, the issue of CFR domination of America could not be used. And when George Bush was tapped as the Reagan running mate, the Trilateral issue was also dead. Only a very few realized that when those two issues were lost, the hope that future President Reagan would keep Insiders from key positions in gov-

ernment was also lost.

As the summer of 1980 faded into fall, Insiders were showing up in every conceivable part of the Reagan campaign. In September, a casual "Prelude to Victory" party was given by the Reagans at their rented East Coast home in Middleburg, Virginia. A photo taken at the party shows that the place of honor, at Mr. Reagan's immediate right, was given to none other than David Rockefeller, the leader of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission. Guests at this party included Dr. Henry Kissinger and other CFR and Trilateral members.³⁰

Two weeks before the election, the front page of the *New York Times* carried a photo showing the future President campaigning in Cincinnati. Alongside him as his foreign policy advisors who the President said would answer questions for him, were Senator Howard Baker, former Ambassador Anne Armstrong, and former Secretaries of State William P. Rogers and Henry Kissinger. All were members of either the CFR or the Trilateral Commission or both.³¹

Stacking the Cabinet

Election Day 1980 produced a Reagan landslide. Caught up in misguided euphoria, conservatives began talking about the return of fiscal and diplomatic sanity to the federal government. But the shock they felt when their man had chosen George Bush as his running mate returned when President-elect Reagan announced his selections for the new cabinet.

For Secretary of State, he chose Alexander Haig, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. For Secretary of the Treasury, Donald

Regan, and for Secretary of Commerce, Malcolm Baldrige — both members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Back in February, Edwin Meese had told reporters that Mr. Reagan opposed the Trilateral Commission because the organization's influence led to a "softening of defense." Yet, he chose for his Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, a member of the Trilateral Commission. Men from the same Insider team were still in power!

Five months after Mr. Reagan had been sworn in as President, the Council on Foreign Relations noted in its *Annual Report* that 257 of its members were serving as U.S. government officials. As in previous administrations, these individuals filled many of the important Assistant Secretary and Deputy Secretary posts at the State Department, Defense Department, Treasury Department, and so on.

For the critically important post of White House Chief of Staff, Mr. Reagan named James Baker III. The White House Chief of Staff determines who gets to see the President, what reading material will appear on his desk, and what his policy options might be on any given situation. But James Baker had fought against Ronald Reagan as the campaign manager for George Bush in 1980, and as a campaign staffer for Gerald Ford in 1976. He is a confirmed liberal who was an opponent of the philosophy enunciated by Mr. Reagan during the 1980 campaign. In his White House post, he leads a team of like-minded men who have virtually isolated the President from the many conservatives who supported his election bid.

Policy Reversals

As President, Mr. Reagan has been given the image of a tough anti-communist and a frugal budget-cutter. But the images do not hold up under close scrutiny. Only one year after taking office, he acquiesced in the taxpayer-funded bailout of Poland's indebtedness to large international banks. Even worse, he skirted the law which mandates that any nation in such financial difficulty must be formally declared in default before the U.S. government could assume its debts. What made this action doubly revealing was that it occurred at the very time that thousands of Polish citizens had been incarcerated in a typical communist crackdown against even a slight semblance of freedom.

During 1981 and 1982, Ronald Reagan personally signed authorizations for the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance nuclear steam turbines for communist Rumania and power generation equipment and a steel plant for communist China.³² Tens of millions of U.S. taxpayers' dollars are being provided for the industrialization of these Red tyrannies.

Also, Reagan administration officials announced plans to sell arms to Red China; they told anti-communist businessmen in El Salvador that the U.S. would oppose efforts by any anti-communist Salvadorans to gain control of their country; and these same administration officials refused to honor a pledge to supply the Free Chinese on Taiwan with the fighter planes deemed necessary by the Chinese for defense.

When the President authorized a joint Peking-Washington communique which stated that military support for the Free Chinese is no longer our

nation's "long term policy," even CFR member Dan Rather of CBS News called the document a startling reversal of frequently stated Reagan rhetoric.

On the domestic front, the record of reversals is just as dramatic. When Mr. Reagan campaigned against Jimmy Carter, he said he would cut two percent (\$13 billion) from the fiscal 1981 budget which he would inherit if elected.³³ He did nothing about that budget. Instead, he went to work immediately on the budget for the following year.

On February 18, 1981, in one of his first speeches to the nation as President, he delivered his own budget proposals. In that address, he stated: "It is important to note that we are reducing the *rate of increase* in taxing and spending. We are not attempting to cut either spending or taxing to a level below that which we presently have." (Emphasis added.) Yet, America was inundated with propaganda which had practically everyone believing that the Reagan economic package contained a substantial reduction in federal spending. Supposed budget cuts were labelled "massive," "drastic," "historic," and "cruel." But simple arithmetic showed that what President Reagan proposed for fiscal 1982 was \$40 billion more spending than could be found in the 1981 budget. By the end of fiscal 1982, instead of being reduced as candidate Reagan had promised, that figure had grown to a \$70 billion increase over spending from 1981. And the deficit associated with it soared to \$110 billion.

But the Reagan reputation, which had been gained by his campaign oratory and by erroneous descriptions of his economic program, continued

to delight conservatives and anger liberals. At a press conference one year later on March 31, 1982, a reporter asked the President to respond to the accusation that he cared little for the nation's poor. Part of his lengthy response included the following statement: "Maybe this is the time with all the talk that's going around to expose once and for all the fairy tale, the myth, that we somehow are, overall, cutting government spending.... We're not gutting the programs for the needy." He then heatedly boasted that federal spending for student loans, welfare, meals, rents, job training, and social security was higher than it had been under Jimmy Carter's last budget.

It was the Reagan-led conservative philosophy that won a decisive victory in the 1980 elections. Promises to get tough with the communists, to cut spending, to balance the budget, and to abolish the Departments of Education and Energy appealed to millions. But there has been no change in the government's direction. America continues to help communists and to harm our nation's anti-communist friends. Federal spending continues to grow, and deficits are skyrocketing. And the bureaucrats at the Departments of Education and Energy are still in place.

More Reagan Duplicity

At the halfway point of the Reagan four-year presidential term, the director of the Congressional Budget Office forecast budget deficits in the \$150 billion range for the Reagan-directed fiscal years 1982, 1984 and 1985.³⁴ Others insisted that the deficits would be even higher. The largest deficit in the nation's history,

prior to the Reagan administration, was \$66 billion during the Ford years. Budget deficits, of course, translate into inflation, high interest rates, business slowdown, higher taxes, and unemployment. If federal spending were no more than federal revenue, if we had the benefit of a balanced budget in other words, some of these problems would be far less severe.

Shortly after he took office, Mr. Reagan twisted the arms of conservative senators and congressmen to get them to raise the ceiling on the national debt. Had he insisted on no further increases, the spiralling growth of government could have been checked. But instead, he used his influence to authorize more debt. Then he did the very same thing again eight months later, and again in 1982. As a result, interest on the debt alone grew to \$117 billion for fiscal 1982.

In his State of the Union address on January 26, 1982, President Reagan again appealed to conservative Americans when he stated:

Raising taxes won't balance the budget. It will encourage more government spending and less private investment. Raising taxes will slow economic growth, reduce production and destroy future jobs.... So, I will not ask you to try to balance the budget on the backs of the American taxpayers. I will seek no tax increases this year.

But, in August 1982, his actions again failed to parallel his rhetoric, and he used all the muscle he could muster to get Congress to pass the largest tax increase in our nation's history — \$227 billion over five years. Opponents of this

huge tax increase were the principled conservatives who had supported his election bid. The President's allies on the tax increases included big-spending liberals like Senator Edward Kennedy and Speaker of the House "Tip" O'Neill.

One result of the failure of the Reagan administration to stand by the philosophy which brought the President to the White House is that conservatives everywhere have been blamed for the nation's woes. The congressional elections of 1982 amounted to a significant setback for the entire conservative movement. It seemed to many voters that the conservative program had been tried and found wanting. The truth is that the conservative program has yet to be tried. And the reason why it has not been tried is that the Insiders who surround Ronald Reagan are still in control.

The President himself supplied dramatic evidence of the existence of this control in comments he made about the \$5.5 billion increase in gasoline taxes he signed into law on January 5, 1983.

At his press conference on September 28, 1982, he was asked: "Knowing of your great distaste for taxes and tax increases, can you assure the American people now that you will flatly rule out any tax increases, revenue enhancers or specifically an increase in the gasoline tax?"

Mr. Reagan responded: "Unless there's a palace coup and I'm overtaken or overthrown, no, I don't see the necessity for that. I see the necessity for more economies, more reductions in government spending...."

Less than three months later, he was vigorously promoting that increase in the gasoline tax. Call it a "palace coup" or whatever, the chain of

events certainly suggests that someone other than the President is in control.

CFR Lineage

When CFR member Alexander Haig resigned as Secretary of State, CFR board member George P. Shultz was immediately named to replace him. During confirmation hearings, several senators and a number of political writers worried openly about what became known as "the Bechtel Connection." It seemed almost sinister to them to have Mr. Shultz join another former Bechtel Corporation executive, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in the Reagan Cabinet's inner circle. But the senators and the supposedly hard-nosed, prying reporters were assured that there was no cause for alarm, and the matter died.

If a common corporate lineage of these two cabinet officials stirs concern, however, why is there no concern whatsoever over the fact that both are current members of the Council on Foreign Relations? And why not even a bare mention of the fact that Mr. Shultz would be the tenth Secretary of State in a row to hold CFR membership before or immediately after his tenure?

That the CFR owns the State Department can hardly be denied. But it can be ignored, which is precisely what has been going on in America for decades. The result? Most Americans remain totally unaware that the same powerful Insiders still control our government.

The Council on Foreign Relations rarely receives any press coverage. When confronted by adversaries, spokesmen for the organization repeatedly insist that it is merely a glorified study group which takes no positions and has no

stated policy on foreign or domestic affairs. Rather, they insist, the CFR merely offers the diverse thinking given by important students of world affairs.

Yet, in an unusually frank article about the Council appearing in the *New York Times* for October 30, 1982, author Richard Bernstein obviously reflected the attitude of the CFR executives with whom he had spoken when he wrote: "It [the Council] numbers among its achievements much of the country's post World War II planning, the basic ideas for reconciliation with China and the framework for an end to military involvement in Indochina."³⁵

If an organization takes no positions and has no stated policies, how can it list as "achievements" the shaping of some of our government's most important decisions over the past forty years? And what "achievements" these have been!

Post World War II planning has seen the United States descend from undisputed world leadership and the admiration of virtually all nations to being militarily threatened by the USSR and being despised by almost everyone else. Post World War II planning, for which the CFR claims credit, has seen the United States bumble its way from a defeat here to a setback there to an error in judgment somewhere else, while freedom has retreated everywhere and the world increasingly falls under communist control.

Reconciliation with China, rather than being an achievement, puts our nation in bed with the world's most brutal tyranny and is making us adversaries of the friendly, productive, free and

honorable Chinese on Taiwan.

Nor is the disgraceful conclusion to our military involvement in Indochina anything of which to be proud. The end saw three nations — Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam — fall to typically brutal communist tyranny. The toll in human slaughter which has followed in the wake of our nation's pullout from Southeast Asia is indescribable. And those who said that these nations would not fall like dominoes are now strangely silent.

It is highly significant to see this corroboration of our long-held belief that the CFR helps to shape our nation's policies. The policies noted in Bernstein's *New York Times* article have produced communist victories in every case. It is, therefore, even more significant to have this admission of the remarkable dovetailing of CFR and communist goals.

Double Jeopardy Elitism

The Trilateral Commission also attempts to convey the impression that it exists simply as a high-level discussion group which merely fosters economic and political cooperation. In 1982, the Commission released *East-West Trade At A Crossroads*, which it quickly claimed contained only the views of its authors.³⁶

This study recommends an increase in the trade with communist nations that fuels their military capabilities. Even after noting that the communist bloc nations are already heavily in debt to the West, and that previous trade had "produced no significant change in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union," the study also recommends supplying even more credit to stimulate

greater trade. That credit, of course, is to be supplied by America's taxpayers. Nor is this any departure from previously held positions published by the Commission, or enunciated by its members.

What is most significant is that the recommendations given by this Trilateral Commission report are wholly in tune with the policies both of the U.S. government and the governments of the communist bloc nations. The American people *do* supply the communist nations with equipment, technology and credit, even while communist troops crush Poland and ravage Afghanistan, and while Soviet missiles are menacing the United States. What this Trilateral Commission publication recommends is no less consistent with Soviet desires than have been the so-called achievements of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Insiders of the Council on Foreign Relations and the newer Trilateral Commission have been controlling U.S. policy for decades. Unfortunately, these same individuals are still running things, despite the fact that the nomination and election of Ronald Reagan can be substantially attributed to a growing national revolution at years of Insider control of this nation.

The Reagan Enigma

How then can one explain Ronald Reagan, the man on whom so many Americans placed such great hope? All we can say is that there are several theories to choose from, all of which fall in the realm of speculation.

One theory holds that he is a good man with fine instincts and excellent intentions, but is

such a hater of confrontation that he has effectively been steamrolled by the non-conservatives who surround him.

Another theory holds that he was never a real conservative in the first place, but is a very capable orator who can read a good speech and produce a convincing image. The United Republicans of California published such a view in 1975, after having experienced all of the years that Ronald Reagan governed their state.³⁷

One individual who shares the view that Mr. Reagan's political effect has never been conservative is Thomas Gale Moore of Stanford University's Hoover Institution. In a syndicated column appearing in May 1981,³⁸ he discussed the much-publicized Reagan plans to cut spending and reduce bureaucratic regulation. But Mr. Moore then cautioned:

Skeptics find President Reagan's record as governor, often alluded to during the campaign, far from reassuring, especially since he used much the same rhetoric during his gubernatorial campaigns as appeared later during his campaign for the presidency.

While in Sacramento, he converted the state income tax into one of the most progressive in the nation, introduced withholding taxes, raised sales taxes, and sharply increased taxes on business.

While he was in office, California government expenditures increased faster than was typical of other states. Notwithstanding his campaign rhetoric, welfare expenditures alone escalated 61 percent in real terms during his two terms as governor.

That is hardly a record that should merit the label "conservative."

A third theory would excuse the President by holding that government is out of control in the fiscal sense, and that previously arranged international entanglements are so binding that not even a President can reverse runaway spending or call a halt to the increasingly obvious pro-communist stance taken by Washington. Happily, there are not too many who believe that this theory has any validity.

Finally, another theory, which is not inconsistent with certain aspects of the first two given above, is that, while Ronald Reagan is indeed the President, he is not the boss. Nor have a number of his predecessors really been in charge. Instead, the Insiders who really run America select a man whom they then permit to occupy the White House. But it is they who still run the government through like-minded individuals with whom they surround the President.

When Ronald Reagan announced that CFR member Donald Regan was to be his Secretary of the Treasury, an aide pointed out that Mr. Regan had donated \$1,000, the maximum personal contribution allowed by law, to Jimmy Carter's reelection campaign. And that, in 1980, Donald Regan had also contributed to and raised money for left-wing congressmen who were engaged in tight races with conservative, Reagan-backed challengers. When an aide asked then President-elect Reagan why he would choose a man with such a background, Mr. Reagan is reported to have said: "Why didn't anyone tell me?"³⁹

Why indeed did Ronald Reagan place Donald Regan in his cabinet? We suggest that he did not

make the selection, but that the Insiders made it and have made many others, and that such a practice has been the rule rather than the exception for years.

In late 1960, when John Kennedy formed his cabinet, his selections included Robert McNamara for Secretary of Defense. At a gathering prior to their taking office, Mr. Kennedy had to be introduced to Mr. McNamara. Could he logically have picked a man to be Secretary of Defense whom he had never met? Or, is it not more reasonable to assume that the selection had been made for him? As Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara did a great deal to destroy our nation's then-unchallenged military advantage.

Time magazine reported that Richard Nixon selected Henry Kissinger for the White House post of Director of National Security based on having once met him at a cocktail party, and having read one of his books. Yet, CFR member Henry Kissinger was widely reported to have wept publicly when his patron Nelson Rockefeller lost the 1968 Republican nomination to Richard Nixon. Did Nixon choose Kissinger? Or, were the reports in *U.S. News & World Report* and elsewhere correct when they openly stated the Rockefellers placed Kissinger in the Nixon administration's inner circle?

Routing the Insiders

There is, of course, nothing wrong with any President relying on the advice of others in selecting his top assistants. What is vitally important is whose advice is being followed, what type of individuals are named to the positions, and what they do with the power given to them.

It is our view, as we implied earlier, that a tightly knit and very powerful group has run America far more than has any recent President. Its effect on our nation has been horrible. We call this group *The Insiders* and we dare to label their activity a conspiracy — a conspiracy that must be exposed and routed if the disastrous national policies of the past several decades are to be reversed.

The route that must be followed in order to accomplish this reversal must begin by placing the mass of evidence about this conspiracy before the American people. A well-informed public will then work to see that it is represented by men and women at the congressional level who will not be intimidated or corrupted by Insider influence in government, the press, the academic world, the big labor unions, or anywhere else. The Insiders may indeed have working control of the Presidency and the mechanisms for choosing a President, but their clout at the congressional and senatorial levels is a great deal less and exists largely through bluff. In time, a sufficiently aware public can even break the Insiders' grip on the White House itself.

Will America continue on a path which amounts to fiscal suicide? Will our government continue to build and support communism everywhere, while it works simultaneously to destroy the few remaining anti-communist nations? The John Birch Society wants to put an end to Insider control of the policies of this nation. If we are to succeed, the active help of many more Americans is needed in a massive educational crusade. Whether or not you decide to help will count heavily toward whether the future for this nation

will be enslavement or freedom.

The Insiders are hoping that you will do nothing. But true Americans everywhere are asking for and counting on your help. The best kind of help you can give is active support for and membership in The John Birch Society.

Notes

26. "Reagan Steps Up Attack on Carter's Foreign Policy," *New York Times*, February 8, 1980.
27. "The Reshaping of the World Economy," an address by Acting Secretary of State William J. Casey at Adelphi University, March 3, 1974.
28. Kevin Phillips, "The Strange Tale of How Ronald Reagan Sold Out to the Trilateralist-tinged Republican Establishment," *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, August 4, 1980.
29. *Newsweek*, March 24, 1980.
30. *W Magazine*, September 26, 1980.
31. James Reston, "A Day With Reagan," *New York Times*, October 27, 1980; also, *New York Times*, October 21, 1980.
32. *Federal Register*, May 29, 1981, Page 28833; *Federal Register*, September 9, 1982, Page 39655.
33. Televised address of October 24, 1980.
34. *The Review Of The News*, August 11, 1982.
35. Richard Bernstein, "An Elite Group On U.S. Policy Is Diversifying," *New York Times*, October 30, 1982.
36. Robert V. Roosa, Armin Gutowski, and Michaya Matsukawa, *East-West Trade At A Crossroads* (New York: Trilateral Commission, 1982).
37. *Oppose Candidacy of Reagan*, United Republicans

of California, San Gabriel, California, May 4, 1975. The UROC Resolution said of Ronald Reagan that his "deeds have served the liberals"; he "doubled the State Budget and raised taxes"; he "promoted regional government contrary to his expressed philosophy of local government"; and he "betrayed conservative principles in the areas of property rights, income tax withholding, gun control, medicine, mental health, welfare reform, crime control, etc."

38. Thomas Gale Moore, "Did Liberal Hearts Beat Under GOP Conservative Clothing?", *Boston Herald-American*, May 12, 1981. Mr. Moore also showed that, after World War II, government always grew at a faster pace while Republicans occupied the White House (Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford) than it grew while Democrats held the Presidency (Truman, Kennedy and Johnson). He wrote, "In fact, the evidence suggests that a voter who wants a liberal policy should vote Republican; if he yearns for a conservative policy, he should cast his ballot for a Democrat."
39. Gary Allen, "Regan At Treasury," *American Opinion*, February 1981.

Part III — 1992

The grip on the reins of the U.S. government possessed by the Insiders grew dramatically when George Bush entered the White House. Far from being an opponent of the powerful few who dictate America's policies, Mr. Bush is a long-standing member of the Insider clique, sometimes known simply as "the Establishment."

Staff reporter Sidney Blumenthal could write in the February 10, 1988 issue of the Insider-led *Washington Post*: "George Bush, in fact, has been a dues-paying member of the Establishment, if it is succinctly defined as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission." In his article, Blumenthal noted that Mr. Bush severed his formal ties with both organizations in 1979. But the *Post* reporter sought comments about Mr. Bush's twin resignations from David Rockefeller, the powerful Insider who had been chairman of both organizations when the future President began his quest for the White House. Mr. Rockefeller told Blumenthal in 1988:

Bush has the knowledge and has the background and has had the posts. If he were President, he would be in a better position than anyone else to pull together the people in the country who believe that we are in fact living in one world and have to act that way.... I don't know what I would have done [about certain criticism for holding memberships in both the CFR and the TC]. I

don't think he really accomplished what he hoped. It was still used against him. He has since spoken to the Council and the Trilateral and has been fully supportive of their activities. Even though he has resigned, he hasn't walked away from them.

Clearly, George Bush may have resigned formal memberships in the CFR and TC in 1979, but his heart was still with both organizations. On March 29, 1981, only nine weeks after he took the oath of office as Vice President, he addressed a Trilateral Commission meeting held in Washington. The next day was to have been the occasion of a meeting of Trilateral officials with President Reagan in the Oval Office. But it had to be canceled because of John Hinckley's attempt on the President's life that very morning.⁴⁰

Early in the 1980 campaign, Mr. Bush distributed a statement about his affiliation with the Trilateral Commission. Given on "George Bush For President" stationery, it said: "I personally severed my association with the Trilateral Commission as well as with many other groups I had been involved with because I didn't have time to attend the endless conferences." Once an elected Vice President, however, he managed to find enough time even to deliver a speech at one of those "endless" Trilateral conferences.

The Bush Path to the White House

There wasn't much doubt that George Bush would receive the Republican nomination for President in 1988. For eight years, he had dutifully followed the lead set by President Ronald

Reagan and all of the CFR-member appointees dominating that administration. How many CFR members were part of the Reagan-Bush team? CFR *Annual Reports* for 1981 and 1988 show that in the early months of the Reagan Presidency, 257 CFR members held posts as U.S. government officials. By mid-1988, however, the number had risen to 313. Ronald Reagan was ultimately responsible for this growing CFR dominance, but George Bush was surely not complaining about it.

As Vice Presidents are expected to do, Mr. Bush stayed out of the limelight. He spent those years representing the United States at scores of foreign funerals, making appearances at Republican fundraising events, sitting behind Mr. Reagan in full view of the television cameras during each of the State of the Union addresses, and nodding in approval at whatever the President was saying or doing. It wasn't difficult for him because, even though Mr. Reagan had at times uttered some conservative-sounding sentiments and seemed like an opponent of the Insider Establishment, the President's actions were very much in keeping with the agenda of the Insiders. The Reagan performance rarely matched the Reagan rhetoric, and it continuously indicated that the President didn't really mean what he was saying.

Good Republican soldier George Bush was even willing to suppress his stinging characterization of candidate Reagan's 1980 economic plans as "voodoo economics." The Reagan program called for increased defense spending and decreased taxation, all of which the former California governor claimed could be accom-

plished while still producing a balanced budget.

Spend more, take in less, and balance the budget? While George Bush was still contesting for the 1980 Republican nomination, he was on the attack, and his choice of the word "voodoo" to describe the Reagan plan was both reasonable and colorful. When the economic reality dawned (the \$110 billion deficit for fiscal 1982, the first full year of the Reagan administration, was the highest in U.S. history), one wag suggested that Reaganomics was giving voodoo a bad name.

But, as a stalwart Insider even more than as a member of the Reagan team, George Bush dutifully bit his tongue and supported the piling up of huge deficits for the next generation to shoulder — even as they grew larger and more threatening. How bad did it get? The average annual deficit for the eight years of the Reagan administration exceeded \$175 billion. If the vaunted "Reagan revolution" had promised anything, it had promised fiscal responsibility. Yet, the Insiders whom Mr. Reagan placed in charge gave the nation exactly the opposite.

The fiscal profligacy was there for anyone to see. When the Republicans took office in January 1981, the accumulated national debt amassed over the 200-year history of the United States stood at \$935 billion. Then, on September 30, 1988 (four months before the end of the Reagan Presidency and the end of the last full fiscal year of the Reagan era), that debt had just about tripled and stood at \$2,572 billion.

