

America's New Robber Barons

By [Eustace Mullins](#)

To make money in the stock market, you need to use the same tools which the big operators use; that is, capital, and information. The amount of capital which you can lay your hands on may be limited. It is for most people. But the amount of information you can obtain, may be limited only by your desire to get the facts, and your willingness to reject previous misconceptions or misinformation. Then you may begin to understand what is going on in the market.

You must first recognize that fundamental changes have been taking place in our capital structure, and in money-making properties. For more than a century, the American tradition had it that to achieve great wealth, you must have the good fortune to strike it rich with a gold mine, to strike oil, or to own your own bank. In the past decade, we have witnessed the amazing phenomena of millionaires, and even billionaires, who owned vast wealth in the form of gold mines, oil wells, or banks, and who suddenly were declaring bankruptcy. What was happening to the American dream? The answer is that capitalization, or debt structure, was now overcoming capital assets. The cash flow, even from a gold mine, an oil well or bank, was no longer sufficient to pay interest charges, much less to handle the payment of the principal of the debt structure.

This dilemma was not inevitable, nor did it arise from optimism, or overoptimism, the courage to take risks which made America the most productive and the wealthiest nation in the world. The debt structure vs. capital assets dilemma was deliberately created by a small group of capital managers, or financiers, who cleverly used their phalanx of money-creating central banks to overcome rival groups and rival nations. This situation directly affects stock transaction which takes place on the world exchanges. Your problem now is how do I translate this debt structure -- capital assets conflict into profitable transactions for myself? The basic problem is similar to that of a poker game -- how do you find out what cards the other fellow is holding? Despite the great secrecy which shrouds major financial transactions, almost every financial move is telegraphed in some way, due to the continuing and growing concentration of financial power in a few hands. Today, a shadowy (but not unknown) financial network achieves its goals through relatively few participants. In some thirty-five years of research, I have narrowed these participants down to the major players. They not only bring tremendous pressure on the exchanges through their power to buy or sell enormous blocks of stock, but they also exercise a daily effect on the prices and daily volume of the exchanges through their control of the faucets, the turning on or off of the moneycreating flow of the central or pseudogovernment banks.

Here again, there are always some indicators of major moves in either direction, although the exact decisions remain the secret of the major players. The tremendous power exercised by

these creators dwarfs the power earlier exercised by such stock market plungers as Bet A Million Gates, bank pioneers such as George F. Baker of First National Bank (now Citibank), or oil magnates such as the late H.L. Hunt. The 42-year-old heir of the Hunt empire, Ray Hunt, recently told *Fortune* (July 8, 1985): "We'll never go back to the good old days of the oil industry." It is not only the good old days of the oil industry, but also the empire building days of the Vanderbilts in railroads, Carnegie in steel, or Baker in finance, which have disappeared. They have been transmuted into new types of financial operations, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, and other forms of takeovers. Here again, the major players either originate these operations, or they move in and take them over at crucial moments.

Yet we rarely are told the exact identities of the major players. The financial papers such as the *Wall Street Journal* and *Forbes* write about the "raiders," the modern financial buccaneers who supposedly loom out of the fog as lone wolf operators and seize control of major corporations. The financial reporters don't tell us that when the Belzbergs buy control of the Scovill Corp., they are merely acting as agents of the Rothschilds, or that the Bronfmans, in buying a large share of DuPont, are also merely carrying out the instructions of the Rothschilds from London.

Forbes recently identified Seagrams of Canada as the No. 1 foreign investor in the United States. It wholly owns the \$2.4 billion Joseph Seagrams and Sons of New York, and 23% of the \$14 billion DuPont Corp. And Seagrams of Canada is wholly controlled by the Bronfman family. Right ? Wrong. The Bronfmans own large blocks of stock in Seagrams (*US News* recently gushed that Edgar Bronfman may be the most powerful man in America), but the Seagram empire is controlled by the law firm of Vineberg and Phillips through Trizec Corp., which in turn is controlled by Eagle Star Holdings PLC of London. And who controls Eagle Star ? Evelyn de Rothschild.

When Seagrams faced a 30% drop in volume, due to the dwindling market for hard liquor in the United States, who guided the firm into Conoco, and then masterminded the purchase of Conoco by DuPont ? If you suppose that Edgar Bronfman anticipated all this, and worked to bring it about, then you don't know who really makes the big decisions. Seagrams' stake in DuPont is currently worth \$3.2 billion, or 80% of Seagrams net worth. In 1984, DuPont profits were 73% of Seagrams' earnings.

