

# President George H.W. Bush's "New World Order"

## Rule of Law

*America and the world must support **the rule of law.**  
And we will.*

- **Former President George Bush** September 11, 1990 Address before Congress

*Our ideal is a world community of States which are **based on the rule of law** and which subordinate their foreign policy activities to law.*

- **Mikhail Gorbachev** December 7, 1987 Address to the UN General Assembly

Critical to the interpretation of Bush's call for a New World Order

**"where the rule of law... governs the conduct of nations,"** is the understanding of the context of "rule of law."

It is interesting that while using the same **"rule of law"** phrase in their addresses, Bush failed to provide any clarification of meaning, yet Gorbachev explicitly highlighted that states "subordinate their foreign policy activities to law."

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Former Secretary of State **James Baker** provided some **"rule of**

**law”** clarification on September 26, 1990 when he advised the **House Foreign Affairs Committee** that,

*“we must act so that international laws, not international outlaws, govern the post-Cold War period. We must act so that right, not might, dictates success in the post-Cold War world.... **We must stand with the world so that the United Nations does not go the way of the League of Nations.**” 2*

Henry Kissinger additionally pointed out that “**conventional American thinking**” supports the notion of “**a New World Order,**” emerging from a “**set of legal arrangements.**” 3

It is important to note the linkage created between **New World Order, rule of law**-international law, and the United Nations. Just how would these New World Order “**legal arrangements**” of international law be implemented and what is the relationship to the United Nations?

James Baker once again provided some insight. Responding to House Foreign Affairs Committee questioning, Baker said that we, the United States,

“are party to the United Nations’ charter by virtue of a treaty, a **treaty that basically says we will respect the decisions of that body.**” 4

Author Laura L. Kirmse, after researching the details of Baker’s premise, has concluded that **Bush’s New World Order** refers to **a move toward world authority under the auspices of a revitalized United Nations, and that UN treaties, once ratified by the Senate, may override and supersede the laws of the US, and even the Constitution itself.**5

## The Constitution of the United States directs the following in regard to treaties:

(Article II, Section 2) He (the President) shall have the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur...

(Article VI) **This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.**<sup>6</sup>

In the Jeffersonian tradition, treaties were intended to affect state-to-state actions, not to have direct authority within a country over the laws, regulations, or the relationship between the government and its citizens.

**However, several legal decisions and constitutional interpretations have demonstrated otherwise. Kirmse identifies several legal rulings which support the supremacy of the UN Charter.**

**Fuji v. the State of California** provides the most eye-opening position:

**The Charter of the United Nations, as a treaty, is paramount to every law of every state in conflict with it. The Charter of the United Nations, upon ratification of the Senate, became supreme law of the land,** within Constitutional provision relating to treaties, **and every state is required to accept**

**and act upon the Charter according to its plain language, and its unmistakable purpose and intent. *United Nations Charter. 59 Stat.1035 et seq.; U.S. Const. art. 6. (Fuji v. State of California, 217P.2d. rehearing denied).***<sup>7</sup>

"John Foster Dulles understood this concept well as attested by these comments made in a 1952 speech [documented in the Congressional Record] of his prior to being appointed Secretary of State:

**“The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and also they make domestic law. Under our Constitution, treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws,** for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, **whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution.**

Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the Federal Government **or to some international body** and they can cut across the rights given the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights.”<sup>8</sup>

**Several wise Americans in the 1950s began to fear both the legal power of United Nations-related treaties to supersede the Constitution and the vague authority of the President through the “conduct of foreign affairs” to bind the United States legally by executive agreements requiring no Senate ratification.**

The deals at Yalta between President Roosevelt and Stalin, the

Potsdam agreement between President Truman and Stalin, and according to then Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, over 10,000 NATO agreements all fall within the context of “executive agreements.” Many were never published.

**As a result, Senator John W. Bricker, supported by 63 other Senators, sponsored an amendment to close the perceived Constitutional loopholes.**

**The Bricker Amendment** would have added the following language to clarify the Constitution:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bricker\\_Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bricker_Amendment)

*"A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.*

*Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article."*<sup>9</sup>

Although seemingly patriotic and simple, **the amendment was**

**killed by President Eisenhower.**<sup>10</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower had several key appointments within his Administration who also belonged to the Council on Foreign Relations: **C. Douglas Dillon** (57th Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under John F. Kennedy & Lyndon Johnson, under-secretary of state under Dwight D. Eisenhower), **John Foster Dulles** (52nd Secretary of State of the United States under Ike Eisenhower).

**Dwight D. Eisenhower** (Five Star General of the Army, Supreme

Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, 34th President of the United States of America, former Supreme Commander of NATO). **Dwight D. Eisenhower was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.**<sup>11</sup> The fears that United States citizens may be legally subject to trials of international courts **were not suppressed.**

## **President at Columbia University and NATO Supreme Commander**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight\\_D.\\_Eisenhower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_D._Eisenhower)

**The Supreme Commanders on June 5, 1945 in Berlin:** Bernard Montgomery, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Georgy Zhukov and Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

In 1948, Eisenhower became President of Columbia University, a premier private university in New York. The assignment was described as not being a good fit in either direction.[94] During that year Eisenhower's memoir, ***Crusade in Europe***, was published.[95] Critics regarded it as one of the finest U.S. military memoirs, and it was a major financial success as well. **Eisenhower's profit on the book was substantially aided by an unprecedented ruling by the U.S. Department of the Treasury** that Eisenhower was not a professional writer, but rather, marketing the lifetime asset of his experiences, **and thus he only had to pay capital gains tax on his \$635,000 advance instead of the much higher personal tax rate. This ruling saved Eisenhower about \$400,000.**  
**[96]**

Eisenhower's stint as the president of Columbia University was punctuated by his activity within the **Council on Foreign Relations, a study group** he led as president concerning the political and military implications of the Marshall Plan,

and The American Assembly, Eisenhower's "vision of a great cultural center where business, professional and governmental leaders could meet from time to time to discuss and reach conclusions concerning problems of a social and political nature". His biographer Blanche Wiesen Cook suggested that this period served as "the political education of General Eisenhower", since he had to prioritize wide-ranging educational, administrative, and financial demands for the university. Through his involvement in the Council on Foreign Relations, he also gained exposure to economic analysis, which would become the bedrock of his understanding in economic policy. "Whatever General Eisenhower knows about economics, he has learned at the **study group** meetings," one Aid to Europe member claimed.