During those eight years, the United States went from being the world's largest creditor nation to becoming its largest debtor. No more could we scoff at Mexico, Argentina or Brazil. We

were in worse shape. The future of the American people and their nation was being mortgaged by the Insiders running the Reagan-Bush team, but George Bush's political future dictated that he keep quiet about it. And the Insider-dominated media, which should have repeatedly reminded him of his "voodoo" remark, ignored the plunge into debt and gave the impression that there wasn't anything anyone could or should do about it.

Why this conspiracy of silence? Because deficits leading to socialist control of the American people were exactly what the Insiders wanted. Because no one knew this better than the Vice President, whose ties to the Insiders were both numerous and unbroken. And because the media itself was Insider dominated.

The Loaded Resumé

There has never been a presidential candidate who could produce a more impressive — and a more Insider-connected — resumé than the one George Bush offered in 1988. He had served virtually everywhere. Other than his two terms as a Republican congressman from Houston, however, he'd been appointed by Insiders to every position he has held. With connections orchestrated early in his career by his father, Prescott Bush, a Wall Street international banking Insider who served as a liberal Republican senator from Connecticut during the 1950s, George had access to many of the "right" people.

And he had other early connections too, such as his membership in the very prestigious yet downright spooky Skull & Bones Society at Yale. According to a 1977 article in *Esquire* magazine,

this little-known Society forces its members to participate in arcane rituals, maintain deep secrecy, and swear unswerving loyalty to the organization itself.⁴¹ Each year at Yale, 15 seniors are welcomed into the group. The Skull & Bones roster lists some extremely prominent and influential Americans, many of whom are distinguished for having been lifelong internationalists. These include W. Averell Harriman, Henry Stimson, Henry Luce, McGeorge Bundy, William Bundy, Winston Lord, and Robert Lovett.

Questions to members about what goes on within Skull & Bones always go unanswered, inviting the charge that something is indeed being hidden. The late Gary Allen believed the group to be a "recruiting ground for the international banking clique, the CIA, and politics." It is hardly surprising that Mr. Bush chose Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart to administer his oath of office as Vice President in January 1981. A 1937 graduate of Yale, Justice Stewart was himself a Skull & Bones member. A presidential candidate's membership in a secret society such as Skull & Bones ought to evoke numerous questions from the mass media and the public. But because the group is so little known, there is virtually no controversy about it or about the President's affiliation with it.

In 1970, George Bush was soundly defeated in his bid for a U.S. Senate seat from Texas. Council on Foreign Relations veteran Richard Nixon rescued him from potential obscurity by naming him U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The new appointee began his duties by recommending the seating of Red China alongside Nationalist China. When the UN voted to seat only the

Communist Chinese, and their delegate used his maiden speech to condemn the United States, Mr. Bush expressed mere "disappointment."

A better man would have walked out of that nest of anti-American tyrants, which is exactly the response Mr. Bush once advocated. In 1964, he declared: "If Red China should be admitted to the UN, then the UN is hopeless and we should withdraw."⁴² Rhetoric is one thing and, as this statement and what followed surely proves, performance is frequently quite the opposite. What is also true is that a better person than the man sitting in that UN post would never have accepted appointment to it in the first place.

How seriously our nation was hated at the UN could be gauged by the spectacle of delegates actually dancing in the aisles when the General Assembly ousted Free China, gave China's seat to the communist regime, and delivered an intentional insult to the United States. Ambassador Bush responded meekly and then proceeded to welcome the emissary of the Peking tyranny to the Security Council seat from which the anti-communist Chinese had just been expelled.

He then found no difficulty supporting Mr. Nixon's growing friendship with Peking's murderous tyrants, and he helped to make the grovelling 1972 Nixon pilgrimage to the land of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En Lai a much-needed source of legitimacy for the Red Chinese regime. During that highly publicized visit, President Nixon's formal banquet toast to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou included his revealing assurance that their history-making meeting was taking place because of "the hope that each of us has to build a *new world order*." (Emphasis added.)⁴³

The use of the phrase was unsettling to Americans who knew that Insiders had been employing it for generations. But it didn't upset George Bush. And claims in 1991 by the White House that Mr. Bush and National Security Advisor Scowcroft had dreamed it up themselves during a boat ride off Kennebunkport in August 1990 were bald-faced lies.⁴⁴

After Red China had been completely accepted at the United Nations, and after the future President had spent a considerable amount of his time trying to repair the UN's sagging reputation with the American people, George Bush abandoned the UN post in early 1973 to accept "election" as national chairman of the Republican Party. (This was essentially another appointment even though party regulars went through the formality of electing him.) Almost immediately, he found himself embroiled in the Watergate travails of his good friend Richard Nixon. He managed to survive that curious episode in American history although Nixon did not.

Then, given his choice of posts by President Gerald Ford, whose administration was in the hands of such highly placed Insiders as Henry Kissinger, Mr. Bush opted in October 1974 to lead the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1971 report entitled *Human Cost of Communism in China*⁴⁵ had detailed the systematic liquidation of tens of millions of Chinese by the forces controlled by Mao and Chou. Mass murder and other forms of inhuman treatment of the Chinese and Tibetan peoples were still going on. But none of that deterred Mr. Bush from doing what he could

to provide the murderers with much-needed legitimacy. It was Insider policy to bring Mainland China into the community of nations.

President Ford then enabled Mr. Bush to add another item to his resumé by appointing him Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in December 1975. He lasted only a year at CIA because his newest patron, Gerald Ford, lost to Jimmy Carter in the 1976 Presidential race.

The final entry in the Bush resumé, of course, focussed on his eight years as Vice President under Ronald Reagan. All in all, a stunningly impressive listing of credentials: two terms in Congress; Ambassador to the UN; chairman of the Republican Party; chief of the U.S. Liaison office in Peking; CIA Director; and Vice President of the United States. These were his open credentials, the ones George Bush wanted everyone to be aware of.

Insider Credentials

But George Bush had other credentials that he kept quiet — although he wanted them known within Insider circles. He had accepted membership in the Council on Foreign Relations during 1971⁴⁶ and a place on the roster of the Trilateral Commission during 1977.⁴⁷ As all members of these elite groups always do, he avoided publicity about his Insider connections because a growing number of Americans had learned about CFR and TC goals and didn't want what each advocated.

Unlike the CFR that delights in listing its important members, the Trilateral Commission has a policy of denying or suspending membership to holders of national government posts. The

group periodically publishes a list naming "Former Members in Public Service" along with its fewer than 300 members (a third each from North America, Europe and Japan). As soon as their government service is completed, however, these individuals are frequently welcomed back into the organization. Had he not been serving in government posts, Mr. Bush would likely have been tapped for Trilateral membership earlier than 1977. The Commission, formed in 1973 by CFR leaders David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski to promote world government, was made to order for an ambitious implementer of Insider objectives.

Out of government service early in 1977, Mr. Bush immediately signed on with the Trilateral elite, and also accepted a post on the 25-member board of directors of the CFR.⁴⁸ Over the years, many CFR members have sought to defend their own participation in this world-government-promoting group by insisting that they were trying to bring a more patriotic perspective into the group's proceedings. It is safe to say, however, that no one trying to challenge the overall thrust of the CFR ended up on its board of directors.

With duties surrounding his board of directors service in the CFR and his new membership in the TC (the twin pillars of the Establishment, both led by David Rockefeller), Mr. Bush was kept very busy. But he also began spending time in Houston where he teamed up with James A. Baker III, the man who made a name for himself during the 1976 Republican sweepstakes both with his strong support for Establishment favorite Gerald Ford and his equally strong distaste for Ronald Reagan's conservative pro-

nouncements. The two began planning for a 1980 Bush run at the White House.

Atlantic Council

Another credential Mr. Bush didn't publicize was his mid-1970s membership on the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Council of the United States (AC). Formed in the 1960s by former Secretary of State Christian Herter, the AC's formal Policy Statement, approved on May 10, 1976, was endorsed by George Bush when he became an AC board member in 1978. It claims that the changing world "can no longer be accommodated by political forms and sovereignties developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."⁴⁹

What this means, of course, is that in the view of the Atlantic Council's planners the independent United States of America formed in the 18th century is an anachronism. The AC Policy Statement boldly enunciated a desire to form institutions "to deal adequately with problems with which no existing nation-state can cope successfully alone." In other words, let's do away with nation-states, like the United States.

Other members of the Atlantic Council's board who served alongside George Bush included such prominent Insider CFR stalwarts as Henry Kissinger, Paul Nitze, William J. Casey, Brent Scowcroft, Harlan Cleveland, and Eugene Rostow. The organization's publication *Issues and Opinions* also noted that its board of directors included "George S. Franklin Jr., Coordinator, The Trilateral Commission" and "Winston Lord, President, Council on Foreign Relations." Interlocking memberships and direc-

torates in these Insider organizations have always been common. Insider enthusiasm for one of their own to occupy the President's office has been just as common.

An Insider in the White House

As President, Mr. Bush dutifully awarded the following key posts to Insiders of the CFR: Secretary of Defense went to Dick Cheney (like Mr. Bush, Cheney had been a CFR board member), Secretary of the Treasury was given to Nicholas Brady, National Security Advisor to Brent Scowcroft (another CFR Board member), Attorney General to Richard Thornburgh, CIA Director to William Webster, Deputy Secretary of State to Lawrence Eagleburger, Office of Management and Budget Director to Richard Darman, Federal Reserve Chairman to Alan Greenspan, and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman to General Colin Powell. As of February 4, 1991, the Trilateral Commission — hardly a disqualifying credential for service on the Bush team — could proudly list as "Former Members in Public Service": George Bush, Richard Darman, Lawrence Eagleburger, Alan Greenspan, and Brent Scowcroft.

The absence of Secretary of State James A. Baker III's name from any CFR roster breaks the string of ten Secretaries of State in a row (starting with Dean Acheson in the Truman administration) who held membership in the organization. Why Baker has never been appointed, or why he has declined an invitation if one were ever offered, is unknown. He is ideologically in tune with everything the CFR wants for America and has himself chosen CFR members as his top

advisors.

The Baker-led State Department shocked even its most intense critics in late April 1990 with its invitation to Tim Wheeler to be the featured speaker at a May Day luncheon in the department's plush reception rooms. At the time, Wheeler was the veteran Washington correspondent for the *People's Daily World*, the official newspaper of the Communist Party USA.⁵⁰

With CFR members dominating State, this invitation is not too surprising. It calls to mind a revealing comment about Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Russia's valued ambassador to the U.S. from 1962 until 1986. A very suave spokesman for his tyrannical government, this *ex officio* head of the KGB in the United States had actually befriended many American leaders during his long stay in Washington. Writing about him in the May 13, 1984 *New York Times Magazine*, Madeline G. Kalb noted his distaste for speeches and interviews but revealed that he had always kept "in touch with influential journalists and top people at such organizations as the Council on Foreign Relations." Communist officials always found CFR leaders far more compatible than any anti-communist Americans.

According to the CFR's 1991 *Annual Report*, a whopping 382 of its members were serving as U.S. government officials. The organization's total membership numbers only 2,790, meaning that 14 percent of those who have joined this leading Insider group hold high government positions. No other remotely similar organization can claim such clout within the government. This startling dominance over the nation's affairs ought to be a burning issue, but similar CFR

dominance of the mass media keeps most Americans totally unaware of who is really running the U.S. government. The Insiders, of course, hope that they remain unaware.

The “New World Order”

In keeping with his Insider credentials, President Bush grabbed at an opportunity to advance the Insider agenda. He reacted to the August 2, 1990 Iraqi attack on Kuwait by immediately sending U.S. military forces to the Middle East. He furiously gathered support for a coalition-backed effort to confront Saddam Hussein. He went to the United Nations where he supported economic sanctions against Iraq, even as he was stepping up his own anti-Hussein rhetoric and sending increasing numbers of U.S. troops into the region. He turned to the United Nations, not the U.S. Constitution to which he'd sworn a solemn oath, for authorization for his military moves. He then began to state his goals — over and over again.

- **September 11, 1990 televised address:** “Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective — a new world order — can emerge.... We are now in sight of a United Nations that performs as envisioned by its founders.”

- **January 7, 1991 interview in *U.S. News & World Report*:** “I think that what’s at stake here is the new world order. What’s at stake here is whether we can have disputes peacefully resolved in the future by a reinvigorated United Nations.”

- **January 9, 1991 Press Conference:** “[The Gulf crisis] has to do with a new world

order. And that new world order is only going to be enhanced if this newly activated peace-keeping function of the United Nations proves to be effective.”

• **January 16, 1991 televised address:** “When we are successful, and we will be, we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the UN’s founders.”

• **August 1991 *National Security Strategy of the United States* issued by the White House and personally signed by George Bush:** “In the Gulf, we saw the United Nations playing the role dreamed of by its founders.... I hope history will record that the Gulf crisis was the crucible of the new world order.”

Two common themes are present in each of these pronouncements: 1. The President is clearly committed to a “new world order”; and 2. His view of this “new world order” includes boosting the prestige and power of the United Nations.

What he didn’t explain is that the phrase “new world order” has been used for generations by individuals seeking to control the world. Those employing it have sought socialism (economic control) and world government (political control) over mankind.

The War for a “Reinvigorated” UN

Mr. Bush’s revealing statements called for a United Nations as envisioned by its “founders.” It becomes critically important, therefore, to know who these founders were. A leading member of

the U.S. delegation at the founding UN conference in 1945 was Alger Hiss, later shown to have been a secret communist. There were 15 other U.S. government officials working for the establishment of the UN who were also later discovered to have been secret communists.⁵¹ One of the more important of these was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry Dexter White, the architect of the International Monetary Fund to which Mr. Bush advocates giving huge amounts of U.S. taxpayers' money.

Added to the listing of communists busily working to create the UN were 43 current or future CFR members. Men of prominence in this group included CFR founder House's protégé John Foster Dulles.⁵² Also, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Adlai E. Stevenson, Edward R. Stettinius, Ralph Bunche, Philip C. Jessup, and future CFR chairman John J. McCloy.⁵³

There was, of course, a delegation from the USSR. It was led by Andrei Gromyko who, along with all of his Soviet colleagues, was a communist. Other delegations from the total of 50 nations participating in the founding were top-heavy with socialists, communists, internationalists, one-worlders, and despisers of national sovereignty. There were also a few starry-eyed dreamers who believed they were participating in the founding of a totally benign peace-making organization, not something designed by its many founders as an organization meant to take control of the world.

The real "vision" of the UN founders should hardly be a mystery to anyone. All communists who have ever walked the earth have sought world government, an end to national sovereign-

ty, the end of personal freedom, and the domination of the many by the few. And every socialist has always sought government control of everyone economically, a tactic that leads more subtly to the same goals sought by communists. The UN was literally made to order for totalitarians — which is exactly why those who seek political or economic domination worked so hard to bring the organization into being.

Also, wouldn't it be quite ridiculous to suggest that the likes of Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Andrei Gromyko, John Foster Dulles, and John J. McCloy were duped into supporting an organization that would thwart their one-world designs? These men are prime examples of those who envisioned a world run by the UN that they would control.

These UN founders, including the top Insiders of their day, wanted the U.S. in the world body and they knew that the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution would have to be scrapped along the way. Therefore, Mr. Bush's determination to use the Gulf War to see the United Nations "reinvigorated" according to the wishes of its "founders" is both revealing and frightening. His hope that the war would be the "crucible of the new world order" says it all.

Liberal Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) addressed his Senate colleagues on January 10, 1991, a few days before President Bush gave the go-ahead to unleash the U.S. military. With war a virtual certainty, he criticized the President for "giving up on the sanctions option." He said his concern was shared by others, including Senator George Mitchell (D-ME), who had earlier that same day given his opinion that the decision for war was

being made prematurely. The two senators had toured the Middle East and even visited U.S. bases only three weeks earlier.

Hoping to influence the President to stick with sanctions and avoid bloodshed, Simon and Mitchell had gone immediately to the White House upon returning from their December trip and were dismayed to find Mr. Bush eager for war. Simon reported that during their conversation, the President spelled out his reason for the course he intended to pursue as follows: "If we use the military, we can make the United Nations a really meaningful effective voice for peace and stability in the future."⁵⁴

According to the President himself, therefore, his overriding objective in sending 500,000 U.S. troops into combat was to build the clout of the United Nations. How many of the men and women wearing the uniform of this nation understood that as they were sent into battle? How many understand it today?

Even before he formally opposed Mr. Bush for the Republican nomination for President, journalist Patrick Buchanan said what many Americans had been longing to hear from a presidential candidate. Attacking the President's policies only weeks after the campaign against Saddam Hussein had begun, he wrote:

The Trilateralist-CFR, Wall Street-Big Business elite: the neo-conservative intellectuals who dominate the think tanks and op-ed pages; the Old Left, with its one-world, collective-security, UN *uber alles* dream: All have come together behind the "new world order." Everyone is on board, or so it seems.

But out there, trying to break through is the old, authentic voice of American patriotism, of nationalism, of America First, saying hell, no, we won't go.⁵⁵

He was clearly challenging both the Insiders' goals and their favored President who was busily promoting their cause. And he refused to back down in the face of angry and vicious attacks. On December 10, 1991, in his New Hampshire speech announcing his candidacy for the nomination, Buchanan said of the President:

He is a globalist and we are nationalists. He believes in some "Pax Universalis"; we believe in the Old Republic. He would put America's wealth and power at the service of some vague new world order; we will put America first.

Dragging America Down

One of the more sinister tactics employed by socialists to gain economic control of the people involves accumulating huge national indebtedness. Paying interest on the debt then gives government leaders the excuse to impose more and more taxation. Another well-used tactic involves inviting — or forcing — massive numbers of citizens on to welfare rolls where they become dependent upon government. And still another calls for burdening the productive sector with costly, unnecessary and downright production-inhibiting regulations. The Bush administration is guilty of all of these socialism-building tactics even as the President dramatically boosts the world-government prospects of the United Nations.

Immediately after taking office in January

1989, President Bush unveiled a federal budget containing economic forecasts, as required by law, for several years into the future. On that occasion, the President's projections included \$1,249 billion in spending for fiscal 1992 with a sharp decline in the deficit to \$30.6 billion. His forecast for fiscal 1993 estimated spending at \$1,284 billion with a *surplus* of \$2.5 billion.

Three years later, in January 1992, the same President was forced to admit that the deficit for fiscal year 1992 (ending September 30, 1992) would top out at an estimated \$399 billion, missing his earlier forecast by an astounding \$368 billion! The deficit alone now exceeds the total federal budget during the height of the Vietnam War. He also announced that the 1991 fiscal year had been completed with a deficit of \$267 billion.

In addition, his January 1992 forecast included a spending level of \$1,520 billion for fiscal 1993 (up \$236 billion from his 1989 projection) with a projected deficit of \$352 billion instead of the modest surplus.

Most Americans remember the famous pledge given by candidate Bush in 1988. "Read my lips, no new taxes!" was the catchiest campaign slogan the nation had heard in many years. Yet, in October 1990, the President signed one of the largest tax increases in American history, \$164 billion over five years. It was another body blow delivered to the nation's producers.

If any economic tinkering can help the nation out of a recession, it certainly isn't a tax increase. Yet, in the midst of the most severe economic slowdown since the great depression, the President cooperated in making it even worse by supporting the huge tax increase. A freshman

economics student would tell you that you don't gobble up more consumer money with taxes when consumer spending is needed to spur economic recovery. But Mr. Bush helped the Insider cause with the harm done to economic vitality.

President Proposes Aid for Russia

Boris Yeltsin is currently the fair-haired hero of America's Insiders. Welcomed to New York City by David Rockefeller in September 1989, he was brought to CFR headquarters for a closed-door session presided over by the powerful former CFR chairman.⁵⁶ As one indication of Insider clout, the Russian leader went first to CFR headquarters and then to Washington to meet with President Bush.⁵⁷

Eventually talking to reporters, Yeltsin lamented that "only one of the five classical components of socialism has been implemented — the nationalization of property." Yeltsin says he doesn't want a totally state-controlled economy, just 85 to 90 percent control. Let the people own 10 to 15 percent, he argues. Like his predecessor, Mikhail Gorbachev, he is a socialist through and through.⁵⁸

The struggle for leadership in Russia between Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin has been won — at least temporarily — by Yeltsin. But the fight between these two has always been like the Insider-take-all struggles between George Bush (TC and CFR) and Michael Dukakis (CFR), or between Gerald Ford (CFR) and Jimmy Carter (TC), or between Richard Nixon (CFR) and Hubert Humphrey (CFR), or between Dwight Eisenhower (CFR) and Adlai Stevenson (CFR).⁵⁹ Each of these U.S. politicians willingly cooperat-

ed with the Insiders whose organizations they were happy to join. So too do Gorbachev and Yeltsin cooperate with the same Insiders.

Something else about the leaders of Russia needs to be said here. Both Gorbachev and Yeltsin are among the many former communists who share enormous guilt for the murder, terror and denial of basic human rights for millions in the former USSR and its captive nations. Both should be held accountable for their part in those crimes and for the slaughter of 1.4 million Afghan civilians during the 1980s. As members of the USSR's ruling Politburo during the incredibly cruel rape of Afghanistan, they are and should be classified arch-criminals. And if they are not, there is no such thing as an arch-criminal.

But President Bush — backed by the Insiders in government, the media, and elsewhere — is doing everything within his power to sustain such monsters in power. Promises of direct U.S. aid have been kept; commitments for more in the future have been given; and pledges of indirect aid from the International Monetary Fund have also been made. Early in 1992, Mr. Bush asked Congress to boost the U.S. commitment to IMF by \$12 billion so that this organization could assist the socialists in Russia. He did so even while informing the nation that the U.S. government would, in that same year, add \$400 billion more to its red ink totals.

Stopping the Insiders a Must

In the CFR's *Annual Report* for 1989, Peter Tarnoff, the organization's president, announced plans to create a larger office for the CFR in the

nation's capital. Once built, he explained, the organization "will be better able to grow in Washington, and to attract many more Senate and House members and their staffs to our programs." CFR intentions to increase Insider influence over our nation's government were clearly enunciated.

On April 10, 1990, the *Wall Street Journal* published a small excerpt from a speech given by veteran CFR member Paul H. Nitze. The occasion for his remarks was the March 12th opening of that new Council on Foreign Relations office in Washington. Nitze described the great influence held by the "enormously important New York business and intellectual community," referring, of course, to CFR members who continue to reside in the New York area.

But while noting that Washington's importance within the CFR had grown dramatically, Nitze stated quite clearly exactly how the CFR had dominated U.S. policy from New York for 70 years. Beginning with a description of the Council's influence during the period of the 1920s and 1930s, he said:

The State Department and White House might conduct diplomacy in peace and raise and command armies in war, but policy was made by serious people, men with a longer view, i.e. the great men of finance and their advisers. New York was where they were to be found.

Then, this veteran Insider from within the CFR, who has served in numerous administrations, added:

In the postwar years, the Council has continued to represent an invaluable way for many of us Washingtonians to tap the enormously important New York business and intellectual community.⁶⁰

In other words, national policy was set and continues to be set in New York — not by the elected leaders of this nation, but by members of “the Council.” Over these years, national policy has included financing tyranny and destroying liberty all over the globe.⁶¹ And President Bush has placed more CFR members in government posts than any predecessor. These Insiders, along with dozens of CFR members in the House and Senate,⁶² plus those in New York who have not taken government posts but who retain great influence over national affairs, are leading this nation into the long-desired, tyrannical “new world order.”

No American worthy of the name wants a “new world order.” The world government sought by the architects of this new world order would mean an end to the nation we inherited, and the destruction of the greatest experiment in human liberty in the history of mankind. World government would also establish socialism in place of the free market system, a certain route to conversion of this nation into another Third World deadend. And, even worse, it would mean that tyranny had replaced liberty, a kind of tyranny that has been experienced by countless millions *throughout the 20th century* — a century of unparalleled barbarism created, sustained and favored by the Insiders of the most powerful conspiracy in the history of mankind.

The Insiders have taken us far down the various paths toward their satanically inspired goal. And time is running out if we are to save our nation and ourselves from their designs.

Real Americans who love their country and want to remain free don't have to lose this struggle. It can be won if enough seize the opportunity to take the U.S. government away from the Insiders and return it to individuals who believe in national independence and individual liberty, and who are not working to create the "new world order." And there is still time to thwart the plans of the Insiders and climb out of the tyrannical straitjacket they have prepared for us.