The second largest foreign investor in the U.S., again according to *Forbes* 1985 listings, is Anglo-American Corp. In 1985, it owned 21% of Philbro-Salomon, and 29% of Engelhard Corp. Anglo-American is the gold mining arm of the world diamond trust, DeBeers, which is owned by the Oppenheimer and the Rothschild families. The principal director of DeBeers, again, is Evelyn de Rothschild.

Forbes lists the largest foreign owned corporation in the world as Royal Dutch Shell. Formerly controlled by the Samuel family, it is now another Rothschild property, controlled through their

subsidiary, Shell Transport & Trading Co.

The fourth largest foreign investor in the U.S. is British Petroleum, which owns Standard Oil of Ohio, and British Petroleum of North America. One of the directors of British Petroleum is Sir Alastair Pilkington, who is also a director of the Bank of England.

The sixth largest foreign investor in the U.S. is B.A.T. Industries, a \$12.9 billion a year operation which was formerly known as British-American Tobacco Corp. BAT owns 100% of BAT US, 100% of Peoples Drug Stores, Hardee's Fast Foods, and Eagle Star Insurance, the Rothschild holding company, which controls the Bronfman empire. Sir Jasper Hollom, who has been a director of the Bank of England since 1936, is a director of BAT; also on the board of BAT is Sir Denis Mountain, who is chairman of Eagle Star Insurance, and Eagle Star Holdings, a principal Rothschild holding company. Another director of BAT is Sir Michael Palliser, who married the daughter of Paul Henri Spaak, former director general of the United Nations. Sir Michael was a career officer with the British Foreign Office, being named head of planning in 1946. He served with the Foreign Office from 1946 to 1964 as Minister to Paris, and Minister to Brussels, the two leading headquarters on the Continent of the Rothschild operations. Sir Michael is now chairman of the influential think tank, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He is also vice chairman of the oldest merchant bank in London, Samuel Montagu & Co., and interlocks with other Rothschild interests as director of Eagle Star, and Shell Transport & Trading Co.

Going on down the list, we find the 76th largest foreign investor in the U.S., is Olympia & York Co., which has been buying up large sections of Manhattan. Olympia & York has acquired the Rouse Co., a large developer; Trizec Corp. which controls the Seagram empire; and Abitibi-Price, a billion dollar producer of newsprint. Olympia & York is supposedly controlled by the well-publicized Reichmann brothers, Albert, Paul and Ralph, but here again, we have the paper "cutouts" for the real owners, the Rothschild family.

Far-reaching consequences are indicated by the foreign takeover of a number of large American supermarket chains. This could be crucial in view of projected food shortages around the end of this century. General Occidentale now owns 100% of Grand Union stores, as well as 25% of Crown Zellenbach. The *Wall Street Journal* will tell you that General Occidental is Sir James Goldsmith, but will neglect to tell you that Sir James was until recently one of the six partners of Banque Rothschild of Paris. He also owns Caveham Foods. The popular British TV series, "To the Manor Born," featured a foreigner who had taken the name of Sir Richard de Vere, and who owned a large supermarket chain, Cavendish Foods. The character was a direct takeoff on Sir James Goldsmith and Cavenham Foods.

The Brussels firm, Delhaize de Lion, is now the 32nd largest foreign investor in the U.S. It owns the Food Giant and the Food Lion chain of supermarkets. The German firm, Tengelmann Group, has purchased 52% of A & P Stores. One of the directors of A & P is

Barbara Hauptfuhrer. She is a trustee of the Markle Foundation, which interlocks with the Carnegie Corp., the German Marshall Fund, and the American Council on Germany. The last two groups exercise total control over the militarily occupied nation of West Germany.

During the past one hundred and fifty years, the Rothschild fortunes have been centered in the Bank of England, and four family controlled firms, Sun Alliance Assurance, Rio Tinto, DeBeers, and Eagle Star. Rio Tinto is the 41st largest foreign investor in the U.S., owning 100% of U.S. Borax and 100% of Indal U.S. It also has holdings in other U.S. companies. The Rothschilds also control Copperweld, Federal Express, and other U.S. firms. In the *Forbes* list of the 500 largest foreign corporations Sun Alliance Assurance is 332nd; Banque Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian branch of the Rothschild bank, is 431st; and another family holding, Societe Generale de Banque, is number 224th.

