

The British Empire's European Union

by Allen Douglas

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The following dossier was compiled in early 2008 as part of the LaRouche movement's attempt to stop the consolidation of the genocidal European Union under what was soon to be adopted as the Lisbon Treaty. It is equally timely today because it documents the process by which, following World War II, the British Empire, acting through its City of London/Wall St. financial oligarchy, *step by step created the EU in order to further British imperial schemes for world rule*. Most recently, this EU has been denounced by Portuguese Socialist Party leader and two-time presidential candidate Manuel Alegre, in a March 26 article in *Jornal i*, as having already created one giant Nazi-style "concentration camp," particularly for the nations of southern Europe; and by Italy's former economics minister Giulio Tremonti in his 2012 book *Uscita di Sicurezza (Emergency Exit)*, as constituting the rule of "financial fascism":

"What to date has been seen in Europe and in certain states is only the beginning of that which, if we don't recognize it, if we don't resist, will take shape in a growing transfer of power outside of the scope of republican democracy, into an unwritten—indeed, it no longer even needs to be written—*Ermächtigungsgesetz*. The law for full emergency powers inspired by Carl Schmitt, and with this emergency—I repeat—of a new form of fascism: financial fascism, white fascism."

This new form of fascism is a direct heir of the fascist regimes of Hitler, Mussolini, Petain's Vichy France, Franco, et al. If it is to be defeated, its present and intended victims—including the United States—must know the history of its creation, and thereby the face of their enemy.

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Introduction

American statesman and physical economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. delivered a clarion call in his October 10, 2007 webcast: if mankind were not to plunge into a generations-long New Dark Age, the United States must revive its unique constitutional heritage of a "public credit" system, and wield it to defeat the mortal enemy of all mankind—the City of London-centered British Empire, a Venetian-modelled, medieval-style

"dictatorship of international finance."¹ A U.S.A. freed of the British-run Bush/Cheney plague and returned to the American System of its Founding Fathers, and of Presidents Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, could rally a Four Power Alliance of itself, Russia, China and India, to "break the power of the British Empire" by initiating a New Bretton Woods international monetary sys-

¹ Lyndon LaRouche, "[Save the American Republic from the British Empire!](#)", *EIR*, Oct. 19, 2007.

tem. Each government in such a system would secure its national sovereignty through control of its own national credit.

But, many have asked, “What about Europe?” What is the role of the 27-member European Union, with it almost half a billion people—more than the United States and Russia combined—and an economy larger than either? LaRouche gave the short answer in that webcast: “Every

part of Central and Western Europe is actually an oligarchical system, in which there is a higher power than government. That higher power is central banking. Central banking is private central banking, ... [which] controls the governments.” Thus, Europe today groans under the dictatorship of the European Central Bank and the euro currency, established by the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on European Union, with its strict proscription against sovereign national credit-creation for productive investment.²

This dictatorial regime did not begin in 1992, nor even with the 1957 Treaty of Rome that established the precursor institutions to today’s EU. Its proximate roots reach back to the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale of the World War I era, and its aftermath, but the bankers’ one-Europe scheme really took off following the untimely death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12, 1945. The anglophile President Harry S Truman ripped up FDR’s nation-building policies for the postwar world, substituting a continuation, in new guise, of the British system of colonialism, usury and endless wars.

It is the continuing, disastrous legacy of the



The City of London is the heart of the modern British Empire and the heir of what Lyndon LaRouche has called a Venetian-modelled, medieval-style “dictatorship of international finance.” Photo: Wikimedia Commons/David Iloff.

“Truman era,” from which Europeans, as well as Americans, must free themselves, as LaRouche has emphasized. Looking into the policies and institutions which the British foisted upon a prostrate, war-torn Europe then, can help Europeans free themselves from the tyranny of the EU today. The history of the Truman era in Europe demonstrates the British authorship of the Maastricht package, though the British—like the Venetians before them—often deploy other nationalities to do their dirty work.

1. The New British Empire

The universally acknowledged father of today’s EU was Jean Monnet (1888-1979). Nominally French, Monnet was a life-long agent of the City of London, in particular of the Lazard Freres investment bank at the center of the Cecil Rhodes-descended British Round Table. The European Constitution and its repackaged version, the Lisbon Treaty, continue that tradition of *British* authorship of a “united Europe.” It was drafted by Britain’s Lord Kerr of Kinlochard, General Secretary of the EU’s Convention on the Future of Europe, former Permanent Under-Secretary and chief of the British Foreign Office Diplomatic Service. The Convention’s nominal president, former French president and one-worldist aristocrat Valery Giscard d’Estaing, has bragged that 95% of Kerr’s original text is present in the new treaty.