Understanding the domination of the Bush administration by the Insiders is an essential beginning step toward achieving victory over the whole rotten cabal. The enemy faced by Americans is a conspiracy, an organized group of Insiders seeking tyrannical control of this nation, and all nations. Its plans and its agents can be exposed and routed by an opposing force firmly rooted in principle and unwaveringly propelled by courage. The John Birch Society is such a force. Diligent adherence to the program of the Society by enough determined Americans is exactly what's needed to thwart the Insiders and to keep America free.

Your inquiry about how to get started on the climb back to full independence for our nation and economic freedom for yourself will be most welcome. We invite you to contact us without delay.

Notes

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50. News item, *Appleton (WI) Post-Crescent*, April 22, 1990.
51. G. Edward Griffin, *The Fearful Master* (Appleton, WI: Western Islands, 1964).
52. Alan Stang, *The Actor: The True Story of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, 1953-1959* (Appleton, WI: Western Islands, 1968). Mr.

- Stang's critical biography of John Foster Dulles supplies an excellent introduction to the conspiratorial view of history.
53. Robert W. Lee, *The United Nations Conspiracy* (Appleton, WI: Western Islands, 1981).
 54. *Congressional Record*, January 10, 1991, Pages S106-S107. Senator Simon supplied constituents with copies of these pages of the CR containing his full statement to fellow senators.
 55. Patrick J. Buchanan, "The Gulf Crisis Is the Last Hurrah of the Globalists," *Union Leader*, Manchester, NH, September 26, 1990.
 56. *Annual Report 1990*, Council on Foreign Relations.
 57. *Facts On File*, 1989, page 916.
 58. A.M. Rosenthal, "Yeltsin fails to charm," *Milwaukee Journal*, September 21, 1989.
 59. During the 1992 Presidential primaries, Democratic candidate Bill Clinton's membership in both the CFR and the TC never became an issue. Opponents Paul Tsongas, Jerry Brown, Tom Harkin, and Bob Kerrey were not themselves formal members of either of these Insider groups. Their refusal to make an issue out of Clinton's memberships, especially the fact that his ties to these organizations linked him to George Bush, can only mean that they would like to hold such memberships themselves and are not going to jeopardize the possibility of being invited to join either or both in the future.
 60. "Notable & Quotable," *Wall Street Journal*, April 10, 1991. Four top leaders of the *Wall Street Journal* hold membership in the CFR: chairman & publisher Peter R. Kann; executive editor Norman Pearlstine; editor Robert L. Bartley; and managing editor Paul E. Steiger.

61. For a comprehensive and revealing history of the Council on Foreign Relations using its own source documents for evidence of its intentions to destroy national sovereignty and abolish personal freedom, see James Perloff's *The Shadows of Power*, 1988, Western Islands, Appleton, WI 54913.
62. As of June 30, 1991, the CFR *Annual Report 1991* lists the following U.S. Senators as CFR members: Boren (OK), Chafee (RI), Cohen (ME), Dodd (CT), Graham (FL), Lieberman (CT), Mitchell (ME), Moynihan (NY), Pell (RI), Pressler (SD), Robb (VA), Rockefeller (WV), Roth (DE), Rudman (NH), Sanford (NC), Wirth (CO), and Wofford (PA).

The following are some of the CFR members in the U.S. House of Representatives: Aspin (WI), Fascell (FL), Foley (WA), Gejdenson (CT), Gephardt (MO), Gingrich (GA), Houghton (NY), Johnson (CT), Levine (CA), McCurdy (OK), Moody (WI), Petri (WI), Schroeder (CO), Snowe (ME), Solarz (NY), Spratt (SC), Stokes (OH), and Wolpe (MI).

In April 1991, the Trilateral Commission listed the following U.S. senators as members: Chafee (RI), Cohen (ME), Robb (VA), Rockefeller (WV), and Roth (DE).

And the TC listed the following U.S. representatives as members: Foley (WA), Leach (IA), and Rangel (NY).

Part IV (Revised) — 2001

Democrat or Republican, it doesn't matter to the Insiders. Since at least the days of Franklin Roosevelt, they and their willing servants have dominated both major political parties. Even if the occupant of the White House hadn't signed on as a member of one or more of the Insider organizations, he was surrounded by those who had.

When the 1992 presidential sweepstakes began and George Bush was a sure bet to run for re-election, there was no doubt that the Democrats would select another Insider to oppose him. But early in the campaign, hardly anyone would have forecast that Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton would be their choice. True enough, Mr. Clinton should have been considered because of his impressive list of Insider credentials. He was a member of both the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission, had attended the 1991 Bilderberg meeting at Baden-Baden in Germany, and had even spent two years as a Rhodes Scholar at England's Oxford University.

But he hailed from a very small state, had no experience in foreign affairs, was merely in his mid-40s, and had made an absolutely dreadful impression in the only nationwide exposure he was ever given — his long, dry, and boring speech during the 1988 Democratic National Convention.

None of these negatives evidently mattered very much to the behind-the-scenes manipulators whose clout is critical in the selection of candidates. What they look for is someone willing to promote Insider goals. They know that powerful-

ly placed Insiders in the mass media can, with relative ease, create almost any image whatsoever in the minds of the voting public. The main consideration for them has always been: Can we count on this man to carry our agenda forward?

Character, patriotism, religious values, personal integrity, family loyalty, honesty, and virtually all else that Americans hope to find in a chief executive count for nothing with the Insiders. Those who know Mr. Clinton well know that he exhibits none of these important traits. Officials of the only statewide newspaper in his state agree. In a blistering editorial appearing in the Arkansas *Democrat Gazette* just prior to the 1992 election, they stated, "It is not the compromises he has made that trouble so much as the unavoidable suspicion that he has no great principles to compromise."⁶³

Media Ignore Damaging Information

Early in 1992, the media successfully rescued Bill Clinton from the Gennifer Flowers incident, the draft-dodging incident, and the marijuana incident. He also survived his fawning appeals for support at gatherings of homosexual activists. It became obvious as the 1992 campaign heated up and none of these scandals drove Clinton out of the race that he was the candidate favored by the Insider-controlled media.⁶⁴

Consider:

- Bill Clinton's sexual encounters with several women were swept aside after an initial flurry of notoriety. He even survived the public airing of his instructions to Gennifer Flowers about how she should respond to the press if questioned about their illicit relationship.⁶⁵

- Conclusive evidence that Bill Clinton dishonorably dodged the draft came to light with the publication of his December 1969 letter⁶⁶ and a 1992 affidavit submitted by retired Colonel Eugene Holmes. The former head of the ROTC at the University of Arkansas during the period when the future President was skirting military service, Colonel Holmes confirmed that Bill Clinton was doing anything fair or foul to stay out of the armed forces.⁶⁷ In a 1969 letter to Colonel Holmes, young Mr. Clinton actually expressed his "loathing for the military," an attitude shared by many of the 1960s-style anti-war activists he later placed in government posts.⁶⁸

- During the 1992 campaign, Bill Clinton eagerly sought and certainly received the active support of the homosexual movement.⁶⁹ In return for their help, he promised to lift the military's ban on their "lifestyle." On November 11, 1992, a mere eight days after the votes had been counted, the President-elect's first policy statement outlined his plan to keep the promise he made to the homosexual lobby. He later ran into a buzzsaw of opposition and was forced to back off, but only partially.⁷⁰

All of these sides of Bill Clinton were again brought to public attention four months after the inauguration when, during a formal speech before U.S. Air Force personnel in Europe, Air Force Major General Harold N. Campbell lambasted the new President for his "pot smoking ... gay-loving ... draft-dodging ... and womanizing."⁷¹ But the general was reprimanded, not the President.

- In late May 1994, President Clinton chose to present posthumous Congressional Medals of

Honor to the families of two American soldiers killed during 1992's bungled military action in Somalia. Mr. Herbert Shugart, the father of an Army sergeant who died rescuing a downed helicopter pilot, refused to shake the President's hand. The still-grieving man told Mr. Clinton: "You are not fit to be President of the United States. The blame for my son's death rests with the White House and you. You are not fit to command."

Though a bevy of American newsmen witnessed this startling rebuff, our nation's Insider-dominated media refused to report it anywhere in the United States. Details did appear, however, in the May 29, 1994 issue of England's *Sunday London Times*. Two weeks later, columnist Richard Grenier reported both the incident and the "amazing" absence of any American coverage.⁷²

Favoritism Draws Protest

Do we overstate the Insider-dominated media's protection of Bill Clinton? Not really, because the favoritism he enjoyed drew comments even from sources friendly to the President. Columnist Philip Terzian, for instance, has spent a career close to the Insiders. He served for a time as a speechwriter for former Secretary of State and CFR heavyweight Cyrus Vance. But less than six weeks before the 1992 election, he became so incensed about the pro-Clinton bias of his media colleagues that he wrote:

If Clinton has been harassed by the press on the subject of Gennifer Flowers, or his variable descriptions of his military career, it

has escaped my attention.... You can imagine the reaction if George Bush's purported mistress furnished tapes of their naughty chit-chat. Or if witnesses persisted in contradicting his stories about national service. And that is precisely the problem. For the most part, journalistic bias against Bush, and in favor of Clinton, is so obvious, so pervasive, so natural to the press corps, that it is scarcely worth noticing.⁷³

Why did so many in the mass media ignore or sweep aside Bill Clinton's clouded record? Why was his reprehensible personal conduct downplayed? Part of the answer is that most political reporters, if pressed, admit to harboring Clinton-style left-of-center views. But some media luminaries, especially Insiders in top management positions, were likely influenced by a deeper and more sinister motivation aimed at America's cultural foundations. If a known philanderer, liar, drug user, and cheerleader for the homosexual lifestyle can be elected President of the United States, then lying, philandering, drug use, and acceptance of homosexual activity become more acceptable and the moral fabric of the nation as a whole is dealt a significant blow.

Becoming An Insider: A Case History

Bill Clinton publicly stated his aspirations for high political office as a teenager. While studying international affairs at Georgetown University (1964-68), he became a disciple of Professor Carroll Quigley. A Harvard-trained historian, Quigley's monumental *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* was published in

1966.⁷⁴ Mr. Clinton likely read his mentor's 1,348-page book. At the very least, he was directly exposed to its message by Quigley. On July 16, 1992, right in the middle of his triumphant speech accepting the Democratic Party's nomination for President, Clinton threw a verbal bouquet to "a professor I had named Carroll Quigley." If most of the vast television audience wondered who Quigley was, both the Insiders and anyone aware of their designs knew immediately.

In his book, Quigley described in great detail the creation of a "secret society" for world rule hatched at England's Oxford University in the late 1800s. As spelled out with enthusiasm by Quigley, the Cecil Rhodes-led group sought "nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole."⁷⁵ The fabulously wealthy Rhodes bankrolled much of the group's efforts and later launched the Rhodes Scholar program described by Quigley in another of his books as "merely a façade to conceal the secret society."⁷⁶

Quigley related that a key accomplishment of this secret society was the creation of "Institutes of International Affairs in the British dominion nations and in the United States (where it is known as the Council on Foreign Relations)...."⁷⁷ In 1973, top leaders of the CFR including chairman David Rockefeller and Columbia University professor Zbigniew Brzezinski launched another Insider organization, the Trilateral Commission.

Introduced to the world of the "secret society" by Quigley, Bill Clinton successfully sought

acceptance as a Rhodes Scholar. He spent two years in the program (1968-70), so much of it organizing protests throughout Europe against the U.S. effort in Vietnam that he never finished his studies at Oxford. He returned to the U.S. in 1970 to attend Yale University's law school, shared an apartment with Hillary Rodham, and eventually married her in 1975.

With his law degree, he went back to Arkansas and in only a few years won election as that state's Attorney General and then Governor. In 1988, he accepted membership in the CFR.⁷⁸ One year later, the Trilateral Commission favored him with membership.⁷⁹

Then, in 1991, he journeyed to Baden-Baden in Germany to attend the annual meeting of the Bilderbergers, a group of world government promoters formed by David Rockefeller and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in 1954. Three-day Bilderberg conferences, attended by many of the top leaders of the Western world, are always held at a plush resort amidst deep secrecy. Bernhard actually confirmed the anti-sovereignty and internationalist agenda of the group in his 1962 authorized biography.⁸⁰

The mass media told Americans that the election of 1992 produced a victory for the Democrats — and it did. But the real winners, once again, were the Insiders. With their help, William Jefferson Clinton won the prize with only 43 percent of the popular vote in a three-man race (George Bush garnered 38 percent and Ross Perot's mysterious candidacy earned 19 percent). With 370 electoral votes to Mr. Bush's 168, the Arkansas governor became the 42nd President of our nation.

CFR Advises, Clinton Acts

CFR leaders devoted their entire Winter 1992/1993 issue of *Foreign Affairs* to "Advice For President Clinton." What they offered could just as easily been addressed to and accepted by George Bush. Consider:

CFR member Leon V. Sigal urged more aid for Boris Yeltsin, additional foreign aid across the board, passage of NAFTA, and keeping U.S. troops in Europe. Mr. Clinton complied.

CFR member Jeffrey E. Garten, an employee of CFR chairman Peter G. Peterson's Blackstone Group investment banking firm, recommended job training programs, increased taxes, "interdependence" rather than independence, increased economic ties to Japan and Germany, and approval for NAFTA and then GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) that eventually became the World Trade Organization. Mr. Clinton complied.

CFR member Michael S. Teitelbaum urged diverting taxpayers' money to expand America's role in controlling world population. Mr. Clinton appointed former Colorado Senator Timothy Wirth (CFR), an avid pro-abortionist and population controller, and he complied.

CFR member General Colin Powell called for more American military involvement in UN "peacekeeping and humanitarian operations" and for continued use of the force of arms "to achieve our political objectives." A heavily committed member of the CFR, General Powell even welcomed the organization's Foreign Policy Roundtable group to his Pentagon office on April 23, 1993 for a meeting with the heads of each of our nation's services.⁸¹ Mr. Clinton then signed

Presidential Decision Directive 25 committing the U.S. military to be the UN's globocop.⁸²

CFR member David M. Lampton and Trilateralist Barber V. Conable urged Mr. Clinton to overlook China's abysmal human rights record and to renew Most Favored Nation status for the communist giant. In June 1994, Mr. Clinton did exactly as requested, and then permanently removed consideration of China's human rights crimes from any future grants of MFN status.

Clinton Appointments

Not surprisingly, most of the Clinton administration's top appointees have CFR and/or TC credentials. The most important post, Secretary of State, was given to Warren Christopher, a CFR board member during the 1980s, the CFR's vice chairman from 1988 until he resigned to accept the Clinton appointment, and a member of the TC from its launching in 1973.

R. James Woolsey (CFR and Rhodes) was appointed CIA Director; Madeleine Albright (CFR) was named U.S. Ambassador to the UN and, later, Secretary of State; and W. Anthony Lake (CFR) accepted the post of National Security Advisor. Former Wisconsin Congressman Les Aspin (CFR) served as Secretary of Defense until he was ushered out in less than a year. Mr. Clinton immediately offered the post to retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman (CFR) who first accepted and then declined the post. William J. Perry, who became a CFR member in 1999, accepted it and stepped aside in 1996 for William S. Cohen (CFR).

For Secretary of the Treasury, Clinton chose Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a CFR member

during the 1980s. When Bentsen retired after two years, the job went to New York financier Robert E. Rubin (CFR). Former University of Wisconsin chancellor Donna Shalala (CFR and TC) became Secretary of Health and Human Services; and former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt (CFR and TC) won appointment as Secretary of the Interior. For Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Clinton turned to Richard N. Gardner (CFR and TC), whose treasonous call for "an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece" remains the most concise statement of Insider designs.⁸³

Whereas the CFR's *Annual Report* for 1992 reported that 387 of the organization's members were U.S. government officials, the 2000 *Annual Report* noted that this number had grown to 548 during the last year of the Clinton presidency.⁸⁴ One notable addition among many was Strobe Talbott, Bill Clinton's Oxford roommate during their Rhodes Scholar days. Before the first year of Clinton's term had expired, Secretary of State Warren Christopher selected Strobe Talbott (CFR) as his Deputy, the department's number two post. He told the press, "Strobe and I have been friends for 15 years.... We served together on the board with the Council on Foreign Relations."⁸⁵ Indeed they were friends — Insider friends.

Talbot has further endeared himself to the Insiders when, as Editor at Large of *Time* magazine in 1992, he forecast that "nationhood as we know it will be obsolete; all states will recognize a single, global authority."⁸⁶

Mrs. Clinton

Any survey of the revolutionary intentions of

the President must include the views of his activist spouse and vice presidential choice. A crusader for the alleged rights of children at the expense of parental prerogatives, Hillary Rodham Clinton has long favored massive expansion of federal child-care programs and a radical redefinition of the relationship between parents and their children. Of the various causes she has promoted, perhaps the most egregious is her hope to do away with any legal presumption of the commonality of interests between parents and their children, even wanting to insert a judge as an arbiter in any dispute between parents and a teenager.⁸⁷

Appointed chairman of the leftist Legal Services Corporation during the Carter administration, she intensified that organization's advocacy of liberal causes, even illegally diverted LSC funds to political campaigns and programs.⁸⁸ As chairman of the New World Foundation, she helped funnel money to an array of far left groups⁸⁹ including CISPES (the fund-raising arm for the communist FMLN in El Salvador), and the National Lawyers Guild, the longtime legal bulwark of the Communist Party USA.⁹⁰

Spearheading the administration's drive to socialize American medicine, she bared her disdain for free enterprise while briefing a congressional panel in July 1993. Asked if she understood that her proposal to force employers to finance employee health care would financially ruin many small- and medium-sized businesses, she responded, "I cannot be responsible for saving every undercapitalized entrepreneur in America."⁹¹

Vice President Gore

Insiders who favor more government, even total government, were surely delighted when the Senator Gore was named Bill Clinton's running mate. With his liberal voting record second only to that of ultra-leftist Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.),⁹² Gore rarely met an increase in taxes and controls, or an additional attack on U.S. independence he didn't champion.

Already well known for far-out views, Gore became the darling of environmental extremists with the publication of his book *Earth in the Balance*.⁹³ Full of unsubstantiated rumors and wild claims offered as scientific facts, the book recommends grandiose schemes for massive new government controls over people and industry. It even called for "completely eliminating the internal combustion engine." That, of course, means goodbye to automobiles and many other useful machines.

Destroying Checks and Balances

A revealing 1971 article about the CFR appearing in a major American newspaper provided a rare look inside the world of the Insiders. Written by Anthony Lukas, and appearing in the *New York Times Magazine*, it stated in part:

Everyone knows how fraternity brothers can help other brothers climb the ladder of life. If you want to make foreign policy, there's no better fraternity to belong to than the Council.

When Henry Stimson — the group's quintessential member — went to Washington in 1940 as Secretary of War, he took with him

John McCloy, who was to become Assistant Secretary in charge of personnel. McCloy has recalled: "Whenever we needed a man we thumbed through the roll of the Council members and put through a call to New York."

And over the years, the men McCloy called in turn called other Council members.⁹⁴

As we have already demonstrated, Bill Clinton has enthusiastically followed the CFR's practice of placing members of the "fraternity" in executive branch posts. But he has also named CFR members to the judicial branch of government. At his first opportunity to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court, he chose DC Appeals Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg whose membership in the CFR dates back to the mid-1970s. For his second nominee, the President tapped Boston-based Appeals Court Justice Stephen Breyer whose affiliation with the CFR began in the early 1980s. Americans should be grateful no more vacancies developed.

With the arrival of Ginsburg and Breyer, there were now three CFR members serving on the high court. (Judge Sandra Day O'Connor was named to the CFR in 1991, several years after she took her place on the Supreme Court.) This means that three out of the nine members of our nation's highest court were now formally allied with this numerically small (3,819 members in 2000) but extremely potent citadel of Insider power.

In the legislative branch, the Insiders could look to such CFR members as Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine), Speaker of the House Tom Foley (D-Wash.), followed by Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), and

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D.-Mo.). Before the Clinton team left office in 2000, the CFR could point to 13 U.S. senators and an even larger number of House members on its roster.⁹⁵

In his commentary on the critical importance of separating the various powers of government, James Madison stated: "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands ... may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."⁹⁶ Impressive Insider influence in each branch of government is leading this nation toward the very tyranny the Father of the Constitution warned about. If it comes, it will arise from within, not from Beijing, Moscow, Havana, or some other foreign land.

CFR Issues Misleading Defense

Anyone who contacts the CFR to ask about its commanding grip on our nation will be informed that the organization is merely a debating society, takes no positions on issues, and is open to all views. CFR chairman Peter G. Peterson and other Council members repeatedly state as much in published statements and responses to inquiries. But the CFR chairman also stated in his "Letter From the Chairman" in the CFR's 1989 *Annual Report* that "the Board of Directors and the staff of the Council have decided that this institution should play a leadership role in defining these new foreign policy agenda...."

How, we ask, can an organization define the foreign policy agenda for the United States without stating a position? Obviously, it can't. And any CFR claim that it takes no position on issues is a lie.

In a revealing op-ed column appearing in the October 30, 1993 *Washington Post*, staff writer Richard Harwood described the membership of the CFR as “the nearest thing we have to a ruling class in the United States.” Never condemning the Insider domination of our nation’s policies, he listed the names of dozens of top government officials and media heavyweights who were CFR members. Of America’s ruling class journalists, Harwood wrote:

They do not merely analyze and interpret foreign policy for the United States; they help make it.⁹⁷

The *Washington Post* columnist clearly doesn’t agree that the CFR is merely a debating society open to all views. Many Americans who aren’t CFR elitists want the U.S. to withdraw from the United Nations, reduce government power, terminate all foreign aid, bring our military forces home, adhere strictly to the intent of the Constitution, cancel all entangling alliances, and mind our own business. But such views fall outside the CFR’s “agenda” and are labeled “extreme” or “ultra” and given little or no respect by Insider trendsetters.

Clinton Record Invites Impeachment

Described by Mr. Clinton in the early 1980s as “my longtime friend,” John Huang helped arrange a \$3.5 million loan from Little Rock’s Worthen Bank for the presidential candidate in 1992,⁹⁸ and then raised \$3 million for the Democratic National Committee (DNC) prior to the Clinton 1996 reelection effort. The DNC

returned half of that amount when evidence showed it had come from foreign sources, an illegal practice. Rewarded with a high-level security clearance and a post in the Commerce Department, Huang attended over 100 CIA briefings after which he regularly met with communist Chinese officials.⁹⁹ In addition to providing sensitive information to China, Indonesia and Vietnam, he influenced U.S. policy toward each of those nations.¹⁰⁰

Yah Lin "Charlie" Trie delivered \$640,000 to the Clinton Defense Fund. The President then gave Trie a place on our nation's official trade commission which Trie used to further Communist China's interests in the United States.¹⁰¹

Johnny Chung's gift of \$366,000 to the Democratic National Committee earned him ready access to the White House. Chung admitted buying influence when he stated, "I see the White House is like a subway — you have to put coins in to open the gates."¹⁰² He brought Hongye Zheng, an official of the government-controlled China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO), to meet the President after which he produced an additional \$300,000 for the Clinton reelection effort and for the Democratic Party. Mr. Clinton then personally lobbied state officials in California on behalf of COSCO's bid to gain control of Long Beach port facilities.¹⁰³ In 1997, as one indication of COSCO's real goals, one of its vessels bound for a U.S. west coast port was found to be transporting 2,000 AK-47 rifles destined for delivery to California street gangs.¹⁰⁴

Chung later admitted that a portion of the money he provided the 1996 Clinton-Gore reelec-

tion effort came from an official of Communist China's People's Liberation Army. This same individual happened also to be the managing director of China Aerospace Holdings, Ltd., China's key missile launching firm. Chung used his "coins" to "open the gates" to the White House at approximately the same time a donation of \$532,000 arrived for Democratic Party coffers from Bernard Schwartz, the CEO of U.S.-based Loral Space Technologies. Schwartz then obtained the President's help in acquiring licenses to sell satellite launching equipment and technology to China. Protests from the State Department, the Defense Department and the National Security Agency were ignored by Mr. Clinton when he satisfied the requests of Schwartz and the Chinese with a March 1996 executive order.¹⁰⁵

Summing up: Mr. Clinton's reelection effort received huge — and illegal — financial boosts from China; more funds arrived from an American firm supplying China; China's aerospace industry gained incredibly sensitive missile technology; and Schwartz-run Loral gained access to less expensive — but hugely profitable — satellite launching capability via Chinese missiles. These missiles, of course, also have military uses.