**The House Foreign Affairs Committee** discussion with **Secretary of State Baker** in September of 1990 reveals that this concern is not antiquated:

**Sen. Moynihan:** Does the President have a constitutional right to violate international treaties?

**Secretary Baker:** No.

**Sen. Moynihan:** A treaty is the supreme law of the land?

**Secretary Baker:** That's right.<sup>12</sup>

The evidence of constitutional logic, legal precedence, and executive and legislative intent seems to support Kirmse's conclusion that:

“By the signing of the treaty to join the United Nations in 1942 and by the signing of the revised Charter in 1945 - which are both multilateral treaties and constituent agreements - both the Constitution and the sovereignty of the United



States were in effect relinquished under an established precedent in favor of rule by the United Nations, its Charter, and all subsequent treaties formulated and signed under UN auspices.

**Our laws in all jurisdictions must conform Constitutionally by treaty to those of the United Nations, much as our state laws had to conform to those of the Constitution.” 13**

The international “**rule of law**” then has the potential to govern much more than the “conduct of nations.”

*A World Transformed* is a 1998 book (ISBN 0-679-43248-5) by former President George H. W. Bush and Brent Scowcroft, Bush's National Security Advisor, documenting foreign relations during the Bush administration.

## **New world order (politics)**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_World\\_Order\\_\(political\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_World_Order_(political))

The term “*new world order*” has been used to refer to any new period of history evidencing a dramatic change in world political thought and the balance of power. Despite various interpretations of this term, it is primarily associated with the ideological notion of global governance only in the sense of new collective efforts to identify, understand, or address worldwide problems that go beyond the capacity of individual nation-states to solve.



One of the first and most well-known Western uses of the term was in Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and in a call for a League of Nations following the devastation of World War I. The phrase was used sparingly at the end of World War II when describing the plans for **the United Nations and the Bretton Woods system**, and partly **because of its negative associations with the failed League of Nations**. However, many commentators have applied the term retroactively to the order put in place by the World War II victors as a **"new world order."**

The most widely discussed application of the phrase of recent times came at the end of the Cold War. *Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and George H. W. Bush used the term to try to define the nature of the post Cold War era, and the spirit of great power cooperation that they hoped might materialize.* Gorbachev's initial formulation was wide ranging and idealistic, but his ability to press for it was severely limited by the internal crisis of the Soviet system. **Bush's vision was, in comparison, much more circumscribed and realistic, perhaps even instrumental at times, and closely linked to the Gulf War.**

# George Bush, Meet Woodrow Wilson

<https://archive.ph/c2Gxn>

Today, the U.S. remains the strongest military power but lags behind Europe and Japan in key industries. With a decaying infrastructure and educational system and soaring public and private debt, the U.S. could fall behind even further.

It was evident in recent weeks as the Administration tried simultaneously to defend the Persian Gulf and reduce the budget deficit that the U.S. no longer has the funds and resources to act unilaterally in the world. Seventy-five years ago, it sought collective security to insure its economic superiority; today, it has to seek collective security for the sake of economic solvency.

## President Bush's speech to Congress ,March 6, 1991 (extracts).

This speech has often been cited as the US administration's principal policy statement on the new order in the Middle East following the expulsion of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

**... Tonight I come to this House to speak about the world – the world after war.**

The recent challenge could not have been clearer. Saddam Hussein was the villain, Kuwait the victim. To the aid of this small country came nations from North America and Europe, from Asia and South America, from Africa and the Arab world, all united against aggression.

Our uncommon coalition must now work in common purpose to forge a future that should never again be held hostage to the darker

side of human nature.

Tonight in Iraq, Saddam walks amidst ruin. His war machine is crushed. His ability to threaten mass destruction is itself destroyed. His people have been lied to, denied the truth. And when his defeated legions come home, all Iraqis will see and feel the havoc he has wrought. And this I promise you: for all that Saddam has done to his own people, to the Kuwaitis, and to the entire world, Saddam and those around him are accountable.

All of us grieve for the victims of war, for the people of Kuwait and the suffering that scars the soul of that proud nation. We grieve for all our fallen soldiers and their families, for all the innocents caught up in this conflict. And, yes, we grieve for the people of Iraq, a people who have never been our enemy. My hope is that one day we will once again welcome them as friends into the community of nations.

Our commitment to peace in the Middle East does not end with the liberation of Kuwait. **So tonight let me outline four key challenges to be met.**

**First,** we must work together to create shared security arrangements in the region. Our friends and allies in the Middle East recognize that they will bear the bulk of the responsibility for regional security. But we want them to know that just as we stood with them to repel aggression, so now America stands ready to work with them to secure the peace.

This does not mean stationing US ground forces on the Arabian

Peninsula, but it does mean American participation in joint exercises involving both air and ground forces. It means maintaining a capable US naval presence in the region, just as we have for over 40 years. Let it be clear: our vital national interests depend on a stable and secure Gulf.

**Second,** we must act to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles used to deliver them. It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race. Iraq requires special vigilance. Until Iraq convinces the world of its peaceful intentions – that its leaders will not use new revenues to re-arm and rebuild its menacing war machine – Iraq must not have access to the instruments of war.

**And third,** we must work to create new opportunities for peace and stability in the Middle East. On the night I announced Operation Desert Storm, I expressed my hope that out of the horrors of war might come new momentum for peace. We have learned in the modern age geography cannot guarantee security and security does not come from military power alone.

All of us know the depth of bitterness that has made the dispute between Israel and its neighbors so painful and intractable. Yet, in the conflict just concluded, Israel and many of the Arab states have for the first time found themselves confronting the same aggressor. By now, it should be plain to all parties that peacemaking in the Middle East requires compromise. At the same time, peace brings real benefits to everyone. We must do all that we can to close the gap between Israel and the Arab states – and between Israelis and

Palestinians. The tactics of terror lead nowhere. There can be no substitute for diplomacy.

A comprehensive peace must be grounded in **United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338** and the **principle of territory for peace**. This principle must be elaborated to provide for Israel's security and recognition, and at the same time for legitimate Palestinian political rights. Anything else would fail the twin tests of fairness and security. The time has come to put an end to Arab-Israeli conflict.

The war with Iraq is over. The quest for solutions to the problem in Lebanon, in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and in the Gulf must go forward with new vigor and determination. And I guarantee you: no one will work harder for a stable peace in the region than we will.

**Fourth,** we must foster economic development for the sake of peace and progress. The Persian Gulf and Middle East form a region rich in natural resources with a wealth of untapped human potential. Resources once squandered on military might must be redirected to more peaceful ends. We are already addressing the immediate economic consequences of Iraq's aggression. Now the challenge is to reach higher – to foster economic freedom and prosperity for all people of the region.