Kerr is also a power in the City of London financial center, as a director of the powerful Rhodes Trust. He is deputy chairman of Royal Dutch Shell, and a director of both Rio Tinto (whose major private stockholder is Queen Elizabeth II) and the world-girdling, century-old

² The European Constitution, a draconian update of the Maastricht Treaty, was put forward in 2005, but rejected that same year by the French and Dutch populations in national referenda, while polls showed overwhelming opposition to it throughout Europe. Yet, at the October 18-19, 2007 EU summit in Lisbon, its leaders agreed simply to rename the constitution as the European Reform Treaty (Lisbon Treaty), and sign it on December 13, 2007 anyway. On February 14, 2008, France ratified the Lisbon Treaty, after the French Parliament had amended the French Constitution to allow ratification, this time without a referendum, and it went into effect in December 2009.

Scottish American Investment Trust (“Saints”).³

The British have openly bragged about the EU’s role as a satrapy of the British Empire. Recent articles in the City’s flagship *Economist* magazine proclaimed two pillars of this new British *imperium* to be 1) globalization (“Britannia Redux,” Feb. 1, 2007), and 2) the ever-expanding EU, whose euro already accounts for 25% of world foreign currency reserves (“The European Union: Europe’s mid-life crisis,” March 17, 2007). Britain has shaped the world, boasted the former article, through “deindustrialization”; and through control of “aid for Africa” (in the context of the manipulation of wars, so as to control the continent’s raw materials reserves); the debate on climate change; “European enlargement”; and the imposition of free trade (globalization)—all of which complement the power wielded by London, “the world’s most important international financial centre.”⁴

Accordingly, the October 2007 Lisbon summit agreed to push ahead with “globalization,” “ambitious climate change and renewable energy targets,” and more “unified financial markets.” The euro has overtaken the plunging dollar as the main currency in the London-centered international bond market.

Other leading Britons have heralded the rise of the EU. The foreign policy wunderkind of New Labour, Mark Leonard, in 2005 authored a manifesto entitled *Why Europe Will Run the 21st Century*. British diplomat Robert Cooper, an adviser on security to both Blair and Romano Prodi (when he was European Commission president), openly boasts that the new EU constitutes a “new imperialism.” And St. Anthony College Oxford’s Jan

³ Saints was founded by financier Robert Fleming 1873 as part of his Robert Fleming & Co. merchant banking empire, later becoming a “trust of trusts.” Its original mission was to seize control of U.S. railroads and to help bankrupt Jay Cooke, who had been a key financier of President Lincoln and the Union against the British-sponsored Confederacy during the Civil War.

⁴ *The Economist* knows whereof it speaks: key personnel in its *Economist Intelligence Unit* (EIU), have worked since the 1950s to help create the EU in the first place. One of them, John Pinder, longtime head of the Federal Trust (a spin-off of the Federal Union founded by the Round Table in 1938), wrote the hysterical, book-length 1963 diatribe, “Europe against de Gaulle,” in terror that de Gaulle’s pro-sovereignty “Europe of the Fatherlands” might replace Britain’s “united Europe” schemes.



The cover of the March 17, 2007 issue of *The Economist*, London’s premier financial magazine.

Zielonka, author of the 2006 book *Europe as Empire*, has toured the world to promote the EU as “truly imperialist” and a “neo-medieval empire,” which will expand almost indefinitely. Even the present façade of “parliamentary democracy” in Europe will have to disappear, Zielonka exults, since “parliamentary representation can hardly work in a neo-medieval setting.”

LaRouche, on October 10, 2007, summed up today’s British Empire and its central banking-run continental European colonies: “That’s an empire. That’s the empire, the medieval empire, of the crusaders and the Venetians, the usurers. That’s been the British Empire since February of 1763 when we [the soon-to-be U.S.A.] broke from the British on that issue.”

2. The Truman Era In Europe

The British used the Truman administration to launch the Cold War, which broke up the U.S.-Russian wartime alliance and kept the world on the brink of nuclear warfare for decades, as it still is today.