Asked about allegations that he had granted favors to China after receiving its contributions, Clinton would later tell reporters, "I don't believe you can find evidence of the fact that I had changed government policy solely because of a contribution." Solely? Isn't that a confession that he did in fact change government policy as a payoff for contributions — at least in part? Ann

Coulter, in her book *High Crimes and Misdemeanors*, stressed this point and concluded that the word "treason" should have been employed to describe the President's actions.¹⁰⁶ Any reasonably concerned American would ask at this point: How could Bill Clinton not be impeached, convicted, and removed from office? But the answer is that he was protected by Insider colleagues and many others who bow before them.

Congress Begins To Take Notice

On May 22, 1997, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) sent a letter to the Justice Department formally requesting an investigation of Clinton-Gore campaign donations traceable to China, and whether those contributions had led the President to loosen export controls on militarily sensitive equipment sought by China. The letter, jointly signed by Rep. Tillie Fowler (R-Fla.), pointed specifically to sales of a nearly complete missile and strategic-bomber facility despite opposition from the Defense Department, and the further sale of 46 supercomputers which Hyde and Fowler stated "may have given the People's Republic of China more supercomputer capacity than the entire Defense Department."¹⁰⁷

On July 8, 1997, Senate Government Affairs Committee Chairman Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.) led off hearings into campaign finance abuses with details about a Chinese plot to affect our nation's 1996 elections. He charged that "substantial sums of money" had poured into various Democratic campaigns in order "to subvert our election process [and] buy access and influence in

furtherance of Chinese government interests.” He named John Huang, Johnny Chung, Charlie Trie and other Clinton-Gore donors as agents of China.¹⁰⁸

One week later, after initially dismissing Thompson’s charges, Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) reluctantly admitted that Chinese money had indeed been injected into our nation’s political process “with the clear intent to affect America’s policy toward China.”¹⁰⁹

On August 25, 1998, House Majority leader Dick Armey (R-Texas) stated: “The more you look into this business of transfer of advanced, sophisticated technology to the Chinese military, which seems to be clearly for campaign contributions, the harder it is to stay away from words like treason.”¹¹⁰ Even columnist William Safire used his space in the Clinton-friendly *New York Times* to urge Representative Hyde to “focus on what is surely a high crime ... a multimillion-dollar illegal overseas fund-raising scheme ... accompanied by a flip-flop in the China trade policy.”¹¹¹ Meanwhile, the Insiders were getting everything they wanted from Clinton.

Lewinsky Affair Upstages China Dealings

Bill Clinton, himself, was expendable to the Insiders. What the Insiders could not tolerate, however, was exposure of their agenda that Bill Clinton was implementing. Full disclosure of all aspects of the President’s dealings with China, his abuse of office, his staff and supporters, and his willingness to place the national security in jeopardy by arranging for the transfer of material and technology to China, threatened Mr. Clinton. But it also threatened the Insider plans

for America, those who work to carry them out, and numerous Clinton-supporting institutions. Clinton himself was disposable but the team he led was not. Hence, the impeachment process that originally promised to expose much of what was ailing our nation soon became side-tracked. It eventually descended into fodder fit for the supermarket tabloids. The President's conduct with women, and his defense of that conduct, became key issues, not the harm the President was doing to our nation. How this happened and who should be blamed for allowing it to happen follows.

In May 1994, former Arkansas state employee Paula Jones sued Bill Clinton for sexual harassment she said occurred in 1991 when Mr. Clinton was still governor of Arkansas. The President's lawyers protested that no one could sue a sitting President. It took a Supreme Court ruling to void that claim and allow the suit to proceed. In the Little Rock courtroom of Judge Susan Webber Wright, Mr. Clinton's difficulties increased when the Jones lawyers won permission to demonstrate a pattern of behavior that would bolster the credibility of their client's charge. More of Bill Clinton's past sexual escapades would now be aired.

During a formal deposition in December 1997, the President chose to defend himself from the Jones charge by denying under oath that he had engaged in sexual activity with any government employee since 1986. That was a complete falsehood. Shortly after lying in that instance, the scandal involving Monica Lewinsky made headlines. In a subsequent deposition, Mr. Clinton denied under oath that he had participated in

any sexual activity with the famous former White House intern. Conclusive evidence about his involvement with Lewinsky later made obvious the fact that the President had committed perjury a second time.

On September 11, 1998, the long-awaited report compiled by independent counsel Kenneth Starr concluded that the President had lied under oath, sought to have others lie to cover up his falsehoods, and attempted to obstruct justice in other ways. It focused almost entirely on the President's reckless sexual conduct and his equally reckless attempts to deny it. With the *Starr Report's* revelations and all the other publicity surrounding the President's sexual escapades, the far more serious charges about jeopardizing national security for contributions were pushed aside.

Three days after the release of the *Starr Report*, Mr. Clinton raced to New York City to speak at Council on Foreign Relations headquarters. His speech dealt with global financial problems, but his message to the nation's Insider elitists had to be: *Look, I'm one of you. I'm still able to function as President and still able to carry out our organization's internationalist agenda. Please use all of the clout you have to keep Congress from dumping me. I promise not to be so reckless in the future.* The Insiders continued to protect their investment in Bill Clinton.

Kenneth Starr had been appointed by Attorney General Janet Reno to investigate only some of the charges against the Clinton administration. He distinguished himself first by whitewashing allegations that foul play had led to the strange death of Vincent Foster. He followed that by pro-

ducing no recommendations for impeachment regarding fraudulent land deals (the Whitewater affair). He claimed to be pursuing the abuse of power charges in the firing of White House travel office personnel, the illegal acquisition and use of 900 FBI personnel files, and the unlawful employment of IRS agents to harass perceived enemies — but nothing came of all of these matters. He refrained from delving into the Chinese campaign-funding scandal because he was never given authorization to look into it by Janet Reno. (In 2001, when the impeachment issue had faded from the headlines, Kenneth Starr was awarded membership in the CFR.)

The U.S. Constitution specifically identifies treason and bribery as impeachable offenses. Treason is difficult to prove inasmuch as it requires either a confession or the testimony of two witnesses to an overt act. Bribery is a well-understood offense that can be ascertained without great difficulty and should have been, but wasn't, the principal charge against the President. Even if more serious evidence of impeachable offenses was about to be ignored, the U.S. Constitution states that a President may be impeached and removed from office not only for treason and bribery but also for "other high crimes and misdemeanors." According to the easily discerned intention of the nation's Founders, the Constitution's deliberately chosen term "high crimes and misdemeanors" meant bad conduct that wasn't necessarily a violation of criminal law. In other words, the deliberately chosen word "misdemeanors" was intended by the Founders to apply, not to violations of criminal law but, as the eminent 19th Century Justice

Joseph Story phrased it, to “personal misconduct.”

A reading of pertinent passages in *The Federalist Papers* confirms that the Founders intended to insure as much as humanly possible that the President and other top government officials would possess and retain high moral standards. Bad conduct that wasn't punishable by the courts was, in their view, grounds for impeachment and removal from office. Such “misdemeanors” as lying (with or without an oath), immorality, betrayal of trust, and abuse of power were, according to the intentions of the Founders, worthy of impeachment and removal from office.¹¹² The charges brought forth in the *Starr Report* were indeed impeachable offenses but the Clinton protectors managed to trivialize them.

Fully a year before the release of the *Starr Report*, the House of Representatives directed its Judiciary Committee to determine if the President should be impeached. Without any of the restrictions under which Kenneth Starr had labored, the committee was free to investigate any matter. And it could have produced articles of impeachment dealing with a long list of Clinton offenses not only related to the Lewinsky affair but to the far more serious charge that the President had compromised national security after accepting substantial amounts of money from Chinese officials.

The Judiciary Committee spent a year looking at the Clinton record and then chose to rely on the *Starr Report* alone. The Republican-led panel produced only four articles of impeachment, each coinciding with what Starr recommended. On December 19, 1998, the full House approved only

two of those four articles, each of which dealt with Mr. Clinton's conduct during the Paula Jones case: perjury before a grand jury and obstruction of justice. Any charges dealing with bribes emanating from China, and numerous other charges that could have been made against the President, were ignored. Still, Bill Clinton had indeed been impeached and it was now up to the Senate to conduct a trial based on the two House-approved articles.*

Congressman Tom DeLay (R-Texas) then revealed the existence of "reams of evidence that have not been publicly aired" and were available only to House members. All of this material dealt with the two articles of impeachment approved by the House. The *New York Times* reported that, prior to the House impeachment vote, "about a dozen wavering House Republicans were invited into a sealed room where they reviewed a number of documents" and came out no longer wavering. DeLay added his hope that senators "would spend plenty of time in the evidence room" and he expected that once they did, "67 votes [needed to convict] may appear out of thin air."¹¹³

Obviously, the sealed room contained sufficient evidence for the Senate to convict the President

*Shortly before the House voted to impeach the President, a December 15, 1998 report in the *Washington Post* noted that "the leaders of the John Birch Society" were among the "early impeachment activists." In his article, the *Post's* Thomas Edsall remarked that the success achieved by the Society and a few allies "is a demonstration of how a determined and ideologically committed group can change the course of history."

on one or both of the impeachment charges presented by the House. The “reams of evidence” pointed to by Congressman DeLay had been placed under seal by Kenneth Starr and made available only to the House. Either the full House or the Judiciary Committee, both led by Republicans, possessed power to make all of it available to the senators and even to the public. But no such action was forthcoming and no senator ever examined the evidence pointed to by DeLay. Republican leaders even in the House bear some of the responsibility for keeping Mr. Clinton in office.

Senate Republicans Save Clinton

When the House Judiciary Committee began its investigation of the possibility of impeaching the President, its leaders hired David Schippers as chief investigative counsel. Schippers would later accuse the House leadership of forcing his investigation to ignore everything but the matters related to the sex scandals. As he eventually related in his book, *Sellout: The Inside Story of President Clinton's Impeachment*, he wanted to investigate the “procurement of raw FBI files on literally hundreds of people and the use of that material by the White House.” He also “wanted to look into campaign finance issues and what later became known as ‘Chinagate’ — that is, the allegedly illegal receipt of campaign funds from the Chinese military and high officials of the Communist Party in China.”¹¹⁴

Once the House has voted an impeachment, the procedure calls for the House to assemble a team of prosecutors from amongst its members. Known as “House managers,” these congressmen

are charged to present evidence and call witnesses in what is, in effect, a trial of the accused. But the managers soon discovered that the chief opponent of their plan to hold a meaningful trial was Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.).

One of the frustrated House managers, Congressman Chris Cannon (R-Utah), would later state, "Three years ago the Chinese didn't have the capacity to launch an accurate and reliable nuclear missile at the United States. Now they do ... in large part because of the loss of key technology under this President's watch.... I would support any attempt to investigate and pursue this issue."¹¹⁵

An angry Schippers added, "It was made blatantly clear to us that Republican senatorial leadership did not want a real impeachment trial."¹¹⁶ And he agreed with Congressman Cannon's assessment of the proceedings: "The whole thing was a farce from the beginning."¹¹⁷

Why a farce? And why didn't Senate Republicans want a "real impeachment trial"? The answer, at least in part, may lay in what is known as "Filegate," the illegal acquisition of over 900 FBI personnel files by the Clinton White House. Full of information gathered during its routine work, these FBI files contain information about the suspected or proven wrongdoings of prominent persons, including members of Congress. Anyone possessing them could use their information to intimidate or even blackmail an opponent.

Acquiring these files was the Clinton method of silencing opponents, a tactic casually admitted in 1998 by former Clinton communications director George Stephanopoulos (CFR). During a tele-

vision broadcast, Stephanopoulos acknowledged that the Clinton team was prepared to employ "the Ellen Rometsch strategy"¹¹⁸ to keep their leader in office. Ellen Rometsch, for a time John F. Kennedy's paramour, happened to be an East German spy. The strategy attached to her name meant that, with their knowledge of his relationship with her and who she truly was, JFK's enemy's had a degree of control over the presidency.¹¹⁹

Members of Congress who considered investigating and prosecuting Clinton were thereby warned by Stephanopoulos that information about them, even if obtained illegally, could be and would be used to destroy their reputations and careers. Such is the situation at the highest levels of government that many of our leaders can, in this way, be silenced and/or controlled.

Still, Bill Clinton became the first elected President in the history of our nation to be impeached. But the Senate refused to convict him. His efforts to implement the Insider internationalist agenda, highlighted by the favors he had received from and bestowed on China and his slavish bowing to the United Nations, would not be interrupted. The only personal effect of his ordeal was that he became branded merely as a "naughty boy" in the eyes of the American people whose moral underpinnings had been severely weakened over many years. One other effect, certainly applauded by the Insiders, saw concerned Americans demoralized because of the survival in office of a man who had disgraced himself, his high post, even the nation itself.

Despite the impeachment, the betrayal of our nation to the Insiders' "New World Order" hardly

skipped a beat. Only a few hours before the expiration of a signing deadline arbitrarily set by the UN's proposed International Criminal Court (ICC), Mr. Clinton directed that the treaty be approved. The U.S. Senate has yet to ratify the pact.

However, when the ICC began its operations in 2003, the UN-created world court claimed jurisdiction over every person on earth regardless of whether a targeted individual's nation has ratified the treaty. All will be eligible for arrest, prosecution and trial for ill-defined crimes by this UN court. The court will function with UN-appointed judges, at a UN-selected site, and under UN rules that are devoid of the kinds of protections contained in the U.S. Constitution.

Supporters of this dangerous treaty point out that the ICC will hear a case only when no national court is available or willing to do so. Under a newly crafted "principle of complementarity," nations are expected to create new laws or adjust their legal systems to conform to the ICC. If a nation does not measure up, then persons suspected of violating the ICC's definition of crimes will face its jurisdiction. Greater service than this could hardly have been rendered to the United Nations.

Danger Calls For Action

Believers in the American traditions of limited government and responsible citizenship must begin to take back our government and our institutions. Voting Americans took a sizable step in this direction when they repudiated the Clinton style of leadership and elected a new Congress in 1994. Even dazed left-wingers in the media had

to admit that the dramatic shift amounted to a demand for a less intrusive government and a return to traditional values. But, even with the welcome 1994 election results, totalitarian-minded Insiders still controlled most of what happened in our nation. The so-called conservative revolution of 1994 was hijacked and made meaningless by House Speaker Newt Gingrich, a veteran CFR member.

The Insiders not only stayed in control throughout the Clinton years (1993-2001), they made numerous gains on the way to their goal of one-world tyranny. Time is running out for freedom in America. But an informed American public can prevent what is planned for our country. Where does one find the information needed to stimulate proper action? As tens of thousands of members can attest, and as several million more will agree, The John Birch Society is the answer. If you won't mind living as a slave under a tyrannical world government, do nothing. But if you value freedom and opportunity for yourself and your loved ones, contact the Society and lead others to do likewise.

Notes

63. *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, October 28, 1992.
64. CFR members can be found at the top of ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *National Review*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Los Angeles Times*, and elsewhere in the nation's premier news-dispensing arena. The *CFR Annual Report 1994* notes that 330 (or 11 percent) of this organization's members are "Journalists, corre-

- spondents & communications executives.”
65. *Congressional Record*, September 23, 1992, pp. H 9262-65.
 66. *Congressional Record*, July 30, 1992, pp. H 7051-52.
 67. *Congressional Record*, September 17, 1992, p. H 8720.
 68. For a more complete report on the incredible draft-dodging, anti-American, and pro-Vietcong activism of Mr. Clinton, see William F. Jasper, “Whom Have We Elected?” *The New American*, February 22, 1993, pp. 21-27.
 69. The May 20, 1992 issue of *USA Today* reported Mr. Clinton’s appearance at a gathering of homosexuals as follows: “For the first time ... the presumptive nominee of a major political party openly appealed for homosexual support. ‘What I came here today to tell you in simple terms is, I have a vision and you’re part of it.’”
 70. The eventual adoption of the “Don’t ask, don’t tell, don’t pursue” policy by the military didn’t give homosexuals everything they wanted but it was a resounding victory for those who have adopted this “lifestyle.” And it has had an extremely harmful and demoralizing effect on our nation’s military personnel.
 71. John Lancaster, “Accused of Ridiculing Clinton, General Faces Air Force Probe,” *Washington Post*, June 8, 1994.
 72. Richard Grenier, “The end of the rugged individualists?” *Washington Times*, June 15, 1994.
 73. Philip Terzian, “The Public vs. The Press: If only journalists would grow up,” *Atlanta Constitution*, September 23, 1992.
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75. Ibid. p. 324.
76. Carroll Quigley, *The Anglo-American Establishment* (New York: Books In Focus, Inc., 1981).
77. *Tragedy and Hope*, op. cit., p. 132.
78. *Annual Report 1989*, The Council on Foreign Relations, New York.
79. Membership List, April 3, 1989; published by The Trilateral Commission, New York.
80. Alden Hatch, *Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands* (New York: Doubleday, 1962).
81. *Annual Report 1993*, The Council on Foreign Relations, New York, p. 76.
82. John F. McManus, "Sovereignty Sellout," *The New American*, July 11, 1994.
83. See fn. 15.
84. *Annual Report 1992*, The Council on Foreign Relations, New York.
85. *Los Angeles Times*, December 29, 1993.
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88. Ibid.
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90. House Committee on Un-American Activities Report # 3123, September 21, 1950.
91. "Selling Health Security," *The New American*, October 18, 1993.
92. Conservative Index, *The New American*, November 2, 1992.
93. Albert Gore, Jr., *Earth in the Balance* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1992).
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 98. Edward Timperlake and William C. Triplett, *Year of the Rat* (Washington: Regnery, 1998), pp. 9-10.
 99. "To China With Love?" *Investor's Business Daily*, June 26, 1997.
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 101. *Ibid.*
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 104. William F. Jasper, "Sea Launch Merger Mania," *The New American*, January 5, 1998.
 105. William Norman Grigg, "Communist China's Road to the White House," *The New American*, October 12, 1998.
 106. Ann Coulter, *High Crimes and Misdemeanors* (Washington: Regnery, 1998).
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115. Interview with Congressman Cannon, *Human Events*, July 2, 1999.
116. *Sellout*, op. cit., p. 259.
117. *Ibid.*, p. 263.
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Part V — 2003

For more than a generation, presidential elections in the United States have been deceptively presented to the voting public as genuine contests between two major candidates. Repeatedly, Americans have been assured they had a real choice when they marked their ballots for either a Democrat or a Republican.

Other than style, however, there's little to differentiate the two parties. One pledges swift enactment of an agenda while the other promises to proceed more cautiously toward the same goals. Rhetoric aside, each has labored for many years to bring our nation into a New World Order. This long-standing goal of **The Insiders** calls for building an all-powerful United Nations with total authority over a weakened United States and for fastening big government socialistic programs on the American people.

Acknowledgement of this goal and the phoniness of the supposed political struggle occasionally emerges from the shadows as it did in 1966 with the publication of Georgetown University Professor Carroll Quigley's revelations about an elitist "secret society"¹²⁰ determined to rule the world. In his *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*, Quigley even named "the Council on Foreign Relations" as the visible U.S. branch of what he termed "this network"¹²¹ whose participants we have labeled **The Insiders**.

Of special interest, Quigley neatly summed up

a well-hidden truth about American politics. With a burst of candor rarely seen in our politically correct world, he wrote:

The argument that the two parties should represent opposed ideals and policies, one, perhaps, of the Right and the other of the Left, is a foolish idea acceptable only to doctrinaire and academic thinkers. Instead, the two parties should be almost identical, so that the American people can "throw the rascals out" at any election without leading to any profound or extensive shifts in policy.¹²²

Along with that passage from his 1,348-page tome, the man acknowledged by Bill Clinton as his mentor pointed to "policies that are vital and necessary for America that are no longer subjects of significant disagreement, but are disputable only in details of procedure, priority or method."¹²³ These shared "policies," wrote Quigley, provide assurance that the United States will:

... continue to function as a great world Power in cooperation with other Powers, avoid high-level war, keep the economy moving without significant slump, help other countries do the same, provide the basic social necessities for all our citizens....¹²⁴

From those generalities, it takes little imagination to realize that Quigley expected both parties to: 1) keep our nation in the UN's grasp; 2) involve the U.S. only in undeclared wars; 3) continue government management of the nation's

economic life; 4) preserve programs supplying foreign aid for "other countries"; and 5) sanction socialistic paternalism for the American people. According to the professor, these goals were "no longer subjects of significant disagreement." Unfortunately for our nation, he was correct — and he issued his assessment in 1966. There can be disagreement, he admitted, but only "in details of procedure, priority or method." Quigley and the Insiders whose work he described may indeed applaud all of this but it can only lead to the termination of independence for our nation and the cancellation of freedom for the American people.

America is under siege, and the attack comes from within. Unless a counterattack is successfully undertaken, a certain slide into tyranny stares America in the face.

Insiders Select Their Candidates

The presidency of George W. Bush will undoubtedly be remembered for his response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and the 2003 war against Iraq. But to understand his legacy, we need to examine the steps leading to his selection as the Republican candidate. The actual process, only marginally different from the selection of Al Gore by the Democrats, amounted to a classic Insider-orchestrated operation. If the picture painted by Carroll Quigley is accurate, as we believe it to be, both the Republican and Democratic Parties should have presented candidates who could be counted on to adhere religiously to the Insiders' agenda. Finding such men doesn't happen overnight, but they are found.

The Insiders' method for choosing a reliable standard bearer undoubtedly begins with screening potential nominees for their ability and willingness to follow the Insider agenda. A favored few will then find themselves surrounded by Insiders while the mass media, dominated by other Insiders, informs the nation that slates of advisers have been named to counsel some "front runners" for the nomination. What most likely occurs is that handpicked early favorites are told who their advisers will be. Whoever triumphs on Election Day will then dutifully place these very handlers in key administration positions. As we shall show, this is precisely what George W. Bush did after finally being declared the victor in the historically close 2000 contest. Had Al Gore won, he would undoubtedly have filled his administration with the Insiders who had surrounded him.

In April 1998, fully two-and-one-half years before the November 2000 election, former Secretary of State George P. Shultz hosted the first meeting of what became a "brain trust" formed to instruct George W. Bush. Others who aided in tutoring the man they were training to be the next occupant of the White House included Richard Cheney, Condoleezza Rice, Richard Perle, Robert Zoellick, and Paul Wolfowitz.¹²⁵ All but Shultz hold membership in the CFR and became key members of the Bush administration. Shultz, a CFR member from 1974-82, stayed behind as a fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution.

Shultz's leadership of this group is significant. A top Insider for decades, as we noted, he held CFR membership from 1974-82 and served on its board of directors from 1980-1982. Acceptable to

either Republican or Democrat administrations, he held posts in the Eisenhower (Republican), Kennedy (Democratic), Nixon (Republican), and Reagan (Republican) administrations, each of which was dominated by CFR members.

Beginning in 1974, Shultz spent eight years as a top executive with San Francisco's Insider-connected Bechtel Corporation. In 1982, he returned to government as President Reagan's Secretary of State. As Secretary of State, Shultz compiled an uninterrupted record of promoting internationalism and appeasing communism.¹²⁶

After the brain trust's initial gathering at the Shultz residence, additional sessions with Governor Bush were held in Austin, Texas, and then via teleconferencing, fax, and electronic messaging.¹²⁷ Mr. Bush obviously earned good grades in this Insider post-graduate course as he became the overwhelming favorite for the 2000 Republican presidential nomination.

During the year leading up to the 2000 election, evidence that the Insiders had solidified their grip on both eventual major party nominees surfaced when each publicly named his slate of foreign policy advisers. Of the 15 tapped by Republican Bush in December 1999, the names of all but one could be found on current or recent rosters of the Council on Foreign Relations. The CFR-member Bush advisers named by the *New York Times* and other media organs were George Shultz, Richard Cheney, Robert Zoellick, Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle, Condoleezza Rice, Henry Kissinger, Newt Gingrich, Donald Rumsfeld, Martin Feldstein, Robert Blackwell, Stephen Hadley, Robert Kimmitt, and Dov Zakheim.¹²⁸

Because he had proven himself as an Insider favorite for decades, Democrat Al Gore needed less training but he followed the Insider-established pattern by naming 11 CFR members to his own foreign policy team in May 2000. These were Joseph Lieberman, Richard C. Holbrooke, Richard N. Gardner, Mel Levine, Joan E. Spero, Robert E. Hunter, Laura D. Tyson, Ashton B. Carter, Graham T. Allison, Marc Ginsburg, and Samuel R. Berger.¹²⁹

Though neither Bush nor Gore was himself a CFR member, each eventually selected a running mate who possessed this Insider credential: Richard Cheney filled out the Republican ticket and Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) won the equivalent post on the Democratic slate.