**By meeting these four challenges, we can build a framework for peace. I've asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the Middle East to begin the process.** He will go to listen, to probe, to offer suggestions, and to advance the search for peace and stability. I have also asked him to raise the plight of the hostages held in Lebanon.

We have not forgotten them, and we will not forget them.

To all the challenges that confront this region of the world, there is no single solution, no solely American answer. But we can make a difference. America will work tirelessly as a catalyst for positive change.

**But we cannot lead a new world abroad if, at home, it's politics as usual on American defense and diplomacy. It's time to turn away from the temptation to protect unneeded weapons systems and obsolete bases.** It's time to put an end to micro-management of foreign and security assistance programs, micro-management that humiliates our friends and allies and hamstringing our diplomacy. It's time to rise above the parochial and the pork barrel, to do what is necessary, what's right and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us.

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man.

**Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided – a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict and cold war.**

Now, we can see *a new world coming into view. A*

world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, "world order" in which "the principles of justice and fair play ... protect the weak against the strong ..." A world where the United Nations, freed from cold war stalemate, is poised to fulfil the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations.

The Gulf war put this new world to its first test, and, my fellow Americans, **we passed that test.**

For the sake of our principles, for the sake of the Kuwaiti people, we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way, Ambassador [Saud Nasir] al-Sabah, to-night, Kuwait is free.

Tonight as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. **The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars."** Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace. But enduring peace must be our mission ...

Ron Paul explains the **Council on**



# Foreign Relations and the New World Order

<https://www.Alemattec.com/Congressman Ron Paul Explains The Council On Foreign Relations, CFR, And The New World Order>,  
[January 22, 2012](#)

## Foreign Policy Process Impact

**The Council on Foreign Relations** has been singled out as one of the most influential organizations impacting American foreign policy.<sup>22</sup> The degree to which the Council has influenced foreign policy over the last 75 years is heavily debated; the fact that it has is not. The Council on Foreign Relations is populated with powerful figures from all walks of life.

**Their own 25 year history stated that,**

“the Council’s membership has been unusual in that it has included leaders of industry and finance, authorities on international law, economics, and international relations, officers of the Foreign Service and of the armed services of the United States in Washington and abroad, and prominent authors, editors and newspapermen. Members have thus had direct access to the facts which affect foreign policy.” <sup>23</sup>

**Numerous United States presidents, secretaries of state, CIA directors, and many other influential foreign policy positions have been filled with names from the rolls of the Council on Foreign Relations.**

Just by scanning the very short list of **Council on Foreign Relations past and present Directors and Officers**, one can quickly identify several key players in recent American administrations:

George H.W. Bush  
Cyrus Vance  
Zbigniew Brzezinski  
Henry Kissinger  
George Shultz  
Warren Christopher  
Brent Scowcroft  
Richard (Dick) Cheney  
William Cohen  
Admiral William Crowe, Jr.  
Les Aspin  
Paul Volcker  
Alan Greenspan

**A review of the entire Council roll** would produce many more. **(Note: I give the list further down).**

**The Council on Foreign Relations**, because of wealthy, influential members such as **the Rockefellers**, has been traditionally associated with the “elites” in America and has been referred to by some as representative of the “Eastern Establishment.”

There are many "conspiracy theories" associated with the, **CFR, Council's influence on American foreign affairs**. There is substantial linkage, however, between the CFR and American foreign policy.

**Michael Wala, who clearly denies support for the conspiracy view**, still concludes at the very end of his book, that,

**“the Council on Foreign Relations provided a well-organized, yet informal, link between elites concerned with U.S. foreign relations and the administration. At the same time it served as a connection between elite and public opinion. The Council thus fulfilled an important function in a corporatist strategy to devise the foreign policy of the United States.” 25**

**Professor G. William Domhoff** has concluded in his studies that through **the Council,**

**“the power elite formulates general guidelines for American foreign policy and provides the personnel to carry out this policy.” 26**

As an example, he highlights that twelve of fifteen presidential committees dealing with aspects of foreign and military policy established **between 1945 and 1972 were headed by members of the Council on Foreign Relations.**<sup>27</sup>

**Anthony Lukas debunked the conspiracy theory** in his article, **but pointed out that,**

**“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.” 28**

**Jesuit Carroll Quigley, a former Georgetown professor, who once taught President Clinton, provided the most intriguing commentary on the subject.**

In his 1966 mammoth 1300 plus page work, *Tragedy and Hope - A History of the World in Our Time*, Quigley commented on the conspiracy theory:

**“This radical Right fairy tale, which is now an accepted folk myth in many groups in America, pictured the recent history of the United States... as a well-organized plot by extreme Left-wing elements... to destroy the American way of life.” 29**

**Given the Council’s role as a “UN founder” and their influence on foreign policy, two more linkages need to be discussed prior to proceeding.**

**[www.alemattec.com/Who has 'precedence over' Ambassadors at the UN . . . The 'pope' at the United Nations . . . Church or State.doc](http://www.alemattec.com/Who%20has%20'precedence%20over'%20Ambassadors%20at%20the%20UN...The%20'pope'%20at%20the%20United%20Nations...Church%20or%20State.doc)**

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**The first is the role of the Council publication, *Foreign Affairs*.**

**The second is the relationship between the Council and tax exempt foundations.**

## **List of meetings between the Pope and the President of the United States**

**[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_meetings\\_between\\_the\\_President\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_and\\_the\\_Pope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_meetings_between_the_President_of_the_United_States_and_the_Pope)**

In the August 1978 issue of *W Magazine*, former CFR President **Winston Lord** is quoted as saying,

**"The Trilateral Commission doesn't secretly run the world. The Council on Foreign Relations does that."**

**Rene Wormser who served on the Reece Committee**

investigating the multi-billion-dollar Tax-exempt Foundations and their interlocks, wrote in his book, *Foundations*, that,

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reece\\_Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reece_Committee)

**The Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations** was an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives between 1952 and 1954.[1] The committee was originally created by House Resolution 561 during the 82nd Congress. **The committee investigated the use of funds by tax-exempt organizations (non-profit organizations) to see if they were being used to support communism. [2][3]** The committee was alternatively known as the **Cox Committee and the Reece Committee** after its two chairmen, Edward E. Cox and B. Carroll Reece.

**"The Council on Foreign Relations" is "virtually an agency of the government,"** and that it is **"financed both by the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations,** [and furthermore it] overwhelmingly propagandizes the globalist concept."