A gentleman recently called me from Dallas, and said, "I always knew that the stock market is controlled, but until I read your books, I did not realize how absolute the control really is." Of course, control, to be effective, must be absolute, or as absolute as possible. This is why the financiers must control all political parties, not merely the majority party. Realizing the extent of this control does not mean that you are helpless. On the contrary, you can turn it to your advantage. Knowing who exercises control and why can be a potent weapon in your hands. However, you must know who is actually in charge. You cannot be deceived by the pathetic stooges, the flotsam and jetsam dredged up by the financiers from the lowest elements of the population, and who ostensibly exercise control for the benefit of the real powers. Only children believe that clowns are the most important part of the circus.

Certainly it is better to know than not to know. You can read all the major financial journals for years, and you will not get the information which is being presented here. With this information you can decide where the market is going, plan your strategy. Ask yourself why stock prices, metals, and food prices have been held down at ruinous levels for the past quarter of a century. Economist William H. Meckling of the University of Rochester was quoted on the editorial page of the *Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 20, 1985, as pointing out that the Dow Jones averages, to accurately reflect inflationary trends and monetary developments, should have reached 5600 on Jan. 1, 1983, instead of the actual 1047. He observes that in the eighteen year period from Dec. 1964 to Dec. 1982, the real value of Dow Jones stocks fell by 62%. Obviously, it is to someone's advantage that stocks should be hovering in the 1300 range today, instead of selling at their true value of 5600. By keeping these prices depressed, the major players have forced out much of the stockbuying and stockholding public. They are now executing mergers and buyouts to grab these underpriced stocks for themselves. The leveraged buyouts also play into the hands of the financiers because they suddenly convert a debt-free corporation into one which is mortgaged to the full value of its holdings, and which is committed to paying heavy interest on its new loans.

Texaco borrowed \$4 billion from a consortium of banks, Barclays, Chase Manhattan, Lloyds, Manufacturers Hanover, Midland Bank, and National Westminster Bank, to purchase Getty Oil.

Norfolk Southern borrowed \$1.3 billion from Morgan Guaranty Trust to buy Conrail; Nestle borrowed \$2.5 billion from Citibank to buy Carnation. By creating these huge new debts, which take priority payment from the earnings of these firms, the banks can pay their way out of the dilemma of their disastrous Third World loans.

In the financing of these mergers, we find the new leaders of Wall Street. For almost a century, Wall Street was dominated by two Rothschild representatives. Although J.P. Morgan Co. is still going strong, Kuhn, Loeb Co., as well as Lehman Brothers, have been combined into a new operation, known as SLAM, or Shearson Lehman American Express. It is closely linked with First Boston Corp. in handling many of the large mergers. A double page spread in the *Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 15, 1985, hails First Boston Corp. for "Leadership in Mergers, Acquisitions and Divestitures." The advertisement cites twelve recent mergers involving large firms, including Dunlop Tire, Revco, Cowles Media, Gulf, Allied Corp., Sara Lee, and Castle & Cooke.

The co-chairmen of First Boston are Pedro Paul Kuczynski and Yve Andre Istel. Kuczynski was born in Lima, Peru in 1938; his mother was a Godard. He was educated at Oxford, Cambridge, and Princeton. He served with the World Bank from 1961-67 and was named senior economist there 1971-73. He was with the Banco de Venezuela and the Central Bank of Peru from 1957-69, and with the International Monetary Fund in Washington from 1969-71. He joined Kuhn, Loeb Co. in 1975, staying until 1977. He became president of Halco Mining Co. in 1977, a Pittsburgh aluminum firm doing \$277 million a year. Kuczynski was Minister of Energy of Peru from 1980-82. He joined First Boston in 1982. Richard Mellon Scaife, scion of the Mellon fortune, is a director of First Boston.

Kuczynski's co-chairman at First Boston, Yve Andre Istel, also came from Kuhn Loeb Co. Born in Paris, he worked for his family banking house, Andre Istel and Co. of Paris and New York. He married Nancy Lazarus, and later joined Kuhn, Loeb Co. He is now manager of Shearson Lehman American Express. His brother Jacques Istel, is manager of Andre Istel & Co., and director of the Dreyfus Fund of New York.