The Insiders were thus assured that there would be no departure from their behind-the-scenes agenda no matter who triumphed on Election Day. In the CFR's *Foreign Affairs* for September/October 2000, CFR member James M. Lindsay reported, "Both Al Gore and George Bush are internationalists by inclination."¹³⁰ As described by Quigley, voters could choose either Insider Candidate A or Insider Candidate B. Outsider candidates were either effectively ignored or roundly trashed by the CFR-controlled media. When George W. Bush won the presidency after the closest election in memory, he gave the members of his Insider brain trust the very topmost posts in government.

Bush Toes the Insider Line

George W. Bush's only personal Insider credential, his membership in Yale University's secretive Skull & Bones Society, likely came his way

because his father possessed the same dubious connection. The future 43rd President graduated from Yale in 1968, spent several years in the Texas Air National Guard, earned an MBA at Harvard University, and returned to Texas in 1975 to begin a career in the volatile oil business. His attempt to win a U.S. House seat in 1978 saw him squeak out a victory in a Republican primary but earn a Texas-size trouncing at the hands of a Democrat in the general election.

In any of his pursuits, the Bush name has been his most valuable asset. It certainly rose in importance when his father became Vice President and then President. Being the son of such a prominent Insider (see Part III of this book) helped young George secure several corporate positions, one of which led him to ownership of the Texas Rangers Baseball Club. He won election as governor of Texas in 1994.

Early in 1998, the Texas Republican convention produced a decidedly anti-Insider platform. It called for abolishing the EPA, ATF, and three federal departments (Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, and Education). Supported overwhelmingly by the 7,500 convention delegates, this official party statement also recommended a gold standard in place of the Federal Reserve, withdrawal of the U.S. from the United Nations, repeal of the NAFTA and GATT trade agreements, and termination of U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund. It even urged Congress to conduct a "thorough investigation of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission."¹³¹

As the Republican governor running for reelection

tion, Bush was aghast. Already being schooled by the “brain trust,” he promptly announced that he wouldn’t endorse the platform, claiming that it was only “a statement of the delegates of the convention,” not the position of any candidate for office. The *Houston Chronicle* said that Bush “runs on his own agenda.”¹³² And that agenda included little of what the Texas Republicans wanted. Had he supported any one of those demands, he would have lost favor with his new mentors. His refusal to back the Texas Republican platform failed to cost him, however. When he won reelection as governor in 1998, the attention he received from Insiders escalated.

Richard Cheney: An Insider’s Insider

Where George Shultz led in the early selection and training of George W. Bush, Dick Cheney soon filled the role of primary mentor. A feature article in the July 28, 2002 issue of *USA TODAY* claimed that Cheney “is clearly the dominant voice in shaping foreign policy.”¹³³ It stated further that he and his aides “have shaped the administration’s strategy in the war on terrorism [and] U.S. positions on Iraq.” A January 31, 2003 article in the *New York Times* described the “powerful bond” between Cheney and the president. “Mr. Cheney’s influence has expanded,” stated its authors, who quoted Congressman Rob Portman (R-Ohio): “You feel when you’ve talked to the vice president, you’ve talked to the president.”¹³⁴

Cheney confirmed his complete commitment to the Insider agenda and his cunning disdain for the voting public during a speech to the CFR at the Ritz Carlton hotel in Washington, D.C., on February 15, 2002. “It’s good to be back at the

Council on Foreign Relations," he told the assembled Insiders. "I've been a member for a long time and was actually a director for some period of time." He then added, "I never mentioned that when I was campaigning back home in Wyoming."¹³⁵

In other words, Cheney deceived Wyoming's voters who never knew his real objectives while he represented them in Congress. His highly revealing and self-indicting remarks drew a round of approving laughter from the Insider heavyweights. One heavyweight shown during the televised event was top Insider David Rockefeller.

Dick Cheney's long career as an Insider actually began when Donald Rumsfeld (at the time a CFR member) chose him for several posts in Richard Nixon's second administration (1973-1974). Cheney then became Deputy Chief of Staff to Rumsfeld during President Ford's presidency. When Rumsfeld accepted appointment as Secretary of Defense, the 34-year-old Cheney took over as Gerald Ford's Chief of Staff.

After the Ford defeat in 1976, Cheney returned to his native Wyoming and won election as the state's only member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He served five two-year terms (1979 to 1989) and postured quite effectively as a committed conservative all those years. Unbeknownst to most of Wyoming's hardy folk, he linked arms with the Insiders in 1982 by accepting CFR membership, and later served two periods as a member of its board of directors (1987-89 and 1993-95). His congressional career ended when George Bush (the elder) named him Secretary of Defense in 1989, a post he filled

until 1993, when he left government and accepted a position at Washington's American Enterprise Institute.

In 1995, Cheney became CEO of Halliburton Company, a Texas-based supplier for the energy industry. Writing for *The New Republic* in 2000, Lawrence F. Kaplan quoted an unidentified Halliburton executive who said, "Dick gives us a level of access that I doubt anyone else in the oil sector can duplicate." Cheney used his connections to lobby successfully for a taxpayer-supplied \$490 million Export-Import Bank loan guarantee for Russia's Tyumen Oil Company. Tyumen immediately purchased \$300 million worth of equipment from Halliburton. Kaplan even noted that Cheney's remarkably powerful influence weighed more heavily than that of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Texas governor George W. Bush, both of whom surprisingly sought to block the loan.¹³⁶ One can only imagine the national uproar had anyone other than a well-connected Insider arranged such a deal.

After Desert Storm (our first war with Iraq), Cheney, as George H.W. Bush's Secretary of Defense, directed underling Paul Wolfowitz to suggest future policy. Wolfowitz drew up a plan to rid Iraq of Saddam Hussein. Though Cheney and Wolfowitz lost their posts when the Clinton administration rose to power in 1993, they never lost sight of their goals. By 1997, they formed the Project for the New American Century (PNAC) and sent a letter to President Clinton urging military action to rid Iraq of Hussein. Members of PNAC included Dick Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, Donald Rumsfeld, Richard Perle, and Lewis

Libby, Cheney's former top aide. These men, all possessing CFR credentials, became top officials of the George W. Bush administration and the architects of the 2003 War against Iraq.¹³⁷

As the need for a running mate loomed months before the 2000 convention, George W. Bush turned to Dick Cheney to head up a search committee. Cheney, an original member of the Bush "brain trust," claims to have examined the field intensely and then recommended himself. Bush dutifully approved the selection. The Republican Convention then formally nominated the two.

Once the Bush-Cheney team had been declared the victor in the 2000 contest, the two loaded their administration with CFR stalwarts, including the veterans of the Bush "brain trust." Condoleezza Rice became National Security Adviser, Donald Rumsfeld Secretary of Defense, Paul Wolfowitz Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert Zoellick U.S. Trade Representative, Colin Powell Secretary of State, Paula A. Dobriansky Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, George Tenet CIA Director (continuation), Elaine Chao Secretary of Labor, and hundreds more from the New York-based citadel of Insider power.

In late 2002, near the mid-point in his term with the nation's economic woes worsening, Mr. Bush fired Secretary of the Treasury Paul O'Neill, a Cheney colleague from the Ford administration. He immediately filled the post with John W. Snow who, as chance would have it, is another Cheney pal from Ford administration days. Snow's appointment earned predictable plaudits from CFR Chairman Peter G. Peterson, who had come to know the newest Treasury

Secretary through Snow's membership in Peterson's 10-year-old Concord Coalition.

Early Insider Planning

Insider plotting to bring America into a sovereignty-destroying world government didn't begin with any of the administrations featured in this book. During the Wilson administration (1913-1921), an earlier generation of Insiders sought to accomplish their goal by submerging the U.S. in the League of Nations. Champions of the 1919 attempt to subject America to the League included the very individuals who created the Council on Foreign Relations: Edward Mandell House, John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles, Sumner Welles, and Walter Lippman. Launched in 1921, the CFR didn't hesitate to bare its overall goal when it published Philip Kerr's call for "world government" in the very first (September 1922) issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the organization's flagship journal.¹³⁸

Fueled with funds supplied by the Insiders at the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, the CFR's influence grew and its members moved into government during the Franklin Roosevelt administration (1933-1945). During the past half century, whether the White House occupant has been a Democrat or a Republican, the CFR-led attack on U.S. sovereignty continued. In every administration, hundreds of top government officials have been actual members of the CFR or at least its willing accomplices.

In 1961, the State Department, led by Dean Rusk (CFR), created "Freedom From War: The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World" and

President John Kennedy formally presented it to the UN on September 25, 1961. Considered immediately as the fixed and determined policy of the U.S. government, its successive steps, many of which have already been implemented, culminate in the transfer of the armed forces of all nations — ours certainly included — to the UN.¹³⁹ The UN would then possess the world's only military force.

That same year, the State Department hired Professor Lincoln P. Bloomfield (CFR) to create a companion plan which was published in 1962 as "A World Effectively Controlled by the United Nations." In addition to calling for disarmament of citizens, it likewise stressed the need for nations to cede control of their military forces to the world body. The Bloomfield document bluntly states: "The overwhelming central fact would still be the loss of control of their military power by individual nations. If this becomes achievable, the details will not be insurmountable."¹⁴⁰

The UN Authorizes; America Fights

Steps toward reaching the incredible goals contained in these plans continue to unfold. In part, they spring from the destructive precedent set during the Korean War, when America's forces were sent into battle under UN authorization without the constitutionally required congressional declaration of war. American troops later fought in Vietnam, again with no congressional declaration. Instead, authorization for Vietnam action came from the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), a UN subsidiary formed under Article 51 of the UN Charter. Both of these UN-authorized wars cost heavily in American

lives and sovereignty.

Like SEATO, NATO sprang from Article 51 of the UN Charter. At its birth in 1949, the American people were told that the alliance had been created to block possible Soviet expansion into Western Europe. But NATO was actually conceived for another purpose. NATO's most important champion, Secretary of State Dean Acheson (CFR), explained during a March 19, 1949 speech urging the Senate to ratify the pact: "It is designed to fit precisely into the framework of the United Nations.... it is an essential measure for strengthening the United Nations."¹⁴¹ Article 1 of the NATO Charter states that member nations must "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."¹⁴² In its 14 brief articles, the NATO Charter mentions the United Nations five times.

Americans have been told that NATO not only stemmed the Soviet Union's appetite for further conquest but that it also brought about the USSR's disintegration. If that were so and those were NATO's only goals, then one might reasonably expect that the breakup of the USSR in the early 1990s would be followed by a breakup of NATO. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), formed in 1954 under the same UN authority,¹⁴³ went out of business in 1975 at the end of the Vietnam War. But NATO not only didn't go out of business, it began to assume political and economic domination over each member state, just as its founders planned. It has more recently welcomed several former USSR satellite nations into membership. NATO forces, now tak-

ing on UN-approved roles in Eastern Europe and even in Afghanistan, have become the UN's military arm. Were he still alive, Dean Acheson would be thrilled with his creation's progress.

For the 1991 war against Iraq known as Desert Storm, President Bush the elder, following precedent, sought and obtained authorization from the UN. He stated that a primary goal of the war was to bring about a "reinvigorated United Nations" leading to a "new world order."¹⁴⁴ Years later, while preparing for the second war against Iraq, the younger Mr. Bush announced his desire to see the UN "renew its purpose."¹⁴⁵ The senior Bush said *reinvigorate*; his son said *renew*. Each obviously wanted a stronger UN at the expense of U.S. independence.

During his administration, President Clinton (CFR) turned to the UN-subordinate NATO for authorization to send troops into the former Yugoslavia. And, after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President Bush the younger sought and obtained the UN's authorization to conduct the war against terrorism.¹⁴⁶

Despite public perception that our nation was acting independently in the second Iraq war, the Bush administration repeatedly acknowledged the UN's role. In his formal March 20, 2003 letter to the UN Security Council, U.S. Ambassador to the UN John Negroponte (CFR) stated that Security Council resolutions 678 (1990), 687 (1991), and 1441 (2002) had "authorized" the invasion.¹⁴⁷

Thus, all of America's wars since World War II have been UN wars. Our leaders have also made America's armed forces repeatedly available for carrying out other UN missions.

As have numerous predecessor administrations, Mr. Bush and his team of Insider strategists (Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld, Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, Paul Wolfowitz, General Richard Myers, et al.) have ignored their solemn oath to uphold the Constitution while committing America's military might to UN-authorized conflicts. The planned transfer of U.S. armed forces to the world body's control continues to unfold.

Powell Provides More of the Same

The number of CFR members in government service grew from 387 at the end of the senior Bush administration¹⁴⁸ to 548 at the close of the Clinton years.¹⁴⁹ At the halfway point in George W. Bush's first term it stood at 516.¹⁵⁰ Insider control of the U.S. government certainly isn't shrinking.

Can CFR members be counted on to promote Insider goals? While not every CFR member understands the real agenda of its inner circle, consider the performance of Colin Powell (CFR). On January 17, 2001, while appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in order to win confirmation as Secretary of State, he expressed total agreement with what he termed President-elect Bush's "distinctly American internationalism." Speaking for both himself and Mr. Bush, he claimed, "We believe strongly in NATO," and he added, "I have seen what the UN can do over the years. It is a great organization. It is deserving of our support."¹⁵¹

Secretary of State Powell's enthusiasm for the UN is as complete as his ardor for NATO. Which is what should be expected from a man who spent

part of his first day in office with CFR President Leslie Gelb and CFR veteran Frank Carlucci.¹⁵²

During his first month as our nation's new foreign policy leader, Powell travelled to New York to meet with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Emerging from the session with Annan, Powell told reporters, "When it comes to our role as a member of the Security Council, we obviously are bound by UN resolutions and we're not trying to modify that."¹⁵³ A Secretary of State who wasn't either an Insider or a captive of the Insiders would never place UN resolutions above the U.S. Constitution. In saner times, Powell would have been fired. Instead, he was showered with praise.

Bush Heavily Committed to the UN

Powell's repetitious enthusiasm for the UN and NATO faithfully mirrored the attitude of the President who had appointed him. On March 23, 2001, while welcoming UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the White House, Mr. Bush gushed: "My administration thinks he is doing an excellent job as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and therefore, we heartily endorse his second term as the Secretary-General."¹⁵⁴

But the man whose work Mr. Bush described as "excellent" happens to be a determined foe of national sovereignty. In a speech to the UN General Assembly on September 18, 1999, Annan stated, "State sovereignty, in its most basic sense, is being redefined by the forces of *globalization and international cooperation.*"¹⁵⁵ In this same address, he labeled "traditional notions of sovereignty" an "obstacle" to UN plans for the world. Annan's attitude is only one of many rea-

sons why our nation should withdraw from the UN. But, rather than see danger ahead for our nation because of the Secretary-General's attitude, Mr. Bush chooses to praise the man and the organization he leads.

Annan's predecessor, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, expressed similar contempt for national independence in his January 1992 *An Agenda For Peace*. Said Boutros-Ghali: "The time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty, however, has passed; its theory was never matched by reality."¹⁵⁶ Statements of other UN leaders are equally revealing of their antipathy toward the independence of nations. But nothing they say or do deters U.S. leaders from praising both them and the UN.

Mr. Bush then made good on his pledge to provide \$582 million in dues payments to the world body. In a carefully prepared statement, he claimed, "This release of funds will enhance the close bond between the United States and the United Nations...."¹⁵⁷

When he proclaimed United Nations Day on October 24, 2001, Mr. Bush urged all Americans "to pause to reflect on the noble history of the UN and to praise its many contributions toward providing a better quality of life...."¹⁵⁸ History repeatedly shows, however, that the UN's "contributions" include dignifying bloody-handed tyrants, attacking the independence of nations, and building power for itself over virtually every aspect of life on earth.

In May 2001, the UN removed the U.S. from its Human Rights Commission in favor of Sudan, officially designated as a sponsor of terrorism by our own government. Then, as of January 1, 2002, Syria, also named as a sponsor of terrorism

by the U.S. State Department, ended up with a seat on the UN Security Council, with a Syrian even serving as the Council's president in August 2003. Yet Mr. Bush has no trouble praising the world body for its "noble history."

One day after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on America, Mr. Bush turned to the United Nations and NATO for authority to launch military action against Afghanistan. On September 28th, the UN's Resolution 1373 — sponsored by the United States — authorized the attack on Afghanistan's Taliban government and the al-Qaeda terrorist network.

Then on November 10, 2001, in a speech delivered at UN headquarters, Mr. Bush pointed to Resolution 1373 and stated: "The most basic obligations in this new conflict have already been defined by the United Nations."¹⁵⁹ He added that all nations "must pass necessary laws" to meet the requirements spelled out in this comprehensive UN Resolution. America's Insiders were deftly citing UN authority as justification for imposing totalitarian controls over Americans, in the name of fighting terrorism. Not surprisingly, the Bush administration would soon present the "necessary" legislation to comply with the UN resolution it had sponsored.

Revelation of one of the frightening plans for centralizing powers over all Americans led *New York Times* columnist William Safire to protest:

Every purchase you make with a credit card, every magazine subscription you buy and medical prescription you fill, every Web site you visit and e-mail you send or receive, every academic grade you receive, every

bank deposit you make, every trip you book and every event you attend — all these transactions and communications will go into what the Defense Department describes as “a virtual, centralized grand database.”

To this computerized dossier on your private life from commercial sources, add every piece of information that government has about you — passport application, driver’s license and bridge toll records, judicial and divorce records, complaints from nosy neighbors to the FBI, your lifetime paper trail plus the latest hidden camera surveillance — and you have the supersnoop’s dream: a “Total Information Awareness” about every U.S. citizen.¹⁶⁰

The Total Information Awareness (TIA) program mentioned by Safire is an electronic counterpart of the proposed Terrorism and Information Prevention System (TIPS) under which mail carriers, meter readers, delivery men, neighbors and others would be encouraged to report on the activities of ordinary citizens. This is Soviet-style watchfulness over a supposedly free people. Congress blocked the TIPS portion of the plan after an outcry from the American people, but potential remains for it to surface again.

On December 19, 2001, Mr. Bush proudly announced via a 25-page letter to the UN that our nation had complied with the “body of legally binding obligations on all UN member states.” The UN, therefore, now dictates alterations in U.S. law. The notification of compliance acknowledged the creation of the UN’s new Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). One of the obliga-

tions agreed to by U.S. leaders led to enactment of the USA Patriot Act that circumvents the U.S. Constitution by expanding federal powers into the areas of surveillance, search and arrest. Early in 2003, the administration proposed Patriot Act II that would, among other features, further trash protections guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, and expand government power to issue top-secret warrants against American citizens suspected of broadly defined terrorist activity.

The important point here is that a resolution **requested by the U.S.** and passed by the UN created the UN's CTC that binds governments — including ours — to programs that dilute personal freedom and destroy limited government in the name of opposing terrorism. Conversion of our nation into a subdivision of the UN while completely ignoring the U.S. Constitution is the long-standing goal of the Insiders. It is undeniably the goal of the Bush administration as well.

If protecting our nation were the real goal, our leaders would state clearly that “homeland security” doesn't exist as long as the borders remain open. Since they aren't addressing this obvious problem, their motives in enacting this new legislation remain suspect.

CFR's Hand in Homeland Security

The 9-11 terrorist attacks were also seized as a pretext to implement standing Insider plans for a major shift in the federal balance of power. Plans for an enormous new federal agency sprang from a 1998 commission formed at the urging of President Bill Clinton and former House Speaker Newt Gingrich. Over the ensuing three-year period, commission leaders Warren Rudman and

Gary Hart worked with Leslie Gelb, Lee Hamilton, and James Schlesinger to produce what in essence became the legislation given to Congress for its approval. Each of the seven men just named is a CFR member and, at the time, Gelb was the reigning CFR President.

The commission's work, which proposed the "creation of a new independent National Homeland Security Agency," was presented to the President Bush and his Cabinet on January 31st, over seven months prior to 9-11. When the 9-11 attacks occurred, the commission's recommendations became the subject of a special meeting held at the CFR's branch office in Washington on September 14, 2001. Six days later, President Bush announced his administration's plans to create the new Office of Homeland Security, implementing the first phase of the commission's recommendations.

Immediately after being named by Mr. Bush to lead the Office of Homeland Security, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge announced that he would create "a national strategy — not a federal strategy" — that would include steps toward centralizing authority over state and local police forces and militarizing law enforcement functions. These practices, commonly seen in totalitarian states, were wisely scorned by our nation's Founders and have not been seriously considered during our nation's entire existence.

National police forces, like those made famous in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, still exist in Communist-dominated China, Cuba, and North Korea. They have as their purpose the protection of the government from the people. Local police forces, however, are the complete opposite. They

exist to protect the people from any force that would harm them or destroy their liberties. The difference cannot be overstated.

The following year, Congress dutifully gave the Department of Homeland Security cabinet-level status, representing a huge consolidation of power and personnel.

Mr. Bush had stated that the “most basic obligations” he felt compelled to meet had been “defined by the United Nations.” A more honest statement would have informed the American people that those obligations had been “defined” by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Following the European Union Model

Destroying national sovereignty has always been the Insiders’ goal. Military, political, and economic entanglements constitute various routes to achieve the same end. What works well elsewhere for the plotters becomes policy in the United States.

Over the past several decades, Europeans have seen their once-independent nations become trapped in the European Union. Many have learned to their horror that the economic union originally sold as a road to economic prosperity through the easing of trade barriers and travel was actually the initial step toward political union and loss of sovereignty. From the beginning, the ultimate goal of those who promised only financial rewards was always world government. Now the process that has worked so well in Europe is being promoted by Insiders in the United States — with President Bush leading the charge.

Americans should have seen danger ahead ten

years ago when President Clinton and fellow CFR member Henry Kissinger eagerly promoted U.S. approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Kissinger made no attempt to cloak the real goal of this pact when he said it "will represent the most creative step toward a new world order taken by any group of countries since the end of the Cold War ... not a conventional trade agreement but the architecture of a new international system."¹⁶¹

As predicted by opponents, however, NAFTA quickly demanded changes in U.S. law. For example, legislation limiting the number of trucks entering our nation from Mexico and requiring inspections of their cargoes came under attack by Mexican authorities citing NAFTA. Because the U.S. had agreed to the pact, our leaders dutifully changed our laws. Sovereignty had been compromised. Then on January 8, 1998, the *Dallas Morning News* pointed to uninspected Mexican trucks as the conduit for a sharp increase in heroin traffic within our nation. Other NAFTA-imposed requirements have followed. In November 2003, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce referenced a report compiled by the non-government Economic Policy Institute that documented "the loss of almost 900,000 American jobs as a result of NAFTA."¹⁶²

Similarly, when Mr. Clinton (CFR) and Newt Gingrich (CFR) campaigned to have Congress approve U.S. entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), another attack on U.S. sovereignty should have been detected. Gingrich himself stated that joining the WTO would amount to "a big transfer of power ... a transfor-

mational moment.”¹⁶³

Just as with NAFTA, it wasn't long before the Geneva-based WTO demanded changes in our nation's tax policies under a threat of sanctions and fines.¹⁶⁴ Fines are bad enough but WTO-imposed sanctions would require other WTO nations to institute boycotts against any targeted nation. Congressman Ron Paul (R-Texas) rightly claimed that the real effect of membership in the WTO has little to do with so-called trade benefits but plenty to do with “our nation's sovereignty.” He claimed, “We should never deliver to any international governing body the authority to dictate what our laws should be.”¹⁶⁵ But the attack on U.S. sovereignty continued when WTO ruled in March 2003 that U.S. steel tariffs are illegal.

In 1993, when he was urging Congress to approve NAFTA, CFR heavyweight Henry Kissinger looked ahead and forecast a “Western Hemisphere-wide free trade system — with NAFTA as the first step.”¹⁶⁶ Almost a decade later, President Bush would champion the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas — the next step in this Insider agenda. The planned FTAA will cost all Western Hemisphere nations — certainly including ours — the precise loss of sovereignty that the European Union, NAFTA and WTO have extracted from their member nations.

The plan calls for all Western Hemisphere nations to submit to FTAA regulations that will “*harmonize*” *business, industry, labor, agriculture, transportation, immigration, education, taxation, environment, health, trade, defense, criminal justice, and other matters* “from Alaska

to Tierra del Fuego” at the tip of South America. The FTAA agreement will launch the beginning of a regional government of progressively increasing power — first over trade matters but then extending into ever-expanding areas of national life as well — until an independent U.S. in charge of its own destiny ceases to exist. As in Europe, this will lead to open borders, a single currency managed by a new government, additional taxation, and many more devastating consequences. Europeans, who have moved further along this path, are now being pressured to adopt a constitution that will consolidate even more power in Brussels at the expense of their individual nation states.