Author Allen agreed when he wrote,

**"The C.F.R. is totally interlocked with the major foundations and [other] so-called 'Think Tanks.'"**

Regarding the interlocking Think Tanks, Dan Smoot explained,

**"All of the organizations have federal tax-exemption as 'educational' groups; and they are all financed, in part, by tax-exempt foundations, the principal ones being Ford, Rockefeller, and Carnegie. Most of them also have close working relations with official agencies of the United States Government."**

**Referring to the CFR's infiltration into the White House, Senator Goldwater wrote that the CFR has,**

**"staffed almost every key position of every administration since that of FDR."**

**The United States Senate was apparently concerned about the influence and infiltration of the CFR into the White House.**

Quoting a *Congressional Record*, dated December 15, 1987, vol. 133, Perloff wrote,

**"Senator Jesse Helms, after noting the CFR's place within the Establishment, put it this way before the Senate in December 1987: The viewpoint of the Establishment today is called globalism... Mr. President, in the globalist point of view, nation-states and national boundaries do not count for anything. Political philosophies and political principles seem to become simply relative. Indeed, even constitutions are irrelevant to the exercise of power..."**

In an article called, *School for Statesmen*, which appeared in the July 1958 issue of *Harpers*, CFR member Columnist Joseph Kraft, proclaimed,

**"It [the CFR] has been the seat of some basic government**

**decisions, has set the context for many more, and has repeatedly served as a recruiting ground for ranking officials."**

Allen commented,

**"The policies promoted by the C.F.R. in the fields of defense and international relations become, with regularity which defies the laws of chance, the official policies of the United States Government."**

**"Today the C.F.R remains active in working toward its final goal of a government over all of the world - a government which the Insiders and their allies will control," declared Allen.**

**"The goal of the C.F.R. is simply to abolish the United States with its constitutional guarantees of liberty. And they don't even try to hide it."**

Study No. 7, published by the **CFR** on November 25, 1959, advocates,

**"building a new international order [which] must be responsive to world aspirations for peace, [and] for social and economic change." This new order will include, "states labeling themselves as 'Socialist' [Communist]."**

Allen refers to the **CFR** as the **"invisible government,"** and says it is "unquestionably" the "most influential group in America."

Former FBI Agent Dan Smoot observed the same veil of deception. In his book, **The Invisible Government**, he wrote,



**"The leadership of the invisible government doubtless rests in the hands of a sinister... few."**

**Regarding the majority of members he stated,**

**"Many, if not most, of these are status-seekers."**

**But warned,**

**"The ultimate aim" of the CFR, "however, well-intentioned its prominent and powerful members may be" is "to create a one-world socialist system."**

**When you see the word socialism think tyrannical dictatorship, dominated by the big corporations and international banks.**

**"A number of individuals are apparently invited into the CFR simply because they have a distinguished name or other enhancing qualities," stated Perloff. He continued, "[they] join without endorsing or even knowing the Council's habitual viewpoint."**

**"However," he said, "The membership's great majority... have been chronically pro-socialist and pro-globalist."**

**Professor Sutton recognized,**

**"most members of the CFR have no knowledge of this diabolical plan. But there is an inner core within the CFR that... promotes it."**

**Inner (circle/core group) Outer follows most often complete sheep and followers . . .**

This is often true of this type of evil, sinister organization as it is of the Masons, and the Roman Catholic "church" . . .

[https://www.alemattec.com/FREEMASONRY, TWO ORGANIZATIONS, ONE VISIBLE, the other HIDDEN OR INVISIBLE . . . .doc](https://www.alemattec.com/FREEMASONRY,TWO_ORGANIZATIONS,ONE_VISIBLE,the_other_HIDDEN_OR_INVISIBLE...doc)

Regarding the media blackout, Allen observed,

**"During its first fifty years of existence, the CFR was almost never mentioned by any of the moguls of the mass media."**

**"And," he added, "When you realize that the membership of the CFR includes top executives from the New York Times, The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the Knight Newspaper chain, NBC, CBS, Time, Life, Fortune, Business Week, US News and World Report, and many others, you can be sure that such anonymity is not accidental."**

**Referring to the whitewashed Reece Committee investigations** which feebly investigated the Tax-exempt Foundations interlocked with the CFR, Smoot wrote,

**"The power of the Council is somewhat indicated by the fact that no committee of Congress has yet been powerful enough to investigate it or the foundations with which it has interlocking connections and from which it receives its support."**

He declared,

**"In 1939, the Council began taking over the U.S. State Department."**

Admiral Chester Ward, former Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy, remained in the CFR for about 20 years and co-authored a book entitled, ***Kissinger on the Couch***, where he wrote,

***"Once the ruling members of the CFR have decided that the U.S. Government should adopt a particular policy, the very substantial research facilities of the CFR are put to work to develop arguments, intellectual and emotional, to support the new policy, and to confound and discredit, intellectually and politically, any opposition."***

*To the left we see Admiral Chester Ward (right) swearing in William Frankey as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*

***The Admiral also warned that the goal of the CFR is the,***

***"submergence of US sovereignty and national independence into an all-powerful one-world***

*government."*

*Like its counterpart The Trilateral Commission, the CFR is composed of Wall Street investors, international bankers, foundation executives, members of Think Tanks and Tax-exempt Foundations, ambassadors, past and present presidents, secretaries of state, lobbyist lawyers, media owners, university presidents and professors, federal and supreme court judges, and members of military leaders from NATO and the pentagon.*

It was formally established in New York, on **July 29, 1921**, as a counterpart to a British group called, **The Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA).**

"The CFR and RIIA were originally intended to be affiliates, but became independent bodies, although they have always maintained close informal ties," wrote James Perloff, in his well-documented book, *The Shadows of Power*.

**CFR Headquarters meetings are not open to the public and membership is by invitation only.**

**Like the Trilateral Commission, its membership list is publicly available.**

**Members of the Council on Foreign Relations**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Members\\_of\\_the\\_Council\\_on\\_Foreign\\_Relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Members_of_the_Council_on_Foreign_Relations)

## Board of Directors

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**Martin Feldstein** economics professor, Harvard University

Stephen Friedman former chairman, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Ann M. Fudge former CEO, Young & Rubicam

Pamela Gann president, Claremont McKenna College

J. Tomilson Hill vice chairman, The Blackstone Group

Donna Hrinak former U.S. diplomat

Alberto Ibargüen John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

Shirley Jackson president, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Henry R. Kravis co-founder, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

Jami Miscik former Deputy Director for Intelligence

Joseph S. Nye, Jr. Kennedy School of Government

James W. Owens chairman, Caterpillar Inc.