SLAM, or Shearson Lehman, is actually the continuation of the old Kuhn, Loeb Co., which was set up by Jacob Schiff as the secret American representative of the Rothschild family. Schiff had been born in the Rothschild house on Judengasse in the Frankfurt ghetto.

The present directors of Shearson Lehman include Peter Cohen, president; George Sheinberg, director, who is also chairman of American Express Credit Corp., and director of Warner-Amex Cable, Franks Broadcasting System; ex-President Gerald Ford; Kenneth J. Bialkin, of the law firm of Willkie, Farr and Gallagher, director of Gulf, E.M. Warburg Pincus, and Municipal Assistance Corporation of New York, which bailed the city out of bankruptcy; Howard L. Clark, Jr., exec., v.p. American Express, director Magic Chef, and Palm Beach Co.; Roger S. Berlind, chairman Berlind Production Co., Financial News Network, and Etz Lavud Inc., an Israeli firm;

and James S. Robinson III, chairman of American Express, director of Union Pacific Railroad (the Harriman family company), Coca Cola, and Bristol Myers Co.

American Express, a \$9.77 billion a year operation, is in a very profitable business, the business of printing and circulating money. It is mind-boggling to think how many billions of dollars worth of American Express travelers checks are printed and sold each year. Judging from the volume of its television advertising it finds it worthwhile. Directors of American Express include the chairman, James D. Robinson III, mentioned above; ex-president Gerald R. Ford, who is also director of a large defense contractor, G.K. Technologies; Anne Armstrong, former Ambassador to England, chairman of the Reagan-Bush campaign, and director of the Texan axis of the Rothschild fortune, First City Bancorporation. She is also a trustee of the Atlantic Council, Guggenheim Foundation, Hoover Institution, and the Council on Foreign Relations; Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State under Nixon and Ford, now partners with Lord Carrington of England in a public relations firm (Lord Carrington is related by marriage to the Rothschilds).

Kissinger is also a director of Chase Manhattan Bank, trustee of Aspen Institute and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; his brother Walter, also a refugee from Germany, is director of Manufacturers Hanover, another of the Rothschild banks, and the National Council on U.S.-China Trade; Joseph H. Williams, chairman of the Williams Companies, a \$2.17 billion a year oil operation, director of American Petroleum Institute, and Peabody Coal Co.; Martha Wallace, management consultant, member Trilateral Commission, chairman Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee, American Council of Germany (which rules West Germany in the name of the financiers), and the Japan Society. She formerly was with RCA, Time, Fortune, and the Henry Luce Foundation, now director Chemical Bank NY, Bristol Myers, New York Stock Exchange, New York Telephone, National Council on U.S.-China Trade, British North American Committee, and International House; Rawleigh Warner, chairman of Mobil Corp., director of AT & T, Chemical Bank and Signal Co. (a \$6.67 billion company which interlocks with Rothschild interests in Texas and Rothschild interests in Canada through another director, Philip Beckman, president of Seagrams); Robert V. Roosa, partner of Brown Bros. Harriman, chairman of Brookings Institution, Trilateral Commission, director Texaco; Peter Cohen, president Shearson Lehman Bros.; Charles W. Duncan, Chairman Coca Cola Europe, director United Technologies, former deputy Secretary of Defense, 1977-79, Secretary of Energy, 1979-81; Richard M. Furlaud, chairman Squibb Pharmaceutical, director of Olin, a munitions firm, trustee Rockefeller University; Magnus Bohm; David Culver, president Alcan, director of Seagrams, Canadair, and American Cyanamid.

Through Seagrams, Culver interlocks with the giant Rothschild complex, Eagle Star Holdings PLC, which controls their Canadian and American operations; Robert Genillard, chairman of Thyssen-Bornemitz, the giant European holding company formed from the former Thyssen Steel complex of Germany, also director Corning Glass and Swiss Aluminum; Fred Kirby, the Woolworth heir who is chairman of the Alleghany Corp.; and Archie McCardell, director of Honeywell, General Foods, and Harris Bancorp.