At the April 2001 Quebec summit attended by the heads of state of 34 Western Hemisphere nations, Mr. Bush approved a “Declaration of Quebec City” containing the following wording:

We direct our Ministers to ensure that negotiations of the FTAA Agreement are concluded no later than January 2005 and to seek its entry into force as soon as possible thereafter, but in any case, no later than December 2005.

In his January 16, 2002 address to the National Conference of the World Affairs Councils, a haven for Insiders, Mr. Bush repeated his commitment to the Insider agenda: “We’re working to build a Free Trade Area of the Americas, and we’re determined to complete those negotiations by January of 2005.”¹⁶⁷ The drive to destroy sovereignty and build world government, deceitfully cloaked with soothing rhet-

oric about trade benefits, proceeds accordingly.

When Vice President Cheney finished speaking to the Council on Foreign Relations on February 15, 2002, top Insider David Rockefeller took the opportunity to offer his follow-up comments. The retired CFR and Trilateral Commission Chairman expressed great enthusiasm for Cheney's "strong endorsement for the free trade agreement for all the Americas — a subject that has been a great concern to me for many years and particularly recently." ¹⁶⁸

Whatever David wants, Insiders and Insider wannabes also want.

Clinton to Bush: Hardly Skipping a Beat

Insiders know that there won't be a world government without a merging of all nations. They also know that merging all nations isn't very likely if the U.S. and China remain avowed enemies. So there is a need from their perspective for China to be brought into the family of nations. Mr. Bush, like his predecessors, has worked hard to bestow legitimacy on Beijing's tyrannical rulers. China won't be forced to change politically, however. It is already a totalitarian state that needs only some economic boosting to make it "mergeable." It is the U.S. that must be made over from a constitutionally limited government to an all-powerful centralized system that will fit nicely into the world government-to-be.

Following in Bill Clinton's footsteps, Mr. Bush *traveled across the Pacific to meet with Chinese leaders in October 2001 and he returned to the Communist-controlled nation in February 2002.* He stood mute while President Jiang Zemin

boasted that China “provided for the freedom of religious belief” and that the religious faiths of all Chinese “are protected by our Constitution.” A better man would have protested, even walked away from such bald-faced lies. Credible reports continue to stream from China about the murder and detention of Catholic, Protestant, and Falun Gong adherents, and about numerous other human rights abuses.

Still in China, Mr. Bush enthused about the Beijing government’s “cooperation in our war against terrorism”¹⁶⁹ even though China has supplied weaponry both to Afghanistan’s Taliban regime and Osama bin Laden’s al-Qaeda terrorists. China is also a chief exporter of missile technology to tyrannical regimes in North Korea and Iran, both named along with Iraq by the President himself as members of an “axis of evil.”

While ratcheting up the U.S.-led and UN-authorized campaign against Saddam Hussein’s Iraq, Mr. Bush welcomed Chinese leader Jiang Zemin to his Texas ranch for a barbecue. Iraq was being vilified at the time because Saddam Hussein’s regime **might** have nuclear weapons, **might** have aided the 9/11 attackers, **has** a dismal human rights record, and **has** attacked neighbor nations. But China not only has nuclear weapons, her leaders have boldly stated their intention to use them against U.S. cities should our nation interfere with Beijing’s plans for Taiwan. China did supply military aid to Afghanistan’s Taliban regime — which provided a safe haven for the terrorists responsible for the attacks of September 11, 2001. Her human rights record — known for its one-child-per-family, forced abortion, infanticide, and euthanasia poli-

cies — is certainly the equal of Iraq's for its horrors. And China's decades-long rape of neighboring Tibet aims to completely destroy any vestige of Tibetan culture. Yet, Mr. Bush continued to portray Iraq as the epitome of evil and China as an "ally." His bowing and scraping before Chinese leaders paralleled Bill Clinton's similar conduct.

The President's willingness to ignore China's crimes and focus only on Saddam Hussein's Iraq stems largely from his commitment to the Insiders and their UN. While the UN never condemns China, it has issued more than a dozen resolutions targeting Iraq. Following the Insiders' script, Mr. Bush asked Congress to approve the use of U.S. military might to enforce the UN's anti-Iraq campaign. In his September 26, 2002 message to Congress, he proclaimed that, if his request were granted, it would "send a clear message to the world and to the Iraqi regime: The demands of the UN Security Council must be followed."¹⁷⁰ Abandoning its sole constitutional prerogative regarding declaring war, Congress meekly authorized the president "*to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate* in order to — (1) defend the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq; and (2) enforce all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq." (Emphasis added.)

Previously, Bill Clinton relied on the UN for authorization to send American forces into several of the world's hot spots. He skirted the Constitution whenever it got in the way, and he saddled the nation with economic pacts designed

to compromise sovereignty. Mr. Bush has done likewise. The Insider-dominated media's portrayal of George W. Bush as a conservative is a complete falsehood designed to shield his big-government, debt-producing, Insider-favored foreign and domestic initiatives. It also dulls resistance to the harm being done among those who might ordinarily be expected to challenge such unconstitutional and dangerous programs.

More Clinton-like actions are easily seen by anyone who looks behind the media-provided labeling. The President's enormous 2003 budget led even the arch-liberal *Washington Post* to comment: "Spending on annually funded programs, in inflation adjusted dollars, rose about 9 percent in the last two years of the Clinton administration and is scheduled to grow nearly 15 percent in the first two years of the Bush administration."¹⁷¹ This estimate, of course, appeared before the huge outlays needed for the Iraq War could be taken into account.

Liberty magazine's Chris Edwards chipped in with another criticism of the Bush budget because it "includes tough talk about federal programs that don't work." He wrote: "Health and Human Services ... Amtrak ... farm subsidies ... the Department of Education — is there any bloated, ill-performing, useless, destructive, or unconstitutional federal program whose budget George W. Bush isn't trying to increase?"¹⁷² But Americans continue to hear the President described as "a strong conservative."

After he signed a bill containing an enormous increase in Department of Education spending, Mr. Bush warmly praised the measure's Senate sponsor, arch-liberal Ted Kennedy of Massa-

chusetts. "Mr. Senator," gushed the President at a joint Boston appearance, "not only are you a good senator, you're a good man." And Kennedy, who never disagreed with any proposal offered by Bill Clinton, responded by delightedly informing the assembled Bostonians of "the difference it has made" having George Bush in the White House.¹⁷³ Can anyone still maintain that George W. Bush is a "conservative"? Obviously, Kennedy doesn't believe he is.

Other George Bush policies forcing many to think Bill Clinton is still in office include: increased funding for the National Endowment for the Arts; more foreign aid; refusal to employ an abortion "litmus test" when selecting Supreme Court nominees; continuation of federal land grabbing (and no reversal of Clinton's seizure of vast areas as federal preserves, parks, etc.); subsidies for the homosexual and pro-abortion movement at home and abroad in the name of the global fight against AIDS; a multi-million-dollar bailout for the UN's International Monetary Fund; support for a continuation of the Clinton-era ban on semi-automatic weapons; and boosting campaign finance reform legislation designed to restrict free speech after firmly promising he would never do so.

Nor has the Bush administration departed in any way from the Clinton administration's overt courting of homosexuals. No sooner was Attorney General John Ashcroft in office than he met on February 22, 2001 with the leaders of the national homosexual organization known as Log Cabin Republicans. Warmly welcoming the group's leaders, Ashcroft gave assurances that he would seek their help on matters of interest to homo-

sexuals.¹⁷⁴ And the President has refused to overturn the legitimacy given homosexuals in the military.

In 1966, Carroll Quigley said “the two parties should be almost identical” so that government by an elitist “secret society” could proceed without interruption. That certainly has been the record of the last several decades.

The Final Power Grabs

In our first edition of *The Insiders* (1979), we supplied hard truths about Insider domination of our nation’s government and major institutions. At that time, there was little public awareness that such a conspiratorial clique even existed much less that its destructive agenda was being followed. Happily, many more Americans now understand that limited government “of the people, by the people, and for the people,” has been subverted by a gang of Insiders determined to destroy freedom and establish an all-powerful world government.

While we can rejoice at this accomplishment, it is not nearly enough to stop the Insiders and recover working control of our government. A great deal more awareness must be created, and the time to do so is running out. One excellent way to assess freedom’s tenuous existence today is to consider that, if the Insiders are to succeed in having the UN rule mankind, the world body needs only a few additional powers, none of which was remotely attainable 25 years ago, but each of which is either being provided or enthusiastically championed by Insiders today.

To be specific, the additional powers sought by the UN include:

1. Military: In recent years, U.S. forces assigned to NATO have become a military arm for the UN. The Insiders made known their ultimate desire to equip the UN with a military force in the 1961 and 1962 documents cited earlier. While this goal is still being sought, NATO personnel and equipment have been made available for a variety of UN missions. American troops weren't wearing blue helmets and patches during operations in the former Yugoslavia or in the War Against Iraq, but the authorization for their action came from the UN.

2. Taxation: In March 2002, the UN hosted its own Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico. Various proposals for forcing "wealthy" nations to supply funds for the underdeveloped world were accompanied by a renewed drive for global taxation that would fund the world body directly and automatically. If the UN overcomes the need to seek funds from member nations, it will also overcome the need to listen to those nations. The sovereignty of all nations would thereby be threatened as never before.

3. Judicial Authority: On April 11, 2002, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan proudly announced: "The long-held dream of the International Criminal Court will now be realized." Fraudulently presented as an agency independent of the UN, the ICC arrogantly claims jurisdiction over every person on earth and power to prosecute anyone it accuses of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. These loosely defined offenses ensure that virtually anyone could be targeted. Moreover, the plan is to add more "crimes" to the ICC's jurisdiction in the future, such as crimes against the environ-

ment, against labor, against children, against women, and especially crimes against government (dissent).

Any American brought before an ICC tribunal will not enjoy rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of our nation's Constitution. More ominously, ICC partisans claim that if a nation will harmonize its laws to conform to those of the ICC and prosecute its own nationals in its own courts — a process dubbed “complementarity” — then there would be no need for the ICC to act. The Bush administration's “unsigning” of the ICC treaty is not a permanent barrier preventing judicial activists from reshaping our nation's courts and laws to conform to UN “law.”

4. Civilian Disarmament: For years, the UN has worked to disarm nations. Our own leaders abide by the U.S.-created disarmament programs known as “Freedom From War” and “A World Effectively Controlled by the United Nations.” But the UN is also determined to disarm civilians, especially Americans. The actual existence of this totalitarian-minded program has been resoundingly exposed by William Norman Grigg in his small but extremely important book, *Global Gun Grab: The United Nations Campaign to Disarm Americans*.¹⁷⁵

The administration presided over by George W. Bush (and largely managed by Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld and other Insider veterans) has been painted as the very epitome of “conservatism.” The President benefits enormously from the theft of this word and its once-clear meaning. Deceivers in government and the mass media have fastened this label to un-American internationalism and big-government socialism.

The standard for Americans must never be an ill-defined, undefined, or shifting "conservatism." It must be the Constitution, adherence to which all government officials formally pledge themselves. If the Constitution were honored as it should be, the harm to our country chronicled in these pages would never have occurred.

There is only one national organization formed to combat the Insider's control of our nation and the drive to deliver America to the United Nations. It is The John Birch Society. The Society's campaign to ***Get US out! of the United Nations***, if successful, will strike a deathblow at the conspiratorial apparatus built by the Insiders.

If you value freedom, for yourself and your loved ones, you should contact the Society to learn about its unique program. Once you understand what The John Birch Society is doing, you will have found the way to preserve the American dream and to bring about a new era of "Less government, more responsibility, and ... with God's help ... a better world."

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APPENDICES

————— Membership Rosters —————

The Council on Foreign Relations

The Trilateral Commission

Appendix A

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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Barst & Mukamal LLP
BASF Corporation
BDO Siedman, LLP
The Blackstone Group
Bloomberg Financial Markets
BNP Paribas
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Bramwell Capital Management, Inc.
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The Consulate General of Japan
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Craig Drill Capital
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Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deutsche Asset Management
The Walt Disney Company
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 Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's
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 United Technologies
 USEC
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 Washingtonpost.Newsweek Interactive
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Abbott, Wilder K.
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Abboud, Labeeb M.
Abdelal, Rawi
Abel, Elie
Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina Kay
Abernethy, Robert John
Aboelnaga, Mona
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Abshire, David M.
Aburdene, Odeh F.
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Adams, Michael F.*
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Adelman, Kenneth L.
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Armstrong, John Alexander Jr.
Armstrong, Lloyd Jr.
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 Bilder, Richard B.
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 Birnbaum, Eugene A.
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 Blackwill, Robert D.
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 Blank, Stephen
 Blechman, Barry M.
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 Blendon, Robert Jay
 Blinder, Alan S.
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 Bloom, Evan T.
 Bloom, Mia M.†
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 Bloomfield, Richard J.
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 Blumenthal, W. Michael
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 Bob, Daniel E.
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 Bodea, Andy S.
 Boelhouwer, Pieter James
 Alexander
 Bogert, Carroll R.
 Boggs, Michael D.
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 Bollinger, Lee C.*
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 Bond, Robert D.
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 Burton, Daniel F. Jr.
 Bush, Robert C. Jr.
 Bushner, Rolland H.
 Bussey, John C.
 Butler, Samuel C.
 Butler, William J.
 Buultjens, Ralph
 Buxbaum, Richard M.
 Buyske, Gail
 Byman, Daniel L.
 Byrne, Patrick M.

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- Cabot, Louis W.
 Cabranes, Jose A.
 Cáceres, Diane Alleva
 Caesar, Camille M.
 Cagle, Martha E.†
 Cahill, Kevin M.
 Cahn, Anne Hessing
 Calabria, Dawn T.
 Calabria, F. Christopher†
 Calabresi, Massimo
 Calder, Kent Eyring
 Caldera, Louis E.
 Caldwell, Dan
 Caldwell, Philip
 Califano, Joseph A. Jr.
 Calingaert, Daniel
 Callaghy, Thomas M.
 Callander, Robert J.
 Callen, Michael A.
 Calleo, David Patrick
 Camner, Danielle D.
 Campbell, Carolyn Margaret*
 Campbell, Colin G.
 Campbell, David Arthur†
 Campbell, F. Gregory
 Campbell, Kurt M.
 Campbell, Thomas J.
 Campbell, William
 Cannella, Margaret
 Capehart, Jonathan
 Cappello, Juan Carlos
 Caputo, David A.
 Caputo, Lisa M.*
 Carbonell, Nestor T.
 Carey, Hugh L.
 Carey, John
 Carey, Sarah C.
 Carlos, Manuel Luis
 Carlson, Scott A.
 Carlucci, Frank C.
 Carmel, David A.†
 Carmichael, William D.
 Carnesale, Albert
 Carothers, Thomas
 Carpenter, Ted Galen
 Carr, John W.
 Carrington, Walter C.
 Carroll, J. Speed
 Carroll, Katherine Mooney†
 Carruth, Reba Anne
 Carson, Charles William Jr.

Carswell, Robert
 Carter, Ashton B.
 Carter, Barry E.
 Carter, Hodding III
 Carter, James Earl
 Carter, James H.
 Carter, Mark Andrew
 Carter, Marshall Nichols
 Casebeer, William David†
 Casper, Gerhard
 Cassel, Douglass W. Jr.*
 Cattarulla, Elliot R.
 Catto, Henry E.
 Caufield, Frank J.
 Caulfield, Matthew P.
 Cavanagh, Richard Edward
 Cavanaugh, Carey
 Cave, Ray Charles
 Cebrowski, Arthur Karl
 Celeste, Richard F.
 Cerjan, Paul G.
 Cha, Victor D.
 Chace, James C.
 Chacho, Tania Marie
 Chadda, Maya
 Challenor, Herschelle S.
 Chambers, Anne Cox
 Chamoun, Walid Georges
 Chan, Gerald L.
 Chan, Ronnie C.
 Chang, David C.
 Chang, Gareth C.C.
 Chang, Joyce
 Chang, Jujū
 Chanin, Clifford
 Chanis, Jonathan A.
 Chao, Elaine L.
 Chapman, Margaret Holt
 Charles, Cory
 Charles, Robert Bruce
 Charnovitz, Steve
 Charpie, Robert A.
 Chartener, Robert
 Chase, Anthony R.
 Chatterjee, Purnendu
 Chaves, Robert J.
 Chavez, Linda
 Chavira, Ricardo
 Chayes, Antonia Handler
 Checki, Terrence J.
 Cheever, Daniel S.
 Chen, John S.*
 Chen, Kimball C.
 Chenault, Kenneth I.
 Cheney, Richard B.
 Cheney, Stephen A.
 Cherian, Saj
 Cherry, Pedro P.
 Cheston, Sheila C.
 Chickering, A. Lawrence
 Choi, Audrey*
 Choi, Stephen J.
 Chollet, Derek H.*
 Cholmondeley, Paula H.J.
 Chomiak, Theodora
 Bohachevsky†
 Choucri, Nazli
 Christensen, Aimée R.†
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 Santiago*
 Christensen, Thomas J.
 Christianson, Geryld B.
 Christie, Ronald Irvin
 Christman, Daniel William
 Christopher, Warren
 Churchill, Buntzie Ellis
 Cilluffo, Frank
 Cimbalo, Jeffrey L.
 Cirincione, Joseph
 Clapp, Priscilla A.
 Clarida, Richard H.
 Clark, Dick
 Clark, J. H. Cullum
 Clark, Mark Edmond*
 Clark, Noreen M.
 Clark, Vernon E.
 Clark, Wesley K.
 Clark, William Jr.
 Clarke, Donald C.
 Clarke, Jack G.
 Clarke, Teresa Hillary
 Clarkson, Lawrence W.
 Claussen, Eileen B.
 Clement, Peter A.
 Clemetson, Lynette
 Cleveland, Harlan
 Cleveland, Peter Matthews
 Clifford, Donald K. Jr.
 Cline, William R.
 Clinger, William F. Jr.
 Clinton, William Jefferson
 Cloherty, Patricia M.
 Cloonan, Edward T.
 Clough, Michael
 Coatsworth, John H.
 Cobb, Charles E. Jr.
 Cobb, Sue M.
 Cobb, Tyrus W.
 Cochran, Barbara S.
 Cochran, Molly M.
 Coffey, C. Shelby III
 Coffey, Joseph I.
 Coffman, Vance
 Cohen, Abby Joseph
 Cohen, Ariel
 Cohen, Benjamin J.
 Cohen, Betsy
 Cohen, Eliot A.
 Cohen, Herman J.
 Cohen, Jerome Alan
 Cohen, Joel E.
 Cohen, Paul H.
 Cohen, Richard M.
 Cohen, Roberta Jane
 Cohen, Stephen Bruce
 Cohen, Stephen F.
 Cohen, Stephen S.
 Cohen, Warren I.
 Cohen, William S.
 Colagiuri, Elizabeth L.
 Colby, Jonathan E.
 Cole, Johnnetta B.
 Cole, Jonathan R.*
 Cole, Samuel A.
 Cole, Thomas Winston Jr.
 Coleman, Isobel
 Coleman, Lewis W.
 Coleman, William T. Jr.
 Coles, Julius E.
 Coll, Alberto R.
 Collins, Joseph J.
 Collins, Mark M. Jr.
 Comstock, Philip E. Jr.
 Conaton, Erin C.
 Concepcion, Gina Celcis
 Conde, Cesar R.†
 Condit, Philip H.
 Cone, Sydney M. III
 Conley, Dalton
 Connelly, Matthew James
 Conners Petersen, Leila Anne
 Connolly, Gerald E.
 Connor, John T. Jr.
 Considine, Jill M.
 Constable, Pamela
 Conway, Jill
 Cook, Frances D.
 Cook, Gary M.
 Cooke, Goodwin
 Cooke, John F.
 Cooley, Alexander A.†
 Coombe, George William Jr.
 Coombs, Philip H.
 Coon, Jane Abell
 Cooney, Joan Ganz
 Cooper, Charles A.
 Cooper, Chester L.
 Cooper, James H.S.
 Cooper, John Milton Jr.
 Cooper, Kathleen B.
 Cooper, Kerry
 Cooper, Laura K.†
 Cooper, Richard N.
 Cooper, Scott A.
 Corbet, Kathleen A.
 Cornelius, Wayne A.
 Cornell, Henry
 Cott, Suzanne
 Cotter, William R.
 Courtney, William H

- Cousens, Elizabeth M*.
 Covey, Jock
 Cowal, Sally Grooms
 Cowan, Geoffrey
 Cowan, L. Gray
 Cowhey, Peter F.
 Cox, Edward F.
 Cox, Howard E. Jr.
 Crahan, Margaret E.
 Craner, Lorne W.
 Crawford, John F.
 Crawford, Timothy W.
 Crebo-Rediker, Heidi E.*
 Creekmore, Marion V. Jr.
 Crichton, Kyle
 Crile, George III
 Crippen, Dan L.
 Crittenden, Ann
 Crocker, Bathsheba N.
 Crocker, Chester A.
 Cromwell, Adelaide McGuinn
 Cross, Devon G.
 Cross, June V.
 Cross, Mary S.*
 Cross, Sam Y.
 Cross, Theodore
 Crossette, Barbara
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 Crowley, Monica Elizabeth
 Crown, Lester
 Cruise, Daniel Lester
 Crystal, Lester M.
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 Cumming, Alfred*
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 Cunningham, James B.
 Cunningham, Nelson W.
 Curley, Walter J.P. Jr.
 Curran, R.T.
 Currie, Kelley E.†
 Curtis, Charles B.
 Curtis, Gerald L.
 Cutler, Lloyd N.
 Cutler, Walter L.
 Cutshaw, Kenneth A.
 Cutter, Ana Grier
 Cutter, W. Bowman
 Cyr, Arthur I.
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- D**
 D'Amato, Alfonse M.
 Daalder, Ivo H.
 Dabelko, Geoffrey D.
 Dady, Teresa Gail
 Dahm, Evelyn P.†
 Dailey, Brian D.
 Dale, Helle
 Dale, William B.
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 Dalley, George Albert
 Dallmeyer, Dorinda G.
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 Dam, Kenneth W.
 Dam, Marcia Wachs
 Damrosch, Lori Fislser
 Dancy, John A.G.
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 Daniel, Donald C.F.
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 Davis, Nathaniel
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 Davison, W. Phillips
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 Dawson, Christine L.
 Dawson, Horace G. Jr.
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 Days, Drew Saunders III
 de Borchgrave, Arnaud
 de Janosi, Peter E.
 de la Garza, Rodolfo O.
 de Menil, George
 de Menil, Joy A.
 de Menil, Lois Pattison
 de Rothschild, Lynn Forester
 de Swaan, Jean-Christophe
 de Vries, Rimmer
 Deagle, Edwin A. Jr.
 Dean, Jonathan
 Dean, Robert W.
 Dear, Alice M.
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 Debs, Barbara Knowles
 Debs, Richard A.
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 DeCrane, Alfred C. Jr.
 Decyk, Roxanne J.
 Dedrick, Fred T.
 Deffenbaugh, Ralston H. Jr.
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 Denham, Robert E.
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 Denoon, David B.H.
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 DePoy, Phil E.
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 Derr, Kenneth T.
 Derrick, James V. Jr.
 Derryck, Vivian Lowery
 Desai, Padma
 Desai, Rohit M.
 DeShazer, MacArthur
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 Destler, I.M.
 Deutch, John
 Deutch, Philip J.
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 Devine, C. Maury
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 DeYoung, Karen J.
 Diamond, Michael W.
 Diaz, Charley L.
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 Dickinson, Laura A.†
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 Dickson-Horton, Valerie L.
 Didion, Joan
 Diebold, John
 Diehl, Jackson K.
 Dilenschneider, Robert L.
 DiMartino, Rita
 Dimon, James
 Dine, Thomas A.
 Dinerstein, Robert C.
 Dinkins, David N.
 DiPerna, Paula
 Distlerath, Linda M.*
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 Dobriansky, Paula J.
 Doctoroff, Daniel L.
 Dodd, Christopher J.
 Doebele, Justin W.
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 Doherty, William C.
 Doi, Ayako
 Doley Harold E. Jr.
 Dominguez, Jorge I.
 Donahue, Thomas R.