Peter G. Peterson chairman, Peter G. Peterson Foundation

Colin L. Powell former Secretary of State, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Penny Pritzker CEO, Pritzker Realty

**David M. Rubenstein** co-founder, **The Carlyle Group,**

George Erik Rupp president, International Rescue Committee

**Frederick W. Smith** CEO, FedEx

Joan E. Spero former ambassador

Vin Weber CEO, Clark & Weinstock

Christine Todd Whitman former Governor of New Jersey, former Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

Fareed Zakaria editor-at-large, Time

## Corporate membership

There are several levels of corporate membership. As of June 7, 2013 current members are:[5]

### Founders

Bank of America Merrill Lynch

Chevron Corporation

ExxonMobil Corporation

Goldman Sachs, Inc.

Hess Corporation

JPMorgan Chase & Co

McKinsey and Company

Nasdaq OMX Group

President's Circle

Alcoa, Inc.

American Express

Barclays plc

BlackRock, Inc.

Bloomberg L.P.

BP plc

Bridgewater Associates

CA Technologies

Citigroup

Coca Cola Company

Credit Suisse

Dell, Inc.

Deutsche Bank

DynCorp

Eni

Fortress Investment Group

Golden Tree

Guardsmark

Kingdon Capital Investment

Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

Lazard

Lockheed Martin Corporation

Mars, Incorporated

McGraw-Hill

MetLife  
Moody's Corporation  
Morgan Stanley  
New Media Investments  
NRG Energy  
Parsons Corporation  
Reliance Industries Limited  
Shell Oil Company  
Soros Fund Management  
Standard Chartered Bank  
Toyota Motor North America, Inc.  
Veritas

## **Premium members**

ACE Limited  
Airbus Americas, Inc.  
Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd.  
American International Group  
Anglo American, plc  
Apollo Management, LP  
Aramco Services Company  
AREVA Inc.  
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Holdings, Inc.  
Arnold & Porter LLP  
American Telephone & Telegraph  
Baker, Nye Advisers, Inc.  
Baldwin-Gottschalk Group  
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation  
BASF Corporation  
Bingham McCutchen LLP  
Blackstone Group LP  
Boeing Company  
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc.  
Bunge Limited  
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce  
Caterpillar Inc.  
Caxton Associates  
CIGNA Inc.  
Cisneros Group of Companies



CIT Group Inc.  
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP  
CNA Financial Corporation  
ConocoPhillips Company  
Continental Properties  
Control Risks Group  
Corsair Capital  
Covington & Burling  
Craig Drill Capital Corporation  
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank  
Deere & Company  
Deloitte  
Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC)  
Duke Energy Corporation  
Economist Intelligence Unit  
Edelman Financial Field  
Energy Intelligence Group, Inc.  
Equinox Partners, L.P.  
Estee Lauder Companies Inc.  
Expedia, Inc.  
FedEx Corporation  
Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold Inc.  
Future Pipe Industries, Inc.  
General Atlantic LLC  
General Electric Company  
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP  
GlaxoSmithKline  
Google, Inc.  
Granite Associates LP  
Greenberg Traurig, LLP  
Hitachi, Ltd.  
Houlihan Lokey  
IBM Corporation  
Indus Capital Partners, LLC  
Investcorp International, Inc.  
Invus Group, LLC  
ITOCHU International  
Jacobs Asset Management, LLC  
Kroll Inc.  
MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings Inc.

Mannheim LLC  
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.  
Marubeni America Corporation  
MBIA Insurance Corporation  
MeadWestvaco Corporation  
Mercantil Servicios Financieros  
Merck & Co., Inc.  
Microsoft Corporation  
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP  
Mitsubishi Corporation (Americas)  
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries America, Inc.  
Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.  
Moore Capital Management LLC  
News Corporation  
Northern Trust  
Northrop Grumman  
NYSE Euronext  
Occidental Petroleum Corporation  
Olayan Group  
Palantir Technologies  
PepsiCo, Inc.  
Pfizer Inc.  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC)  
Prudential Financial  
Raytheon Company  
Rothschild North America, Inc.  
salesforce.com, inc.  
Sandalwood Securities, Inc.  
Siguler Guff & Company L.P.  
Silver Lake Partners  
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP  
Sony Corporation of America  
Standard & Poor's  
Sullivan & Cromwell LLP  
T. Rowe Price Group  
Tata Group  
Telefonica Internacional U.S.A.  
Thiel Capital LLC  
Thomson Reuters  
TIAA-CREF

Time Warner Inc.  
Tishman Speyer Properties, Inc.  
TOTAL S.A.  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce  
UBS AG  
Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.  
Vornado Realty Trust  
Walmart  
Warburg Pincus LLC  
Western Union  
WPP  
Wyoming Investment LLC  
Xerox Corporation  
Ziff Brothers Investments LLC  
Zurich Insurance Group  
Associates  
**AARP**  
Banca d'Italia  
Hemispheric Partners  
Japan Bank for International Cooperation  
Oxford Analytica Inc.

## **Notable current council members**

**Roger Ailes** (Chairman and CEO of Fox News)  
**Madeleine Albright** (64th United States Secretary of State, 20th United States Ambassador to the United Nations under Bill Clinton)  
**Lamar Alexander** (45th Governor of Tennessee, United States Republican Senator, 5th United States Secretary of Education under George H.W. Bush)  
**Eliot Abrams** (international lawyer, former state department official under Ronald Reagan and George W. Bush)  
Morton I. Abramowitz (diplomat)  
John Abizaid (U.S Army General, former head of CENTCOM)  
Michael F. Adams (President of University of Georgia)  
John B. Anderson (former Republican/Independent congressman from Illinois)  
Anthony Clark Arend (international lawyer, and academic)  
Fouad Ajami (academic, middle east analyst)  
**Howard Baker** (13th Senate Majority Leader of the United States Senate, 12th White