The presence of such well known political figures as Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger illustrates the fact that what we know as Big Business is inextricably linked with the wielding of total political power in America. The Central Intelligence Agency, known to its employees as *The Company*, and to those familiar with its operations as "The Central Investment Agency," is headed by William Casey, who made a fortune while working with Leo Cherne at the Research Institute of America. Cherne has long been associated with such leftwing institutions as the New School for Social Research in New York. He was chairman of the board of Freedom House from 1946-75. As head of the CIA, Casey has devoted much of his time to managing his extensive stock portfolio. He was recently involved with one of his wartime OSS pals, Joe Rosenbaum, in a huge Mideast pipeline deal.

It is not coincidental that political power and international finance go hand in hand. All economic problems are eventually solved by the barrel of a gun. Money cannot own anything; it can only serve as the medium by which to transfer ownership. In the history of mankind, property has been transferred by the power of the gun perhaps as often as by any other technique. This is the unspoken reason for the frantic struggle to enact gun control legislation in the United States. As long as American citizens possess some 200,000,000 guns, the financiers have to put on hold their five thousand year old dream of seeing all of the world's wealth fall into the hands of a small group of parasites.

The previously cited economist, William H. Meckling, has proposed that Congress and the state legislatures be abolished, and that all statutes be put to public referendum. This "revolutionary" solution would return the world to the pure Greek democracy of some five thousand years ago. It would also destroy the program of the parasites. Meckling's proposal to abolish Congress is somewhat redundant, because the Congress of the United States has had no independent existence since 1945. It has been a rubber stamp Duma for the international financiers, and it has routinely enacted into law the most vicious acts against the interests of the American people. The state legislatures have served as a rubber stamp for the financial interests since the Council of State Governments was set up by the Rockefellers in the mid-1930s. Nevertheless, the American colony, although still under complete control, shows unmistakable signs of unrest, because of the ruthless war which has been waged against it since 1945 by the subversive interests.

A gun is being held to the heads of the American people. Their reaction must take place before they are completely overwhelmed by the vast number of aliens whom the parasites are importing into the U.S. to carry out their final solution. The parasites intend that these aliens shall make up 80% of the American population before the year 2000. This will insulate the parasites against any possible reaction from the outraged American people. An investment program must reflect these political developments that will offer higher taxes and inflation in the immediate future.

Who Owns The TV Networks ?

Exclusive Report by Eustace Mullins

Many observers have noticed the striking similarity of the programs offered to the public by the three "independent" television networks. For the first time, we present a detailed study of the directors of the three networks, revealing their interlocking banking and industrial connections, indicating that, instead of three major networks, we actually have only one.

NBC, a subsidiary of RCA, has the following directors:

John Brademas, president of New York University, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (which dominates the other Federal Reserve Banks by its control of the money market), and director of the Rockefeller Foundation. Brademas has received the George Peabody Award (George Peabody established the Peabody Educational Fund which later became the Rockefeller Foundation), and he was named Humanist of the Year in 1978.

Cecily B. Selby, born in London England, national director of the Girl Scouts, director of Avon Products and Loehmann's, a dress firm. She is married to James Coles, president of Bowdoin College since 1952.

Peter G. Peterson, former head of Kuhn, Loeb Co., and ex-Secretary of Commerce.

Robert Cizik, chairman of Cooper Industries (sales of \$1.5 billion), and director of RCA and First City Bancorp. First City was identified in Congressional testimony as one of the three Rothschild banks in the United States.

Thomas O. Paine, president of Northrup Co., a large defense contractor. Paine is a director of the influential Institute of Strategic Studies in London, director of the Institute of Metals, London, American Ordnance Assn., and many other professional munitions associations.

Donald Smiley, chairman R.H. Macy Co. since 1945; he is also a director of Metropolitan Life and U.S. Steel, known as Morgan-controlled firms, and director of Ralston-Purina Co., and

Irving Trust.

David C. Jones, president of Consolidated Contractors, director of U.S. Steel, Kemper Insurance Co.

Thornton Bradshaw, chairman of RCA, director of Champion Paper Co., Atlantic Richfield Oil Co., Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies.

Although not listed as a director of NBC, Andrew Sigler is a director of its parent company, RCA. Sigler is chairman of Champion Paper Co., and director of General Electric, Bristol Myers, and Cabot Corp. (which traditionally has had heavy CIA involvement).