Donaldson, Robert H.
Donaldson, William H.
Donatich, John E.
Donfried, Karen Erika
Donilon, Thomas E.
Donnellan, April Kanne
Donohue, Douglas S.
Donohue, Laura K. †
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Dormandy, Xenia B.M. †
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Dougan, Diana Lady
Dougherty, James P.
Douglass, Loren
Douglass, Robert R.
Dowling, John Nicholas
Doyle, Michael W.
Draper, William H. III
Drayton, William
Dreier, David
Drell, Sidney D.
Drew, Elizabeth
Dreyfuss, Joel
Drezner, Daniel W.
Drimmer, Jonathan
Drobnick, Richard Lee
Drozdiak, William M.*
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Drucker, Richard A.
Druckerman, Pamela
Druyan, Ann
Duberstein, Kenneth M.
Dubin, Seth H.
DuBrul, Stephen M. Jr.
Duckenfield, David Adams
Duelfer, Charles A.
Duersten, Althea L.
Duffey Joseph D.
Duffie, David A.
Duffy, Gloria Charmian
Duffy, James H.
Duke, Robin Chandler
Dulany, Peggy
Dunbar, Charles F.
Duncan, Charles William Jr.
Duncan, Graham A.
Duncan, John C.
Dunigan, Patrick Andrew
Dunkerley, Craig G.
Dunlop, Joan B.
Dunn, Kempton
Dunn, Lewis A.
Dunn, Michael M.
Dur, Philip A.
Durkin, Patrick J.
Dutton, Frederick G.
Dworkin, Douglas A.
Dyson, Esther

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Eagleburger, Lawrence S.
Earle, Ralph II
East, Maurice A.
Eastman, John Lindner
Eastman, Michael R.
Easum, Donald B.
Eberhart, Ralph E.
Eberle, William D.
Eberstadt, Nicholas
Echols, Marsha A.
Economy, Elizabeth C.*
Ecton, Donna R.
Eddleman, Linda Hiniker
Eddy, Randolph P. III*
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Edelman, Marian Wright
Edelman, Richard Winston
Edelstein, Julius C.C.
Edington, Mark D.W.
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Edwards, Mickey
Edwards, Robert H.
Edwards, Robert H. Jr.*
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Efron, Blair*
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Eggers, Thomas E.
Eichengreen, Barry J.
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Eilts, Hermann Frederick
Einaudi, Luigi R.
Einhorn, Jessica P.
Einhorn, Robert J.
Eisenbeis, Keri
Eisendrath, Charles R.
Eisner, Michael
Eizenstat, Stuart E.
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Elliott, Dorinda*
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Elliott, Osborn
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Ellis, Mark S.
Ellis, Patricia
Ellis, Rodney
Ellison, Keith Paty
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Ellsworth, Robert F.
Elson, Edward E.
Ely John Hart
Ely-Raphel, Nancy Halliday
Embree, Ainslie T.
Emerson, John B.
Ensor, David B.
Entwistle, L. Brooks
Epstein, Barbara
Epstein, Jason

Epstein, Jeffrey
Epstein, Joshua M.
Erb, Guy F.
Erb, Richard D.
Erbsen, Claude E.
Erburu, Robert F.
Ercklentz, Alexander T.
Erdmann, Andrew P.N.*
Erskine, Matthew S. †
Esfandiari, Haleh
Eskin, Blake D. †
Esserman, Susan G.
Estabrook, Robert H.
Esty, Daniel C.
Etzioni, Amitai
Evans, Gail H.
Evans, Harold M.

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Fabian, Larry L.
Factor, Elizabeth †
Factor, Mallory*
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Fairbanks, Richard
Fairman, David M.
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Falcoff, Mark
Falk, Pamela S.
Falk, Richard A.
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Fallows, James
Fanton, Jonathan Foster
Faraon, J. Rodney
Farer, Tom J.
Farkas, Evelyn N.
Farley, Maggie M.
Farmer, Thomas L.
Farnsworth, Eric P.
Farrar, Jay C.
Farrar, Stephen Prescott
Faskianos, Irina A.
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Fazal, Tanisha M. †
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Feinberg, Richard E.
Feiner, Ava S.
Feingold, Catherine Lynne
Feinstein, Dianne*
Feinstein, Lee
Feissel, Gustave
Feist, Samuel H.
Feith, Douglas J.
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Feldman, Mark B.
Feldman, Noah R.
Feldman, Sandra
Feldstein, Martin S.
Fenzel, Michael R.
Ferguson, Charles H.
Ferguson, James L.

- Ferguson, Tim W.*
 Ferlic, Suzanne R.
 Fernandes, Anthony C.
 Fernandez, Jose W.
 Ferrari, Frank E.
 Ferraro, Geraldine A.
 Ferrazzi, Keith Edward
 Ferré, Antonio Luis
 Ferre, Helen Aguirre
 Ferre, Maurice A.
 Fesharaki, Fereidun
 Fessenden, Hart
 Fessenden, Helen†
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 Fields, Bertram H.
 Fields, Craig I.
 Fife, Eugene V.
 Fifield, Russell Hunt
 Figueroa Küpçü, Maria C.
 Filippone, Desiree Geneva†
 Filippone, Robert J.
 Finberg, Barbara D.
 Findakly, Hani K.
 Finel, Bernard I.
 Finger, Seymour Maxwell
 Finkelstein, Lawrence S.
 Finley, Sonya L.
 Finn, Edwin A. Jr.
 Finnemore, Martha
 Finney, Paul B.
 Firestone, Charles M.
 Firmage, Edwin B.
 Fischbach, Gerald D.*
 Fischer, Stanley
 Fisher, Julie Ann*
 Fisher, Peter R.
 Fisher, Richard W.
 Fisher, Roger
 Fishlow, Albert
 Fisk, Daniel W.
 Fitchett, Mercedes Carmela
 Fitts, Sarah A.W.*
 Fitz-Pegado, Lauri J.
 FitzGerald, Frances
 Fitzgibbons, Harold E.
 Flaherty, Pamela
 Flaherty, Peter
 Flake, L. Gordon
 Flanagan, Peter L.
 Flanagan, Stephen J.
 Flanders, Stephanie H.
 Flanigan, Peter M.
 Fleischmann, Alan H.
 Flom, Joseph H.*
 Flournoy, Michèle A.
 Flynn, George J.
 Flynn, Stephen E.
 Fn'Piere, Patrick John
 Foege, William H.
 Fogleman, Ronald R.
 Foglesong, Robert H.
 Foley, S. R. Jr.
 Foley, Thomas S.
 Folsom, George A.
 Fonts, Carlos E.
 Foote, Edward T. II
 Foote, William Fulbright
 Ford, Gerald R.
 Ford, Paul B. Jr.
 Fore, Henrietta Holsman
 Forman, Shepard L.
 Forrest, Michelle R.
 Forrester, Jason William
 Forstmann, Theodore J.
 Forsythe, Rosemarie
 Fortna, V. Page
 Fosler, Gail D.
 Foss, Michelle Michot*
 Foster, Brenda Lei
 Foster, Charles C.
 Foster, Richard N.
 Fourquet, José A.*
 Fowler, Jeffrey L.*
 Fowler, Wyche Jr.
 Fox, Daniel M.
 Fox, Donald T.
 Fox, Eleanor M.
 Fox, Joseph Carrere
 Fraga Neto, Arminio
 Franck, Thomas M.
 Francke, Albert
 Frank, Andrew D.
 Frank, Barney
 Frank, Brian L.
 Frank, Charles R. Jr.
 Frank, Isaiah
 Frank, Richard A.
 Frankel, Francine R.
 Frankel, Jeffrey A.
 Franklin, Barbara Hackman
 Franklin, William Emery
 Frazier, Kenneth C.
 Frazier, Myra M.
 Fredericks, Wayne
 Fredman, Jonathan M.
 Freeman, Bennett
 Freeman, Constance J.
 Freeman, Harry L.
 Freidheim, Cyrus F.
 Freidheim, Stephen C.
 Freimuth, Ladeene A.
 Frelinghuysen, Peter H.B.
 Frey, Donald N.
 Freyer, Dana H.*
 Freytag, Richard A.
 Fribourg, Paul J.
 Fried, Edward R.
 Friedberg, Aaron Louis
 Friedman, Alexander Stephen
 Friedman, Bart
 Friedman, Benjamin M.
 Friedman, Elisabeth J.
 Friedman, Fredrica S.
 Friedman, Jordana D.
 Friedman, Stephen
 Friedman, Stephen J.
 Friedman, Thomas L.
 Frieman, Wendy
 Friend, Theodore W.
 Frist, William H.
 Froman, Michael B.G.
 Fromkin, David
 Fromm, Joseph
 Frost, Ellen L.
 Fry, Earl H.
 Frye, Alton
 Fudge, Ann M.
 Fuerth, Leon S.
 Fukushima, Glen S.
 Fukuyama, Francis
 Fuld, Richard S. Jr.
 Fuller, Jacquelline Cobb†
 Fuller, Kathryn S.
 Fuller, William P.
 Fung, Mark T.
 Fung, Victor K.
 Furlaud, Richard M.
 Furman, Gail
 Futter, Ellen V.

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 Gaddis, John Lewis
 Gadiesh, Orit B.
 Gadsden, Amy Epstein
 Gaer, Felice D.
 Gaines, James R.
 Galbraith, Evan G.
 Galbraith, Peter W.
 Gallagher, Dennis
 Gallagher, Lacey Wingham*
 Gallucci, Robert L.
 Galper, Joshua P.
 Galvis, Sandra
 Galvis, Sergio J.
 Ganguly, Sumit
 Gann, Pamela B.
 Gannon, John C.
 Ganoë, Charles S.
 Gantcher, Nathan
 Garcia, Marlen
 Garcia-Passalacqua, Juan M.
 Gard, Robert G.
 Gardels, Nathan P.
 Gardner, Anthony Laurence
 Gardner, James A.
 Gardner, Nina Luzzatto
 Gardner, Richard N.
 Garment, Leonard
 Garment, Suzanne R.
 Garnett, Sherman

Garrett, Johnson†
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 Garten, Jeffrey E.
 Garthoff, Raymond L.
 Garwin, Richard L.
 Gaston, Patricia E.
 Gates, Henry Louis Jr.
 Gates, Philomene A.
 Gates, Robert M.
 Gati, Charles
 Gati, Toby Trister
 Gaudiani, Claire L.
 Gause, F. Gregory III
 Gavin, Michelle D.†
 Gay, Catherine
 Gayle, Helene D.
 Gedmin, Jeffrey
 Geertz, Clifford
 Geier, Philip O.
 Geithner, Peter F.
 Geithner, Timothy F.
 Gelb, Amos
 Gelb, Bruce S.
 Gelb, Leslie H.
 Gelb, Richard L.
 Gell-Mann, Murray
 Gellert, Michael E.
 Gellman, Barton
 Gelpern, Anna
 George, John M.
 George, Robert P.*
 Georgescu, Peter Andrew
 Gephardt, Richard A.
 Gerber, Burton L.
 Gerber, Louis
 Gergen, David R.
 Gerhart, Gail M.
 Germain, Adrienne
 Gerschel, Patrick A.
 Gershman, Carl Samuel
 Gerson, Allan
 Gerson, Elliot F.
 Gerson, Ralph J.
 Gerstner, Louis V. Jr.
 Getler, Michael
 Gewirtz, Paul David
 Geyelin, Philip L.
 Geyer, Georgie Anne
 Gfoeller, Joachim Jr.
 Gfoeller, Michael
 Gfoeller, Tatiana C.
 Ghiglione, Loren
 Gholz, Charles Eugene†
 Giacomo, Carol Ann
 Gibbons, John Howard
 Gibney, Frank B.
 Giffen, James Henry
 Giffin, Gordon D.
 Gilbert, Jackson B.
 Gilbert, Steven J.

Gill, Bates
 Gillette, Michael James
 Gilmore, James S. III
 Gilmore, Kenneth O.
 Gilmore, Richard
 Gilpin, Robert G. Jr.
 Gingrich, Newton L.
 Ginsberg, Gary L.*
 Ginsberg, Marc Charles
 Ginsburg, David
 Ginsburg, Jane C.
 Ginsburg, Ruth Bader
 Ginsburg, Thomas B.
 Glaser, Bonnie S.
 Glauber, Robert R.
 Glennon, Michael J.*
 Gleysteen, Peter
 Globerman, Norma
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 Gluck, Frederick W.
 Glueck, Jeffrey Scott
 Godchaux, Frank A. III
 Goeltz, Richard K.
 Goheen, Robert F.
 Goins, Charlynn
 Goldberg, Michael E.
 Goldberg, Ronnie L.
 Goldberger, Bruce N.
 Goldberger, Marvin L.
 Golden, James R.
 Golden, William T.
 Golden-Vasquez, Abigail†
 Goldgeier, James M.
 Goldin, Harrison J.
 Goldin, Matthew N.
 Goldman, Charles N.
 Goldman, Guido
 Goldman, Marshall I.
 Goldman, Merle D.
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 Goldschmidt, Neil
 Goldsmith, Barbara
 Goldsmith, Jack Landman III
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 Goldstein, Gordon
 Goldstein, Jeffrey A.
 Goldstein, Morris
 Goldwyn, David L.
 Golob, Paul D.
 Golob, Stephanie Ruth
 Gomory, Ralph E.
 Gompert, David C.
 González, Nelson Ricardo
 Goodby, James E.
 Goodman, Allan E.
 Goodman, Andrea Pierce
 Goodman, George J.W.
 Goodman, Herbert I.
 Goodman, John B.

Goodman, Roy M.
 Goodman, Sherri W.
 Goodpaster, Andrew J.
 Gordon, Albert H.
 Gordon, John A.
 Gordon, Lincoln
 Gordon, Michael R.
 Gordon, Philip H.
 Gordon-Reed, Annette
 Gorelick, Jamie S.
 Gorman, Joseph T.
 Goss, Porter J.
 Gotbaum, Victor
 Gottemoeller, Rose
 Gottfried, Kurt
 Gottlieb, Gidon A.G.
 Gottlieb, Stuart
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 Gould, Peter G.
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 Gourevitch, Philip D.*
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 Graff, Robert D.
 Graham, Bob
 Graham, Carol Lee
 Graham, Thomas Jr.
 Graham, Thomas W.
 Grand, Stephen R.
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 Grant, Stephen A.
 Graubard, Stephen Richards
 Graves, Howard D.
 Gray, Hanna Holborn
 Greathead, R. Scott
 Greco, Richard Jr.
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 Green, Ernest G.
 Green, Jerrold D.
 Green, Michael J.
 Green, Shane
 Greenawalt, Alexander Kent
 Anton
 Greenberg, Arthur N.
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 Greene, Michelle D.†
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 Greenfield, James L.
 Greenspan, Alan

- Greenwald, G. Jonathan
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 Gregg, Donald P.
 Gregorian, Vartan
 Gregson, Wallace C. Jr.
 Greve, Louisa Coan
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 Griffiths, Phillip A.
 Grikscheit, Alyssa A.
 Grimes, Joseph Anthony Jr.
 Grissom, Janet Mullins
 Grondine, Robert F.
 Grose, Peter
 Gross, Martin J.
 Gross, Patrick W.
 Grove, Brandon H. Jr.
 Grove, Paul C.
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 Gundlach, Andrew S.*
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 Gupte, Pranay
 Gustavson, Céline Stephanie
 Gutfreund, John H.
 Guth, John H. J.
 Guthman, Edwin O
 Gvosdev, Nikolas K.†
 Gwertzman, Bernard M.
 Gwin, Catherine
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- H**
- Ha, Joseph M.
 Haaland, Lynn E.
 Haas, Mimi L.
 Haas, Peter E.
 Haas, Robert D.
 Haass, Richard N.
 Habsburg, Inmaculada
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 Hahn, Keith D.
 Haig, Alexander M. Jr.
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 Halaby, Najeeb E.
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 Hallingby, Paul Jr.
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 Halstead, Thomas A.
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 Hamilton, Edward K.
 Hamilton, Hugh Gerard Jr.
 Hamilton, Lee H.
 Hamilton, Ruth Simms
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 Hancock, Ellen
 Hand, Lloyd N.*
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 Harrington, Maureen A.†
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 Harris, Jay T.
 Harris, Joseph E.
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 Harris, Martha Caldwell
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 Harrison, Selig S.
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 Hart, Todd Christopher
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 Hawley, F. William
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 Krause, Lawrence B.
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 Krauthammer, Charles
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 Krepinevich, Andrew F.
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Kushen, Robert A.
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 Lawson, Chappell H.
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 Leffall, LaSalle D. III
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 Lesser, Ian O.
 Lettre, Marcel J. II
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 Levin, John A.
 Levin, Michael Stuart
 Levine, Irving R.
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 Levy, Reynold
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 Lewis, Edward T.
 Lewis, Elise E. Carlson
 Lewis, John P.
 Lewis, Samuel W.
 Lewis, Sherman R. Jr.
 Lewis, Stephen R. Jr.
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 Lindberg, Tod
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 Linen, Jonathan S.
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 Lipper, Tamara
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 Little, Milton J. Jr.
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 Loeb, Marshall
 Logan, Francis D.
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 Longmuir, Shelley A.
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 Lourie, Linda S.
 Loury, Glenn Cartman
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 Lowenfeld, Andreas F.
 Lowenkron, Barry F.
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 Lowenthal, Abraham F.
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 Lyon, David W.
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 Mearsheimer, John J.
 Medawar, Adrienne
 Medearis, Amy Houpt
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 Medina, Kathryn B.
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 Mehta, Ved
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 Meister, Irene W.
 Mejia, James E.
 Melby, Eric D.K.
 Mello, Judy Hendren
 Melloan, George R.
 Melville, Richard Allen
 Mendelson, Sarah E.
 Mendlovitz, Saul H.
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 Menges, Carl B.
 Menke, John R.
 Menon, Rajan
 Merkel, Claire Sechler*
 Meron, Theodor
 Merow, John E.
 Merrill, Philip
 Merritt, Jack Neil
 Merszei, Zoltan
 Meselson, Matthew S.
 Messing, F. Andy Jr.
 Messitte, Zach P.
 Mestres, Ricardo A. Jr.
 Mettler, Ruben F.
 Metzger, Barry
 Metzl, Jamie Frederic
 Meyer, Carl J.
 Meyer, Edward C.
 Meyer, John Robert
 Meyer, Karl E.
 Meyer, Michael Ryder
 Meyerman, Harold J.
 Meyerson, Martin
 Michaels, Marguerite
 Mickiewicz, Ellen
 Midgley, Elizabeth
 Mihaly, Eugene B.
 Mikell, Gwendolyn
 Miles, Edward L.
 Milestone, Judith B.
 Millard, Robert
 Miller, Benjamin R.
 Miller, Charles R.
 Miller, David Charles Jr.
 Miller, Debra L.
 Miller, Franklin C.
 Miller, J. Irwin
 Miller, Judith
 Miller, Ken
 Miller, Linda B.
 Miller, Marcia E.
 Miller, Matthew L.
 Miller, Roberta Balstad
 Miller, Scott L.
 Miller, William Green
 Miller, William Scott II*
 Miller-Muro, Layli
 Millett, Allan R.
 Millington, John A.
 Mills, Bradford
 Mills, Karen Gordon
 Mills, Susan Linda
 Milner, Helen V.
 Mims, Valerie A.
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 Mintz, Daniel R.
 Miranda, Lourdes R.
 Mirkow, Frank J.
 Miscik, Judith A.*
 Mishkin, Alexander V.*
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 Mitchell, George H. Jr.
 Mitchell, George J.
 Mitchell, Patricia E.*
 Mitchell, Wandra G.
 Mize, David M.
 Mochizuki, Kiichi
 Mochizuki, Mike M.
 Moe, Sherwood G.
 Moffett, George D.
 Moffett, Julia
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 Mondale, Walter F.
 Moniz, Ernest J.
 Montgomery, George
 Cranwell
 Montgomery, Harold H.
 Montgomery, Mark C.
 Montgomery, Parker G.
 Montgomery, Philip O'Bryan
 III
 Moock, Joyce Lewinger
 Moody, Jim
 Moody, William S.
 Moore, Joanne C.
 Moore, John J. Jr.
 Moore, John M.
 Moore, John Norton
 Moore, Jonathan
 Moore, Julia A.
 Moorman, Thomas S. Jr.
 Moose, George E.
 Moose, Richard M.
 Mora, Alberto J.
 Mora, Antonio G.
 Moran, Theodore H.
 Moravcsik, Andrew
 Morey, David Edward
 Morgan, Betsy L.†
 Morgan, Charlotte M.†
 Morris, Charles R.
 Morris, Max King
 Morris, Milton D.
 Morris-Eck, Bailey
 Morrisett, Lloyd N.
 Morrison, J. Stephen*
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 Morse, Edward L.
 Morse, Kenneth P.
 Mortimer, David H.
 Mosbacher, Robert A.
 Moseley, Teed Michael
 Moses, Alfred H.
 Mosettig, Michael David
 Moskow, Kenneth A.
 Moskow, Michael H.
 Moskowitz, James N.
 Moss, Ambler H. Jr.
 Moss, David A.
 Mossman, James*
 Motley, Joel W.
 Mottahedeh, Roy P.
 Motulsky, Daniel T.
 Mouat, Lucia
 Moyer, Homer E. Jr.*
 Mroz, John Edwin
 Mudd, Daniel H.
 Mudd, Margaret Farris
 Mujal-Leon, Eusebio
 Mulberger, Virginia A.
 Mulcahy, Anne M.
 Mulford, David C.
 Muller, Edward R.
 Muller, Henry
 Muller, Steven
 Mulvenon, James C.
 Mundie, Craig James
 Mundy, Carl E. Jr.
 Munger, Edwin S.
 Muñoz, George
 Munroe, George B.
 Munsch, Stuart B.
 Munyan, Winthrop R.
 Murase, Emily Moto
 Muravchik, Joshua
 Murdoch, Rupert
 Murdock, Deroy*
 Murdy, William F.
 Murphy, Caryle Marie
 Murphy, Ewell E. Jr.
 Murphy, Richard McGill
 Murphy, Richard W.
 Murphy, Sean Patrick†
 Murphy, Thomas S.
 Murray, Douglas P.
 Murray, Ian P.
 Murray, Janice L.
 Murray, Leonard II
 Murray, Lori Esposito
 Murray, Robert J.
 Muse, Martha Twitchell

Musham, Bettye Martin
Myers, Richard B.
Myerson, Toby S.

N

Nachmanoff, Arnold
Nacht, Michael
Nadiri, M. Ishaq
Nagorski, Andrew
Nagorski, Zygmunt
Najera, Peter F.
Nakhleh, Emile A.
Namkung, K. A.
Nash, Jack*
Nash, William L.*
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Nathan, Andrew J.
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Nathanson, Marc B.
Nathoo, Raffiq A.
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Nazeri, Haleh
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Negroponte, John D.
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Nelson Bloom, Alyse C.†
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Nelson, Daniel N.
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Nelson, Marie E.
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Nelson, Robert L. Jr.
Nenneman, Richard A.
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Neuman, Stephanie G.
Neureiter, Norman P.
Neustadt, Richard E.
Newberg, Esther R.
Newburg, Andre
Newcomb, Nancy S.
Newell, Barbara W.
Newhouse, John
Newman, Constance Berry
Newman, Frank N.
Newman, Jay H.
Newman, Pauline
Newman, Priscilla A.
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Newsom, David D.
Newstead, Jennifer G.
Newton, M. Diana Helweg
Ney, Edward N.
Nicholas, N.J. Jr.
Nichols, Rodney W.
Nicholson, Jan
Niehuss, John M.

Niehuss, Rosemary Neaheer
Nielsen, Nancy
Nielsen, Suzanne Christine
Nilsson, A. Kenneth
Nimetz, Matthew
Nitze, Paul H.
Nitze, William A.
Nizich, Ivana Astrid
Noam, Eli M.
Nogales, Luis G.
Nolan, Janne Emilie
Noland, Marcus
Nooter, Robert Harry
Norman, William S.
Norquist, Grover Glenn
Norton, Augustus Richard
Norton, Eleanor Holmes
Nossel, Suzanne F.
Noto, Lucio A.
Novack, Lynne Dominick
Novogratz, Jacqueline
Nuechterlein, Jeffrey D.
Nunn, Sam
Nussbaum, Bruce
Nye, Joseph S. Jr.

O

O'Brien, Dennis J.
O'Cleireacain, Carol
O'Connor, Walter F.
O'Flaherty, J. Daniel
O'Hanlon, Michael
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O'Leary, John
Omalley, Cormac K.H.
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O'Sullivan, Meghan L.
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Odeen, Philip A.
Odell, John S.
Odom, William E.
Oettinger, Anthony G.
Offenheiser, Raymond C. Jr.
Offit, Morris W.
Oh, Kongdan
Okawara, Merle Aiko
Oligde, Trina S.
Oliva, L. Jay
Oliver, April A.
Olmstead, Cecil J.
Olson, David Andrew
Olson, Jane T.
Olson, Lyndon L. Jr.