House Chief of Staff under Ronald Reagan, **husband of Nancy Kassebaum Baker**)  
**James Baker** (61st Secretary of State of the United States under Bush-41, and 67th Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under Ronald Reagan, 10th & 16th White House chief of staff to President's Reagan and George H.W. Bush)  
Thurbert Baker (former Democratic Party attorney-general of the state of Georgia)  
Michael D. Barnes (former United States Democratic congressman from Maryland, and president of the Brady Campaign)  
Charlene Barshefsky (former United States Trade Representative)  
**Evan Bayh** (former Democratic U.S senator and 46th Governor from Indiana)  
**Peter Bergen** (journalist, national security analyst for CNN)  
**Joe Biden** (47th Vice-President of the United States)  
Josh Bolten (22nd White House chief-of-staff under George W. Bush)  
Rudy Boschwitz (former Republican United States Senator from Minnesota)  
**Sandy Berger** (19th United States National Security Advisor under President Bill Clinton)  
**Warren Beatty** (actor, film producer, director)  
Jeffrey Bewkes (president of Time Warner)  
Stephen Biddle (theorist setting U.S. counter-insurgency policy)  
**Michael R. Bloomberg** (108th Mayor of New York City, founder of Bloomberg L.P.)  
Max Boot (military historian, and foreign policy expert)  
**Bill Bradley** (former Democratic senator from New Jersey, NBA hall of fame basketball player)  
Ian Bremmer (Eurasia Group founder and president)  
Lael Brainard (Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, wife of Kurt M. Campbell)  
**Bill Brock** (50th chairman of the Republican Party, 8th U.S. trade ambassador and 18th United States Secretary of Labor under Ronald Reagan, former Republican United States Senator from Tennessee)  
Dan Burton (former republican party United States congressman from Indiana)  
**Erin Burnett** (journalist, CNN anchor)  
**Tom Brokaw** (NBC journalist)  
Howard Berman (Democratic Party United States Congressman from California)  
Peter Beinart (academic, columnist)  
Richard Branson (founder of Virgin Group)  
**L. Paul Bremer** (diplomat)  
Edgar Bronfman, Sr. (a member of the Bronfman dynasty, president of the World Jewish Congress)  
Ethan Bronner (deputy foreign editor of The New York Times)  
**Zbigniew Brzezinski** (10th United States National Security Advisor under President Jimmy Carter)

**Stephen Gerald Breyer** (United States Supreme Court justice)

**George H.W. Bush** (41st President of the United States)

**Jonathan S. Bush** (healthcare CEO, son of Jonathan Bush, brother of NBC entertainment reporter Billy Bush)

Sanford Bishop (Democratic Party United States congressman from Georgia)

**David Boren** (former Democrat U.S. senator from Oklahoma and president of the University of Oklahoma)

Kurt M. Campbell {Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, husband of Lael Brainard}

**Jimmy Carter** (39th President of the United States)

**Frank Carlucci** (16th Secretary of Defense and 15th U.S. national security adviser under Ronald Reagan, 13th deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency under Jimmy Carter)

**Dick Cheney** (46th Vice-President of the United States)

Juju Chang (journalist, reporter for ABC News)

**Bill Clinton** (42nd President of the United States)

**Hillary Rodham Clinton** (former First Lady of the United States, former United States Senator from New York, 67th United States Secretary of State under Barack Obama)

**Henry Cisneros** (10th United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under Bill Clinton)

**Mario Cuomo** (Democratic politician, 52nd Governor of New York)

Michael Crow (president of Arizona State University)

**Katie Couric** (former CBS and NBC journalist, talk show host)

**Stephen F. Cohen** (professor of Russian studies at NYU, husband of Katrina vanden Heuvel)

**Edward F. Cox** (international attorney, chairman of the New York Republican party, son-in-law of Richard Nixon)

**William M. Daley** (24th White House chief of staff under Obama, 32nd secretary of commerce under Bill Clinton)

Kathryn Wasserman Davis {American philanthropist}

**Kenneth Duberstein** (13th chief of staff under Ronald Reagan)

**Peggy Dulany** (fourth child of David Rockefeller)

Joseph Duffey (academic, educator)

**Chris Dodd** (Former United States Senator from Connecticut)

**Thomas R. Donahue** {former Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO}

William H. Donaldson (former chairman of the United States Securities and Exchange

Commission)

**Michael Dukakis** (65th and 67th governor of Massachusetts, 1988 Democratic Party nominee for the Presidency)

Mervyn M. Dymally (former Democratic congressman from California)

James S. Doyle (journalist & activist)

**John Edwards** (former Democratic U.S. senator from North Carolina, 2004 Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee)

Karl Eikenberry (United States Army General, former ambassador to Afghanistan)

Ari Emanuel (head of Endeavor Agency)

Luigi R. Einaudi {former secretary-general of the Organization of American States}

**Roger W. Ferguson, Jr.** (former vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve)

**Noah Feldman** (academic and author)

**Dianne Feinstein** (United States Democratic Party Senator from California)

Bernard T. Ferrari (dean, Johns Hopkins University Carey Business School)

Donald M. Fraser (former Democratic United States congressman from Minnesota)

**Bill Frist** (Republican politician, former United States Senate Majority Leader of the United States Senate)

**Mikhail Fridman** (Russian oligarch, International Advisory Board member)

Thomas Friedman (columnist for The New York Times)

**Martin Feldstein** (economist, Harvard professor)

**Tom Foley** (57th speaker of the United States House of Representatives)

Francis Fukuyama (political scientist, for state department official)

Pamela Gann (President of Claremont McKenna College, former dean of Duke University School of Law).

**Robert M. Gates** (22nd United States Secretary of Defense under Bush & Obama, 15th Director of Central Intelligence under George H.W. Bush)

Robert P. George (Academic, professor at Princeton University, theologian, philosopher)

David Geffen (president of Universal Music Group)

Leslie Gelb (former journalist for the New York Times)

**Dick Gephardt** (22nd Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives)

Sam Gejdenson (former Democratic Party United States Congressman from Connecticut)

**Alan Greenspan** (13th Chairman of the Federal Reserve)

**Maurice R. Greenberg** (former chairman and CEO of AIG)

**Bob Graham** (Democratic Party 38th governor of Florida and United States Senator)

Janet G. Mullins Grissom (Republican lobbyist, former state department official)

**David Gergen** (advisor to Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton, commentator for CNN)

Peter C. Goldmark, Jr. (former CEO of New York Port Authority, president of Rockefeller Foundation, publisher of International Herald Tribune)

**Mikhail Gorbachev** (former President of the USSR)

Roy M. Goodman (former Republican member of the New York State Senate)

**Newt Gingrich** (58th Speaker of the United States House of Representatives)

**Ruth Bader Ginsburg** (United States Supreme Court justice)

Brian Grazer (producer and co-founder of Imagine Entertainment)

**Tenzin Gyatso** (14th Dalai Lama)

Richard N. Haass (former State Department official)

David A. Harris (director of the American Jewish Committee (AJC))

**Lee H. Hamilton** (former United States Democratic congressman from Indiana)

**Michael Hayden** (United States Air Force general, 15th director of the National Security Agency under Bill Clinton, and 20th director of the CIA under George W. Bush)

**Gary Hart** (former Democratic U.S. Senator from Colorado, Council for a Livable World chairman, advisory board member for the Partnership for a Secure America)

Heather Higgins (women's advocate, chairman of the Independent Women's Forum, president of the Randolph Foundation)