Thus we find that NBC has many Rothschild and J.P. Morgan connections among its directors, who include the chairman of the key to our monetary control, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other directors associated with such Rothschild operations as Kuhn, Loeb Co., First City Bancorp, and the Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

ABC-TV includes among its directors not one, but two, directors of J.P. Morgan Co.: Ray Adam, director of Metropolitan Life, Cities Service, Morgan Guaranty Trust, and chairman of the \$2 billion NL Industries a petroleum field service concern; and Frank Cary, chairman of IBM, director of Merck, J.P. Morgan Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust, and Merck Drugs. Chairman of ABC is Leonard Goldenson who is a director of Allied Stores, and the Advertising Council, and Bankers Trust. Other directors are Donald C. Cook, general partner of Lazard Freres banking house, director of General Dynamics, and Amerada Hess; Leon Hess, chairman of Amerada Hess; John T. Connor, of the Kuhn Loeb law firm, Cravath, Swaine & Moore, who was former Asst. Secretary of the Navy, president of Merck Drugs, U.S. Secretary of Commerce 1965-67, chairman of Allied Chemical from 1969-79, director Chase Manhattan Bank, General Motors, Warner Lambert, and chairman of J. Henry Schroder Bank, and Schroders Inc. of London; Jack Hausman, vice chairman of Belden-Heminway, a large goods manufacturer which was founded by Samuel Hausman of Austria; Thomas M. Macioce, chairman of Allied Stores, director of Penn Central and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, one of the Rothschild banks in the United States; George P. Jenkins, chairman of Metropolitan Life (a J.P. Morgan firm), director of Citibank, which has many Rothschild connections, St. Regis Paper, Bethlehem Steel, and W.R. Grace Co.; Martin J. Schwab, chairman of United Manufacturers, and director of Manufacturers Hanover, a Rothschild bank; Norma T. Pace, who is also director of Sears Roebuck, Sperry, 3M and Vulcan; Alan Greenspan, consultant to the Federal Reserve Board, director of J.P. Morgan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Hoover Institution, Time and General Foods; Ulric Haynes Jr., director of the Ford Foundation, Marine Midland Bank (which is owned by the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank), Cummins Engine Co., and the Association of Black Ambassadors.

Thus we see many J.P. Morgan and Rothschild associations among the directors of ABC which

was recently purchased by Capital Cities Communications Co., whose chairman is Thomas S. Murphy. He is a director of Texaco, whose most prominent director is Robert Roosa, senior partner of Brown Bros. Harriman, a firm with close ties to the Bank of England. Roosa headed the "Roosa Brain Trust" at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which produced Paul Volcker. Roosa and David Rockefeller were credited with selecting Volcker to be chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. John McKinley, chairman of Texaco, is director of Manufacturers Hanover Bank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, identified as Rothschild controlled in Congressional testimony. Other directors of Texaco are the Earl of Granard; Willard C. Butcher, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank; and Thomas Aquinas Vanderslice, who is chairman of the electronics firm GTE, and a former Fulbright Scholar who is now trustee of the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies.

Of the three major networks, CBS is the pillar of the "Establishment." Its financial expansion for years was directed by Brown Bros. Harriman, whose senior partner, Prescott Bush, was a longtime director of CBS. (His son, George, is now Vice-President of the U.S.) When General Westmoreland sought to recover damages from CBS for a vicious personal assault on his reputation, Westmoreland seemed certain to win a stunning victory, until CBS brought in former CIA officials who testified that Westmoreland's claims had no basis. George Bush was formerly head of the CIA. Westmoreland surrendered, and withdrew his suit.

Ted Turner's expressed intention of buying control of CBS was applauded by millions of patriotic Americans, who had endured its vicious assaults on decent Americans with no means of protest. However, Turner's campaign was viewed in London as a direct attack on the power of the Bank of England and its American subsidiary, Brown Bros. Harriman. Turner was finally deterred from his goal by a clever maneuver which diverted him into purchasing MGM-United Artists, one of whose directors is Alexander Haig, former White House intimate and Secretary of State, later chairman of United Technologies. Turner believed he was buying MGM's extensive library of films for his WTBS channel, but the *Wall Street Journal* later chortled that he had been tricked, and that most of the film library had been sold before he negotiated for MGM. To finance his purchase of MGM-United Artists, Turner intended to borrow \$1.5 billion through Drexel Burnham Lambert, the American branch of Banque Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian branch of the Rothschild operations.