Olson, Ronald L.
Olson, William Clinton
Olvey, Lee D.
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Oppenheimer, Andres M.*
Oppenheimer, Franz Martin
Oppenheimer, Michael F.
Orentlicher, Diane
Orlins, Stephen A.
Ornstein, Norman J.
Orr, Robert C.
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Osborne, Richard de J.
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Osmer-McQuade, Margaret
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Ostlund, William Brian
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Owen, Roberts Bishop
Owens, James W.
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Oxman, Bernard H.
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Oxnam, Robert B.
Oye, Kenneth A.

P

Paal, Douglas Haines
Pachios, Harold C.*
Pachon, Harry P.
Packard, George R.
Page, Carter W.
Paine, George C. II
Paisner, Bruce Lawrence
Pakula, Hannah C.
Pallesen, Edward S.
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Palmer, Matthew A.
Palmer, Ronald D.
Palmerlee, April
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Pandith, Farah Anwar
Panofsky, Wolfgang K.H.
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Pardee, Scott E.
Pardes, Herbert
Pardew, James W. Jr.
Parent, Louise M.
Paris, Jonathan
Park, H. K.

Parker, Elizabeth Rindskopf
 Parker, Jason H.
 Parker, Jay M.
 Parker, Penny
 Parker, Richard B.
 Parker Feld, Karen Elizabeth
 Parkinson, Roger P.
 Parks, Michael Christopher
 Parsky, Gerald L.
 Parsons, Richard D.
 Pascual, Carlos E.
 Passer-Muslin, Juliette M.
 Paster, Howard G.
 Pastor, Ed
 Pastor, Robert A.
 Patel, Parag
 Patrick, Hugh T.
 Patrick, Stewart M.
 Patrick, Thomas Harold
 Patricof, Alan Joel
 Patrikis, Ernest T.
 Patterson, Patricia M.
 Paul, Douglas L.
 Paul, Roland A.
 Paulson, Henry M. Jr.
 Paulus, Judith K.
 Pavel, Barry
 Pavilonis, Brigid Myers
 Payne, Donald M.
 Pearl, Frank H.
 Pearlstine, Norman
 Peckham, Gardner G.
 Pedersen, Richard Foote
 Pederson, Rena M.
 Pell, Claiborne
 Pelletreau, Robert H. Jr.
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 Peña, Federico F.
 Penfield, James K.
 Penn, Lawrence Edward III
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 Perella, Joseph R.
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 Peretz, Don
 Perez, David
 Perkin, Linda J.
 Perkins, Edward J.
 Perkins, Roswell B.
 Perkovich, George R.
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 Perlman, Janice Elaine
 Perlmutter, Louis
 Perritt, Henry H. Jr.
 Perry, Elizabeth Jean
 Perry, Robert C.
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 Persico, Joseph E.
 Peters, Mary Ann
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 Peterson, Holly
 Peterson, Michael A.†
 Peterson, Peter G.
 Peterson, Rudolph A.
 Petraeus, David H.
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 Petri, Thomas E.
 Petschek, Stephen R.
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 Petty, John R.
 Peyronnin, Joseph F.
 Pezzullo, Lawrence A.
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 Phillips, Cecil M.
 Phillips, Christopher H.
 Phillips, David L.
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 Pickering, Thomas R.
 Pieczenik, Steve R.
 Piedra, Alberto M. Jr.
 Pierce, Lawrence W.
 Pierce, Ponchitta
 Piercy, Jan
 Pierre, Andrew J.
 Pigott, Charles M.
 Pike, John E.
 Pilgrim, Kathryn
 Pilling, Donald L.
 Pilliod, Charles J. Jr.
 Pillsbury, Marnie S.
 Pillsbury, Michael
 Pilon, Juliana Geran
 Pincus, Lionel I.
 Pincus, Walter H.
 Pinkerton, W. Stewart Jr.
 Pino, John Anthony
 Pipes, Daniel
 Pipes, Richard
 Pisano, Jane G.
 Pitts, Joe W. III
 Pizer, William A.
 Pizzarello, Louis D.
 Plaks, Livia B.
 Platt, Alan A.
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 Platt, Sheila Maynard*
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 Plepler, Richard L.
 Plimpton, Calvin H.
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 Poats, Rutherford M.
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 Posen, Adam S.*
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 Posner, Michael
 Postol, Theodore A.
 Potter, William C.
 Powell, Catherine
 Powell, Colin L.
 Powell, Jerome H.
 Power, Philip H.
 Powers, Averill L.
 Powers, Thomas
 Powers, Timothy E.
 Pozen, Robert C.
 Pranger, Robert J.
 Prasso, Sheridan T.*
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 Press, Daryl G.
 Press, William H.
 Pressler, Larry
 Preston, Stephen W.
 Prewitt, Kenneth
 Price, Daniel M.
 Price, Hugh
 Price, John R. Jr.
 Price, Raymond K. Jr.
 Price, Robert
 Prickett, Glenn T.
 Priest, William W., Jr.
 Prieto, Daniel B. III
 Prillaman, William C.
 Prince, Charles O. III
 Pritzker, Thomas J.
 Proenza, Luis M.
 Prueher, Joseph W.*
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 Puchala, Donald James
 Puckett, Allen E.
 Puckett, Robert H.
 Pulling, Edward L.
 Pulling, Thomas L.
 Purcell, Susan Kaufman

Pursley, Robert E.
Purvis, Nigel
Putnam, Robert D.
Pye, Lucian W.
Pyle, Kenneth B.

Q

Quainton, Anthony C.E.
Quandt, William B.
Quester, George H.
Quigley, Kevin F.F.
Quigley, Leonard V.
Quinn, Jane Bryant
Quinn, John M.

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Rabb, Bruce*
Rabinowitch, Alexander
Rabinowitch, Victor
Raine, Fernande Scheid
Raines, Franklin D.
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Ramakrishna, Kilaparti
Ramirez, Lilia L.
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Randt, Clark T. Jr.*
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Rankin, Clyde E. III
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Rappaport, Alan H.
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Rather, Dan
Ratnesar, Romesh M.
Rattner, Steven L.
Rattray, Gregory John
Rauch, Rudolph S.
Raul, Alan Charles
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Ravenal, Earl C.
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Raymond, David A.
Raymond, Jack
Raymond, Lee R.
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Reed, Joseph Verner
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Regan, Ned
Reichert, William M.
Reid, Ogden

Reiling, Peter A.
Reilly, Saskia S.
Reilly, William K.
Reimer, Dennis Joe
Reinhardt, John E.
Reinhart, Carmen M.
Reinharz, Jehuda
Reisman, William Michael
Reiss, Mitchell B.
Remick, Elizabeth J.
Remington, Thomas F.
Renfrew, Charles Byron
Rennie, Milbrey
Rennie, Renate
Reppert, John C.
Reppy, Judith V.
Resnicoff, Arnold E.*
Resor, Stanley R.
Rey, Nicholas A.
Rhind, Eric Scott †
Rhineland, John B.
Rhodes, John B. Sr.
Rhodes, William R.
Ricardel, Mira R.
Rice, Condoleezza
Rice, Donald S.
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Rice, Susan E.
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Richards, Paul G.
Richards, Stephen H.
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Richardson, Henry J. III
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Richardson, Richard W.
Richardson, William B.
Richardson, William R.
Richardson, Yolanda C.
Richman, Joan F.
Richter, Anthony H.
Riddell, Malcolm C.
Ridgway, Rozanne L.
Rieff, David
Rielly, John E.
Riffat, Imran
Rifkind, Robert S.
Riordan, Michael L.
Ritch, John B. III
Rivers, Richard R.
Rivkin, David B. Jr.
Rivlin, Alice M.
Rizk, Nayla M.
Rizopoulos, Nicholas X.
Robb, Charles S.
Robbins, Carla Anne

Robert, Joseph E. Jr.
Robert, Stephen
Roberts, Bradley H.
Roberts, John J.
Roberts, Walter R.
Robertson, Cara W.
Robinson, Barbara Paul
Robinson, David Z.
Robinson, Davis R.
Robinson, Eugene Harold
Robinson, James D. III
Robinson, Leonard H. Jr.
Robinson, Linda
Robinson, Pearl T.
Robinson, Torrance W.
Robison, Olin C.
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Rocha, V. Manuel*
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Rockefeller, David
Rockefeller, David Jr.
Rockefeller, John D. IV
Rockefeller, Nicholas
Rockwell, Hays H.
Rockwell, Keith McElroy
Rodman, Peter W.
Rodriguez, Alex
Rodriguez, Rita M.
Rodriguez, Vincent A.
Rodrik, Dani
Roett, Riordan
Roff, J. Hugh Jr.
Rogers, John M.
Rogers, William D.
Roggero, Frederick F.
Rohan, Karen M.
Rohatyn, Felix G.
Rohlen, Thomas P.
Rokke, Ervin J.
Roman, Nancy Ellen
Romanowski, Alina L.
Romberg, Alan D.
Romero, Anthony D.
Romero, Philip Joseph
Romero-Barcelo, Carlos A.
Rondeau, Ann E.
Roosevelt, Theodore IV
Rosand, Eric Alexander †
Rose, Charles Peete Jr.
Rose, Daniel
Rose, Elihu
Rose, Gideon
Rose, Marshall
Rosecrance, Richard
Rosen, Arthur H.
Rosen, Daniel H.*
Rosen, Gary
Rosen, Jane K.
Rosen, Robert L.
Rosen, Stephen Peter

Rosenberg, Mark B.
Rosenblatt, Lionel A.
Rosenblatt, Peter R.
Rosenblum, Mort L.
Rosenfeld, Stephen S.
Rosenfield, Allan
Rosenfield, Patricia L.
Rosenkranz, Robert
Rosenstock, Robert
Rosenzweig, Jeffrey A.
Rosenthal, A. M.
Rosenthal, Douglas Eurico
Rosenthal, Jack
Rosenthal, Mitchell S.
Rosenwald, E. John Jr.
Rosenwald, Nina
Rosenwasser, Jon J.
Rosenzweig, Robert M.
Rosett, Claudia A.*
Roskens, Ronald W.
Rosner, Jeremy D.
Rosovsky, Henry
Ross, Arthur
Ross, Christopher W.S.
Ross, Dennis B.
Ross, Gary N.*
Ross, Robert S.
Rossabi, Morris
Rosso, David J.
Rossotti, Charles O.
Rostow, Elspeth Davies
Rostow, Nicholas
Rotberg, Robert I.
Roth, Kenneth
Roth, Stanley Owen
Roth, William M.
Roth, William V. Jr.
Rothenberg, David M.
Rothkopf, David Jochanan
Rottenberg, Linda D.
Route, Ronald A.
Rovine, Arthur W.
Rowen, Henry S.
Rowny, Edward L.
Rubin, Arthur Mark
Rubin, Barnett R.
Rubin, James P.
Rubin, James S.
Rubin, Nancy H.
Rubin, Robert E.
Rubin, Trudy S.
Rudder, Philip C.*
Rudenstine, Neil L.
Rudesill, Dakota S.†
Rudman, Warren B.
Ruebhausen, Oscar M.
Ruenitz, Robert M.
Ruga, Raimundo L.
Ruggie, John G.
Rugh, William A.

Runge, Carlisle Ford
Rupp, George E.
Ruttan, Vernon W.
Ruxin, Josh
Ryan, Arthur F.
Ryan, John T. III
Ryan, Michael E.
Ryan, Patrick G. Jr.*

S

Sacerdote, Peter M.
Sachs, Jeffrey D.
Sacks, Paul M.
Saeed, Ahmed M.
Saenz, Thomas A.
Sagan, Scott D.
Said, Edward
Sakoian, Carol Knuth
Salacuse, Jeswald William
Salazar, Ana Maria
Salem, George R.
Salomon, Richard E.
Salomon, William R.
Salzhauer, Amy Lynn†
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Sample, Steven B.
Samuels, Barbara Christie II
Samuels, Michael A.
Samuels, Richard J.
Samway, Michael A.
Sanchez, Miguel Antonio
Sanchez, Orlando
Sandalow, David
Sandel, Michael J.
Sander, Alison B.
Sanders, Barry A.
Sanders, Marlene
Sanders, Robin Renee
Sands, Amy
Sanger, David E.
Sapiro, Miriam
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Sargeant, Stephen Thomas
Sarotte, Mary Elise
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Satcher, David*
Satloff, Robert B.
Saul, Ralph Southey
Saunders, Harold H.
Savage, Frank
Sawoski, Mark
Sawyer, Diane
Scalapino, Robert A.
Schacht, Henry B.
Schachter, Oscar
Schadlow, Nadia C.
Schaefer, Matthew P.
Schaffer, Howard Bruner

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Schaffer, Teresita C.
Schake, Kori
Scheerer, S. Bruce
Schecter, Jerrold
Scheffer, David J.
Schein, Jacqui Selbst
Scheinman, Lawrence
Schell, Orville Hickok
Schell, Theodore H.
Schenck, James Raymond
Schick, Thomas
Schiff, Frank W.
Schiff, Karenna Gore
Schifter, Richard
Schlefer, Mark P.
Schlesinger, Arthur Jr.
Schlesinger, James R.
Schlesinger, Stephen C.
Schlosser, Herbert S.
Schmemmann, Anya A.
Schmemmann, Serge
Schmertz, Herbert
Schmidt, Benno Jr.
Schmoke, Kurt L.
Schneider, Jan
Schneider, William
Schneider, William Jr.*
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Schoen, Douglas E.
Schoettle, Enid C.B.
Schoff, James L.
Schorr, Daniel L.
Schrage, Elliot J.
Schreiber, Brian T.
Schroeder, Christopher
Matthew
Schubert, Richard F.
Schuepbach, Martin A.*
Schuh, G. Edward
Schuker, Jill A.
Schulhof, Michael Peter
Schulz, William F.
Schumacher, Edward
Schumer, Charles E.
Schwab, George D.
Schwab, Susan Carroll
Schwartz, Bernard L.*
Schwartz, Eric Paul
Schwartz, Norton A.
Schwartz, Peter
Schwarz, Adam
Schwarzer, William W.
Schwarzman, Stephen A.
Schwebel, Stephen M.
Sciolino, Elaine F.
Sciotto, James E.
Scowcroft, Brent
Scranton, William W.
Scully, Timothy R.*

Seagrave, Norman P.
 Seamans, Robert C. Jr.
 Sears, Jonathan E.
 Seasholes, Mark S.
 Seaton, James B. III
 Segal, Sheldon J.
 Segal, Susan Louise
 Seibold, Frederick C. Jr.
 Seigenthaler, John L.
 Seiple, Chris
 Seitz, Frederick
 Sekulow, Eugene A.
 Selin, Ivan
 Sender, Henny
 Sesno, Frank W.
 Sestanovich, Stephen R.
 Sevilla, Christina R. †
 Sewall, John O.B.
 Sewall, Sarah
 Sewell, John W.
 Sexton, John E.*
 Seymour, Frances J.
 Shafer, D. Michael
 Shafer, Jeffrey R.
 Shaffer, Gail S.
 Shailor, Barbara
 Shalala, Donna E.
 Shalikhavili, John M.
 Shambaugh, David
 Shanker, Thomas Daniel
 Shapiro, Andrew J.
 Shapiro, Andrew L.
 Shapiro, Hal Scott
 Shapiro, Harold T.
 Shapiro, Isaac
 Shapiro, Judith R.
 Shaplen, Jason T.
 Sharp, Daniel A.
 Shattuck, John
 Shea, Dorothy C.
 Shearer, Brooke L.
 Sheehan, Kevin P.
 Sheehan, Michael A.
 Sheffield, Jill W.
 Shehabi, Soroush Richard
 Sheinbaum, Stanley K.
 Sheinkman, Jack
 Sheldon, Eleanor B.
 Shelley, Sally Swing
 Shelp, Ronald K.
 Shelton, Joanna Reed
 Shelton-Colby, Sally A.
 Shenk, George H.
 Shenk, Maury David
 Shepard, Stephen B.
 Shepardon, Robert Thomas
 Shepherd, J. Michael
 Shepherd, Karen F.
 Sheriff, Alan R.
 Sherman, Michael
 Sherman, Wendy R.
 Sherry, George L.
 Sherwood, Benjamin B.
 Sherwood-Randall, Elizabeth D.
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 Shiner, Josette S.
 Shinn, James J.
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 Shirk, Susan L.
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 Shlaes, Amity Ruth
 Shoemaker, Christopher C.
 Shonholtz, Raymond
 Shriver, Donald W.
 Shulman, Colette
 Shulman, Marshall D.
 Shultz, George P.
 Shuman, Stanley S.
 Sick, Gary G.
 Siebert, Muriel F.*
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 Siegman, Henry
 Sievers, Sara E.
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 Sigal, Leon V.
 Sigmund, Paul E.
 Sikkink, Kathryn A.
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 Silber, Laura J.
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 Silberman, Robert S.
 Silberstein, Alan M.
 Silkenat, James R.
 Silver, Allison
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 Silver, Ron
 Silvers, Robert B.
 Simes, Dimitri K.
 Simmons, Adele
 Simmons, Jamal N.
 Simmons, Matthew R.
 Simmons, P. J.
 Simmons, Ruth J.
 Simon, Françoise L.
 Simon, Hugh V. Jr.
 Sims, Calvin G.*
 Sims, Robert B.
 Sinclair, Paula J.
 Sinding, Steven W.
 Singer, Peter Warren
 Singham, Shanker A.
 Sinkin, Richard N.
 Sisco, Joseph John
 Sitrick, James Baker
 Skidmore, Thomas E.
 Skinner, Elliott P.
 Skinner, Kiron Kanina
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 Skol, Michael M.
 Skolnikoff, Eugene B.
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 Slaughter, Anne-Marie
 Slaughter, Matthew J.
 Slaughter, Richard A.
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 Slawson, Paul S.
 Sloane, Ann Brownell
 Sloane, Margaret †
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 Small, Lawrence M.
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 Smalley, Patricia T.
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 Smart, S. Bruce Jr.
 Smeall, Christopher
 Smith, Andrew F.
 Smith, Clint E.
 Smith, Dane F. Jr.
 Smith, David Shiverick
 Smith, DeWitt C. Jr.
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 Smith, Gayle E.
 Smith, Hedrick L.
 Smith, James McCall
 Smith, Jean Kennedy
 Smith, Jeffrey H.
 Smith, John T. II
 Smith, Malcolm B.
 Smith, Michael B.
 Smith, Michelle A.
 Smith, Perry M.
 Smith, Peter Hopkinson
 Smith, R. Jeffrey
 Smith, Richard M.
 Smith, Stephen G.
 Smith, Theodore M.
 Smith, Tony
 Smith, W. Y.
 Smith, Wayne S.
 Smith, Winthrop H. Jr.
 Smoots, Samuel D.
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 Snider, L. Britt
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 Snowe, Olympia J.
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 Snyder, Richard E.
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 Snyder, Timothy D.
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 Soderberg, Nancy E.
 Sofaer, Abraham David
 Sohn, Louis B.

- Solarz, Stephen J.
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 Solomon, Andrew Wallace
 Solomon, Anne G.K.
 Solomon, Anthony M.
 Solomon, Joshua N.
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 Solomon, Peter J.
 Solomon, Richard H.
 Solomon, Robert
 Sonenshine, H. Marshall
 Sonenshine, Tara Diane
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 Allan†
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 Spahn, Blake†
 Spain, James W.
 Spalter, Jonathan
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 Spencer, Edson W.
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 Spero, Joshua B.
 Speth, James Gustave
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 Staples, Kristen
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 Steinberg, Richard H.*
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 Steiner, Joshua L.
 Steiner, Steven E.
 Steinfeld, Edward S.
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 Straus, Oscar S. II
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 Styron, Rose
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 Sughrue, Karen M.
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 Sullivan, Gordon R.
 Sullivan, Louis W.
 Summers, Lawrence H.
 Sunderland, Jack B.
 Sundiata, Ibrahim K.
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 Suro, Roberto A.*
 Suslow, Leo A.
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 Suzman, Cedric
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 Swid, Stephen Claar
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 Swing, John Temple
 Szporluk, Roman
- T**
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 Taft, William H. IV
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 Talwar, Puneet
 Tan Bhala, Kara W.Y.
 Tang, David K.Y.
 Tanner, Harold
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 Tarnoff, Peter
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 Topping, Seymour
 Torano, Maria Elena
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 vanden Heuvel, William J.
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W

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Williams, Reba White
Williams, William J. Jr.
Williamson, Edwin D.
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Williamson, Richard
Salisbury
Williamson, Samuel Gates
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Wolff, I. Peter
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Wright, Matice J.
Wright, Robin
Wright, William H. II

Wulf, Norman A.
Wyser-Pratte, Guy Patrick

Y

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Youngwood, Alfred D.
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Z

Zabel, William D.
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Zelnick, C. Robert
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Zoric, Iva
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Appendix B

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- Mike Moore**, Former Director-General of the World Trade Organization; former Prime Minister of New Zealand; Member of the Privy Council
- Yoichi Morishita**, President, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
- Moriyuki Motono**, Chairman, Foreign Affairs Study Society of Japan; Former Ambassador to France
- Jiro Murase**, Managing Partner, Bingham Dana Murase, New York
- ***Minoru Murofushi**, Chairman, ITOCHU Corporation
- Masashi Nishihara**, President, National Defense Academy
- Taizo Nishimuro**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Toshiba Corporation
- Roberto F. de Ocampo**, President, Asian Institute of Management, Manila
- Toshiaki Ogasawara**, Chairman and Publisher, The Japan Times Ltd.; President, Nifco Inc.
- Sadako Ogata**, Special Representative of Prime Minister of Japan on Afghanistan Assistance; former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- ***Shijuro Ogata**, Former Deputy Governor, Japan Development Bank; former Deputy Governor for International Relations, Bank of Japan; Pacific Asia Deputy Chairman, The Trilateral Commission
- Norio Ohga**, Chairman of the Board, Sony Corporation
- ***Yoshio Okawara**, President, Institute for International Policy Studies; former Ambassador to the United States
- Yoichi Okita**, Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Research
- Ariyoshi Okumura**, Chairman, Lotus Corporation Advisory, Inc.
- Hisashi Owada**, President, Japan Institute for

- International Affairs; former Ambassador to the United Nations; former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Anand Panyarachun**, Chairman, Thai Industrial Federation; Chairman, Saha-Union Public Company Ltd.; former Prime Minister of Thailand, Bangkok
- Theodore P. Rachmat**, President and Chief Executive Officer, PT Astra International Tbk., Jakarta
- Eisuke Sakakibara**, Professor, Keio University; former Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs
- Sakong II**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Institute for Global Economics; former Minister of Finance, Seoul
- Sachio Semmoto**, Chief Executive Officer, eAccess, Ltd.
- Masaharu Shibata**, President and Chief Executive Officer, NGK Insulators, Ltd.
- Masahide Shibusawa**, Director, East-West Seminar
- Motoo Shiina**, Member of the House of Councillors
- Takeo Shiina**, Senior Advisor, IBM Japan, Ltd.
- Atsushi Shimokobe**, Senior Advisor for Research Programs, The Tokio Marine Research Institute
- Yasuhisa Shiozaki**, Member of the House of Councillors; former Parliamentary Vice Minister for Finance
- Arifin Siregar**, International Advisor, Goldman Sachs & Co.; former Ambassador to the United States, Jakarta
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- Tsuyoshi Takagi**, President, The Japanese Foundation of Textile, Chemical, Food, Commercial, Service and General Workers' Unions (UI ZENSEN)
- Keizo Takemi**, Member of the House of Councillors; former State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
- Akihiko Tanaka**, Director, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo
- Naoki Tanaka**, President, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute
- Nobuo Tateishi**, Chairman and Representative Director,

OMRON Corporation

Teh Kok Peng, President, GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd., Singapore

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Note: Those without city name are Japanese members.

Former Members In Public Service:

Hn Sung-Joo, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States

Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Participants From Other Areas Triennium Participants

- Abdlatif Al-Hamad**, Director General and Chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; former Minister of Finance and Planning, Kuwait
- André Azoulay**, Adviser to H.M. King Mohammed VI, Rabat, Morocco
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- Serhiy Holovaty**, Member of the Supreme Rada; President of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation; former Minister of Justice, Kiev, Ukraine
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