Chris Heinz (heir to the H. J. Heinz Company ketchup fortune)

Carla Anderson Hills (5th United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under Gerald Ford, 10th United States Trade Representative to George H.W. Bush)

Deane R. Hinton {former diplomat}

Kim Holmes (foreign policy and defense expert)

Douglas Holtz-Eakin (economist)

Auren Hoffman (investor/entrepreneur)

Warren Hoge (American journalist, formerly of the New York Times)

Malcolm Hoenlein (vice-chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations)

Katrina vanden Heuvel (editor of The Nation, wife of Stephen F. Cohen, daughter of William vanden Heuvel)

William vanden Heuvel (diplomat and international lawyer, father of Katrina vanden Heuvel)

Jimmy Iovine (chairman of Interscope-Geffen-A&M)

Frederick Iseman (businessman, inventor)

**Angelina Jolie** (actress, UN Goodwill Ambassador)[6]



**Vernon Jordan** (advisor to President Bill Clinton)

**Nancy Johnson** (former Republican United States congresswoman from Connecticut)

Woody Johnson (investor, owner of the New York Jets, heir to Johnson & Johnson)

Sheila Johnson (businesswoman, president of the Washington Mystics)

Walter H. Kansteiner, III (American diplomat)

Peter J. Katzenstein (political scientist, academic)

**Robert Kagan** (cofounded Project for the New American Century)

**Nancy Kassebaum** (former Republican Senator from Kansas, daughter of Alf Landon, and wife of Howard Baker)

**Thomas Kean, Sr.** (Republican politician, 48th Governor of New Jersey)

**John Kerry** (former United States Senator from Massachusetts, 68th United States Secretary of State under Barack Obama, 2004 Democratic Party nominee for the Presidency)

Vanessa Kerry (doctor of medicine, liberal activist, daughter of John Kerry)

**Henry Kissinger** (8th National Security Advisor under Richard Nixon and 56th United States Secretary of State under President's Nixon and Ford)

Joe Klein (Time Magazine columnist)

Richard Kogan (former CEO of Schering-Plough from 1996 to 2003, board member of Colgate-Palmolive and The Bank of New York Mellon)

Paul R. Krugman (economist, columnist for the New York Times)

Anil Kumar (businessman, former senior partner at McKinsey)

Charles Krauthammer (columnist for the Washington Post and political commentator at Fox News)

Zalmay Khalilzad (26th ambassador to the United Nations under George W. Bush)

Philip Lader (diplomat, chairman of WPP Group)

Richard W. Lariviere (Scholar, President of the University of Oregon)

**Jim Leach** (former Republican United States congressman from Iowa, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities under Obama)

John Robert Lewis (Democratic United States congressman from the state of Georgia, famed civil-rights leader)

**Jim Lehrer** (journalist, former anchor for PBS)

**Joe Lieberman** (former United States Independent Senator from Connecticut)

**Lewis Libby** (attorney, former chief-of-staff to Vice-President Dick Cheney)

Herbert London {academic, conservative activist, former dean of Gallatin School of Individualized Study}

Nigel Lythgoe (television producer)

Fred Malek (businessman, former President of Marriott Hotels and Northwest Airlines)



David Malpass (economist, Republican Party politician)

**John McCain** (United States Republican Senator from Arizona, 2008 Republican Party nominee for the Presidency)

**Bud McFarlane** (13th national security advisor to Ronald Reagan)

William Green Miller (United States Ambassador to Ukraine under Bill Clinton)

**George J. Mitchell** (17th Senate Majority Leader of the United States Senate)

**Walter Mondale** (42nd Vice-President of the United States)

Robert Mosbacher, Jr. (businessman, son of Robert Mosbacher)

Les Moonves (President and Chief Executive Officer of CBS)

**Bill Moyers** (former press-secretary to Lyndon Johnson, public commentator for PBS)

Langhorne A. Motley {former diplomat} and state department official}

David Mulford (former United States Ambassador to India and current Vice-Chairman International of Credit Suisse)

**Rupert Murdoch** (founder/chairman/CEO of News Corp and Fox News)

Heather Nauert (journalist and anchor for Fox News)

**Janet Napolitano** (3rd United States Secretary of Homeland Security under Obama, 21st Governor of Arizona)

**John D. Negroponte** (former United States Deputy Secretary of State and former Director of National Intelligence under George W. Bush)

Joseph Nye (academic)

**Sandra Day O'Connor** (former United States Supreme Court justice)

Stan O'Neal (former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Merrill Lynch)

George Pataki (Republican politician, 53rd Governor of New York)

**Henry Paulson** (74th United States Treasury Secretary under George W. Bush)

**Robert Pastor** (national security adviser, son-in-law to Robert McNamara)

**David Petraeus** (United States Army General, former head of CENTCOM, 22nd director of the CIA)

Peter G. Peterson (20th United States Secretary of Commerce under Nixon)

Steve Pieczenik (former state department official, 911 conspiracy theorist)

Kitty Pilgrim (journalist and anchor on CNN)

Richard Pipes (academic, father of founder/director of Middle East Forum Daniel Pipes)

Daniel Pipes (academic, writer, historian, son of Richard Pipes)

Norman Podhoretz (former editor-in-chief of "Commentary", senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, Project for the New American Century (PNAC) signatory)

Steve Poizner (California businessman and Republican politician)

Roman Popadiuk (former United States Ambassador to Ukraine, Executive Director of the George Bush Presidential Library Foundation)

**Colin Powell** (65th United States Secretary of State under Bush-43, 16th National Security Advisor under Reagan, 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Bush-41)

Tom Petri (Republican United States congressman from Wisconsin)

**Priscilla Presley** (actress and former chairwoman of the board of Elvis Presley Enterprises)

Charles Prince (former chief executive officer of Citigroup)

Jennifer Raab {President of Hunter College}

**Janet Reno** (78th United States Attorney General under Clinton)

**Condoleezza Rice** (66th United States Secretary of State under Bush-43)

**Dan Rather** (journalist, formerly anchor at CBS)

**Charles Rangel** (United States Democratic Congressman from New York City)

Alice Rivlin (economist, former U.S. cabinet member)

**David Rockefeller, Jr.**

**John D. Rockefeller, IV** (United States Democratic Party Senator of West Virginia, 29th Governor of West Virginia)

**Charlie Rose** (PBS journalist and The Early Show anchor)

Liz Rosenberg (novelist, poet, columnist for The Boston Globe)

**Chuck Robb** (64th Governor of Virginia, former Democratic Party U.S. Senator from Virginia, son-in-law of Lyndon B. Johnson)