CBS is a \$4.5 billion a year operation, which banks through the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. William S. Paley, heir to a cigar fortune, has been chairman of CBS for many years. To those who do not know of CBS's many CIA and British Intelligence connections, he is supposed to run it as a one-man operation.

Directors of CBS are Harold Brown, who was Secretary of the Air Force from 1963-69, Secretary of Defense from 1977-81, and is now executive director of the Trilateral Commission;

Roswell Gilpatric, who has been with the Kuhn Loeb law firm of Cravath Swaine and Moore

since 1931, and served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1973-76;

Henry B. Schacht, chairman Cummins Engine Co., director of AT&T, Chase Manhattan Bank, Council on Foreign Relations, Brookings Institution, and Committee for Economic Development;

Michael C. Bergerac, chairman Revlon, director Manufacturers Hanover;

James D. Wolfensohn, former head of J. Henry Schroder Bank; Franklon A. Thomas, head of the Ford Foundation;

Walter Cronkite;

Newton D. Minow, director of Rand Corp., Pan American, Foote Cone & Belding;

Marietta Tree, director of Winston Churchill Foundation, Ditchley Foundation, U.S. Trust, and Salomon Bros. She is a granddaughter of Endicott Peabody, founder of Groton, which trains America's elite. She married Ronald Tree, a high official of British intelligence, and godson of Marshall Field. She and her husband gave an ancestral estate, Ditchley Park, to the Ditchley Foundation. Located near Cambridge, it was W. Averell Harriman's headquarters during World War II when he coordinated the partnership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, who actively disliked and distrusted each other. They usually checked with Harriman before agreeing to any action. The Ditchley Foundation serves as a conduit for instructions to many American groups from the Tavistock Institute, an arm of the British Army Institute for Psychological Warfare. Marietta Tree's career gave rise to the term "beautiful people," to describe members of a glittering international set that represented the operations of the World Order. She began working for Nelson Rockefeller in 1942, and later served as Ambassador to the United Nations.

One victim of the CIA-British Intelligence operations at CBS was Roger Mudd, generally considered the brightest star among television reporters. A direct descendant of Dr. Samuel Mudd, who spent years as a political prisoner after the Civil War, Roger Mudd had a brilliant 19 year career at CBS, but was passed over as successor to Walter Cronkite in favor of Dan Rather. The excuse was that he was not "vicious enough," but the real reason was that he had "sand-bagged his chances" (according to the *Wall Street Journal*), in 1980 when he conducted a revealing interview with Teddy Kennedy which destroyed Kennedy's chances of being elected President.

Because of continuous Tavistock Institute - British Army Institute of Psychological Warfare control over the major television networks in the United States, ABC, CBS, and NBC present many programs heavily slanted in favor of psychiatry. They also emphasize the current "liberal" preoccupation with racial integration, crippled persons (who represent less of a threat to the mewling parasites), sports programs, and jiggle shows (also known in the trade as "t

and a shows").

Although the three networks are supposedly in bloodthirsty competition with each other, viewing of the daily evening news programs reveals that each of the competing networks shows exactly the same items of news each evening, usually in the same order. Almost all of the "news" stories are propaganda items intended to further current World Order goals. The only variations permitted in the iron control over network TV news is the final item, which is a "human interest" story. It usually praises a child who has collected considerable sums of money for UNICEF, or some other World Order operation.

For many months, the three "independent" networks have emphasized a hate campaign against South Africa on their evening news presentations. One could hardly believe that they are attempting to "conquer" South Africa for the World Order, because the Rothschilds and Oppenheims won control of the rich South African gold and diamond fields in the Boer War of 1899. Today, DeBeers, the diamond monopoly, is operated by Oppenheimer and the Rothschilds, as is the gold mining, exemplified by their ownership of the giant Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd. Apparently, the parasites would like to exterminate the Boer population of South Africa, which has lived there for three centuries, and replace it entirely with black workers. Some observers might call this "genocide." Each evening, the three networks outdo each other in their campaign of vilification of the white citizens of South Africa. The rioting and looting committed by the blacks, as well as the vicious murders of their fellow blacks, are glossed over by the news reports as inevitable results of "white oppression." As usual, there is a more immediate benefit gained from this continuous propaganda barrage. The Rothschilds have profited enormously from currency speculations in the rand, i.e. the South African dollar. In a few months, they were able to drive the rand down from a value of \$1.35, to thirty-five cents, selling short all the way. On September 2, 1985, they ran it back up to a full ten cents, from thirty-five to forty-five cents. This might seem small change to non-investors, but it has paid off handsomely for the speculators. The fact that the network hate campaign continues unabated suggests that there is still plenty of money to be made in the rand.