Edward Regan (former state comptroller of New York)

**Robert Rubin** (70th Secretary of the Treasury under Bill Clinton)

Haim Saban (founder of Saban Capital Group)

Jeffrey D. Sachs (American economist)

**Diane Sawyer** (ABC News journalist)

Stephen M. Schwebel (jurist, former judge on the International Court of Justice)

Michael Shifter (academic, president of the Inter-American Dialogue)

Dan Senor (former foreign policy advisor to George W. Bush, former Fox News foreign policy analyst)

Amity Shlaes (Bloomberg News columnist, and historian)

Timothy Shriver (chairman & CEO of the Special Olympics)

**David Stern** (commissioner of the NBA)

John Spratt (former Democratic United States congressman from South Carolina)

**Karenn Gore Schiff** (daughter of Al Gore)

**Olympia J. Snowe** (former Republican United States Senator from Maine)

**Brent Scowcroft** (9th & 17th United States National Security Advisor under Presidents Gerald Ford and George H. W. Bush)

**George Shultz** (60th United States Secretary of State under Reagan, 62nd United States Secretary of the Treasury and 11th United States Secretary of Labor under Richard Nixon)

**Frederick W. Smith** (CEO and founder of FedEx)

Andrew Ross Sorkin (business journalist for New York Times and CNBC)

Walter B. Slocombe (former Under Secretary of Defense for Policy)

**George Soros** (currency speculator, investor, businessman)

**Lesley Stahl** (CBS News journalist)

**Donna Shalala** (18th United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under Bill Clinton, President of the University of Miami)

**Eduard Shevardnadze** (2nd President of Georgia)

Eric Shinseki (7th United States Secretary of Veterans Affairs under Obama, 34th Chief of Staff of the United States Army under Clinton & Bush)

**Adlai Stevenson III** (former Democratic United States Senator from Illinois, son of Adlai Stevenson II)

**George Stephanopoulos** (former White House press-secretary under Bill Clinton, Good Morning America anchor, This Week with George Stephanopoulos host)

Laurence H. Silberman (United States federal judge)

Robert Silvers (editor of New York Review of Books)

**Stansfield Turner** (United States Navy Admiral, 12th director of the CIA under Jimmy Carter)

Doug Turner (Republican party operative/Politician, public relations operative)

**Richard Thornburgh** (76th Attorney-General of the United States of America under Reagan & Bush, 76th Governor of Pennsylvania)

John L. Thornton (chairman of Brookings Institution, academic, former president of Goldman Sachs)

**Fred Thompson** (attorney, actor, radio talk-show host, former Republican United States Senator from Tennessee)

**Shirley Temple** (actress, diplomat)

**Frances Townsend** {former United States Homeland Security Advisor}

**Kathleen Kennedy Townsend** (Former Democratic Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, member of the Kennedy family)

Tom Vilsack (30th United States Secretary of Agriculture under Obama, 40th Governor of Iowa)

**Past funding for CFR has come from international financiers David Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Bernard Baruch, Jacob Schiff, Otto Kahn and Paul Warburg.** International banks Kuhn Loeb, Lazard Freres, Lehman Brothers and Goldman Sachs – whose directorates interlock and whose families have interbred – heavily influence CFR proceedings. [3]

CFR members are sworn to secrecy regarding goals and operations. But Admiral Chester Ward, a longtime CFR member, let slip that the goal of the group is, “to bring about the surrender of the sovereignty and the national independence of the United States...Primarily, they want a world banking monopoly from whatever power ends up in the control of global government.”

**CFR members have dominated every Administration since FDR and most Presidential candidates come from its ranks.** Adlai Stevenson, Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern, Walter Mondale, Jimmy Carter, George Bush Sr. and Al Gore are all CFR alumni.

**David Rockefeller served as CFR Chairman for some time, giving way to fellow Chase Manhattan chairman/ARAMCO attorney John McCloy.**

**Nearly every CIA Director since Allen Dulles has been a CFR**

**member.** These include Richard Helms, William Colby, George Bush Sr., Bill Casey, William Webster, James Woolsey, John Deutch and Robert Gates. Interestingly, current Obama Administration CIA Director Jesuit Trained Leon Panetta is not a CFR member.

**CFR's *Foreign Affairs*** consistently advocates US military intervention and is the most widely read periodical at the US State Department. According to both former Deputy Director of the CIA Victor Marchetti and former State Department analyst John Marks, the CFR is the principal constituency of the CIA, since the elite who run the CFR are the ones who own the overseas assets which the CIA and the US military work to guard. [4]

It is through the CFR that the international bankers and the global intelligence community mingle. The bankers and the spooks share a common goal of keeping the world safe for global monopoly capitalism and often intelligence operatives are recruited from the banking houses where their loyalties to the banking elite have been thoroughly tested. OSS founding father William “Wild Bill” Donovan had been an agent for JP Morgan.

The revolving door between banking and intelligence swings the other way as well. The very best CIA, Mossad and MI6 agents are recruited to become better paid private spooks for multinational corporate and banking empires as documented in Jim Hougan's Spooks: *The Haunting of America – Private Use of Secret Agents*. As author Donald Gibson wrote, **“By the early 1960's**

**the CFR, Morgan and Rockefeller interests, and the intelligence community were so extensively inbred as to be virtually one entity.”[5]**

**The CFR is also the primary incubator for Presidential cabinet positions.** The Nixon Administration had 115 CFR members, while the Clinton Administration included over 100 CFR alumni. They included CFR President Peter Tarnoff, National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, Vice-President Al Gore, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and his successor William Cohen, Secretary of Treasury Lloyd Bentsen, CIA Director James Woolsey, Colin Powell, Tim Wirth, Winston Lord, Laura Tyson, George Stephanopoulos and Samuel Lewis.

In the fall of 1998 as impeachment loomed over Clinton, the President rushed to New York to try and muster support from his CFR “handlers”. As publisher John F. McManus stated, “Bill Clinton knows well that he serves as President because the members of the ‘secret society’ to which he belongs chose him and expect him to carry out its plans.”

Co-chairs at CFR are Carla Hills – Bush Sr. trade representative who was the chief negotiator of NATFA and other key WTO machinations – and Robert Rubin – former Clinton Treasury Secretary and Citigroup chairman.

Other current board members include Madeline Albright, Tom Brokaw, General John Abizaid, Fareed Zakaria, Hyatt heiress Penny

Pritzker, Blackstone Group insider J. Tomlinson Hill, Caterpillar chair James W. Owens and Carlyle Group co-founder David Rubenstein. [6]

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**Paul (<:) Jesus first!**

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