On July 31, 1985, the Chase Manhattan Bank announced it would not renew any loans to South Africa. *Businessweek*, Aug. 12, 1985, reported that this threw South African business into a panic. The bankers then demanded that South Africa give blacks the vote. Gavin Relly, chairman of the giant Oppenheimer-Rothschild conglomerate, Anglo-American Corp., tried to force Botha's government to acceded to these demands. Botha refused. Relly then went to Zambia to negotiate with the Communist-dominated African National Congress, preparatory to turning South Africa over to them.

The similarity of the major networks evening "news" programs has given rise to a report that, each day, a list of ten or twelve "acceptable" news stories is prepared by British Intelligence in London for the networks, teletyped to Washington, where the CIA routinely approves it, and then delivered to the networks. The "selectivity" of the broadcasters has never been in

doubt. Edith Efron, in "The News Twisters," (Manor Books, N.Y., 1972) cites *TV Guide's* interview with David Brinkley, April 11, 1964, with Brinkley's declaration that "News is what I say it is. It's something worth knowing by my standards." This was merely vainglorious boasting on Brinkley's part, as he merely reads the news stories previously selected for him.

Efron concludes this important book, which was refused by all the major New York publishers, as follows:

The networks actively slanted their opinion coverage against U.S. policy on the Vietnam war.

The networks actively slanted their opinion coverage in favor of the black militants and against U.S. policy on the Vietnam war.

The networks largely avoided the issue of violent radicals.

The networks actively favored the Democratic candidate, Hubert Humphrey, for President over his Republican opponent, Richard Nixon.

Efron could not foresee in 1972 that, having lost the election to Nixon, the networks would engage in a successful bid to negate the election and drive him from the White House through their trumped up "Watergate" campaign.

It seems incredible that there are literally thousands of interesting and vital news items from all over the world available to the networks' evening "news" programs, and yet they are restricted to the ten or twelve stories approved by London. The American public has known for years that something was amiss. As cable programs became available, there were mass defections from the networks propaganda vehicles. Some authorities report that the three networks have lost 40% of their viewing audience, although they are desperately trying to conceal this. If forced to revise their advertising rates according to their actual viewing audience, they would be technically bankrupt, as their revenues would not cover operating expenses.

Television is a medium of light. It is a reflection upon all of us that we have allowed it to be taken over by the forces of darkness. What has been taken from us can be regained. Taxation is the medium by which the parasites maintain economic control over us because we refuse to admit the obvious fact that "TAXATION IS THE PRICE WE PAY FOR IRRESPONSIBILITY."

We advise Americans to go to the United States Attorney and ask for an investigation of Criminal Syndicalism. We have exposed in great detail the interlocking Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation and Federal Reserve control of television and the goals of the World Order which they espouse. There are adequate laws on the books which forbid all of these activities. Corpus Juris Secundum 46, Insurrection and Sedition, sec. 461c, "Sabotage and

syndicalism aiming to abolish the present political and social system, including direct action and sabotage." Corpus Juris Secundum 46:462b, "Statutes against criminal syndicalism apply to corporations as well as to individuals organizing or belonging to criminal syndicalist society; evidence of the character and activities of other organizations in which the accused is a member or is affiliated is admissible." This means that any of the networks presenting a program inimicable to the interests of the American nation, and seeking to change its character to that of a "1984" style dictatorship, can be charged under the law of the United States.

Corpus Juris Secundum 22A identifies Criminal Syndicalism: "In a prosecution for being a member of an organization which teaches and abets criminal syndicalism, evidences of crimes committed by past or present members of the organization in their capacity as members is admissible to show its character," People v. LaRue, 216 P 627 CA 276. This means that you can introduce into a charge of criminal syndicalism any information about activities of any organization with which any director of any television corporation is involved. LOOK INTO IT !

<http://www.yamaguchy.netfirms.com/7897401/mullins/baron.html>