Indeed, the March 17, 2007 EU anniversary package in the London *Economist* included a piece of futurology titled “The European Union at 100,” which depicted a British-led EU vanquishing both the United States and Russia, fol-

lowing a U.S. financial collapse and an EU-instigated U.S./Russian nuclear confrontation over Ukraine.⁵

To understand the British oligarchy's current strategic thinking, and its creation of and current plans for the EU, we must look back to the end of World War II, when British puppet Truman replaced Roosevelt as President of the United States.

With a beaming President Harry S Truman at his side, British ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill proclaimed the original Cold War in his March 5, 1946 Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri. The "crux" of the matter, Churchill thundered, was that the Soviet Union must be confronted by a "special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States"—primarily a *military* relationship that would establish supranational armed forces and oversee the "continuous rise of world organization" (Churchill envisioned the United Nations as a world government) by keeping the atomic bomb "monopolized" by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada for as long as possible.

Later that year, Lord Bertrand Russell demanded that if the Soviet Union—the U.S. ally which had lost over 27,000,000 of its citizens fighting Hitler—would not capitulate, then the Soviets should be bombed with nuclear weapons before they could develop their own. The Churchill and Russell declarations were followed by Truman's March 12, 1947 announcement, to a shocked U.S. Congress, of his British-instigated, rabidly anti-Soviet "Truman Doctrine"—a "virtual declaration of World War III," as a British visitor described it.

The Cold War:

Britain Reshapes Postwar Europe

The British wielded the Cold War against Europe and the United States, as much as against Russia. The United States was to be reconquered, as Cecil Rhodes had called for at the turn of the

⁵ Indicative was the paper prepared by EC President Jose Barroso for the October 26, 2007 EU-Russia summit. He argued that the EU must adopt a more aggressive posture towards Russia, whose coming elections would usher in a "ruthless foreign policy, a harder domestic policy ... and growing nationalism," and that Russia could well become an "enemy."



U.S. President Harry S Truman and British ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Fulton, Missouri, March 6, 1946. Churchill had given his famous "Iron Curtain" speech the previous day. Photo: U.S. National Archives.

19th to 20th century, when he used his wealth to help launch the Anglo-American Round Table organization. Next, a unitary U.K.-U.S. government was to be merged with a United States of Europe, for the promotion of which Churchill founded The Hague-based European Movement in 1948. This Anglo-American-European entity would rule a world returned to feudalism.⁶ It was to be a world run at the top by a tyrannical "dictatorship," in the words of longtime Round Table intelligence chief Arnold Toynbee.⁷

This intention mid-wifed a series of institutions:

- the pro-British, anti-German French Commissariat General du Plan (General Planning Commission), established in 1945;
- the Marshall Plan, beginning in 1948, which was written not by U.S. Secretary of State General George Marshall, a patriot, but by an anglophile Wall Street cabal within the State Department, led by the rabidly anti-Soviet, one-worldist George Kennan. It was shaped so as to bar the U.S.S.R. from the reconstruction process in Europe; throttle the U.S. heavy industrial powerhouse in favor of "consumerism"; and foster a

⁶ Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* (New York: Macmillan, 1966), p. 1287. Writing the history of the Round Table, Quigley summed up the British strategists' vision as "the disintegration of the modern, unified sovereign state and the redistribution of its powers to multilevel hierarchical structures remotely resembling the structure of the Holy Roman Empire in the late medieval period."

⁷ Arnold J. Toynbee, *Surviving the Future* (London and New York: Oxford, 1971), p. 112-114.

single “common currency” for all of Europe. Contrary to its later image, the Anglo-Americans had to ram the Marshall Plan down the throats of the Europeans, due to its anti-sovereignty, “single Europe” direction. The Anglo-Americans had wanted Monnet himself to head the Marshall Plan’s European coordinating body, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC, today’s OECD), but had to settle for his intimate Robert Marjolin.

- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), founded in 1951 to harness European re-industrialization to the requirements of the Cold War, and serve as a seed crystal for European unification by creating a European “metals and minerals super-state,” as one of Monnet’s biographers put it;

- Euratom and the Common Market, established under the Treaties of Rome of 1956-57 (the “European Community”) and their progeny: the “single Europe” Maastricht dictatorship of 1992, the European Central Bank and euro of 1999, and today’s European Reform Treaty.

These projects were designed as economic cartels, buttressed by military alliances—first NATO, established in 1949 to “keep the Americans in, the Germans down, and the Soviets out,” in Lord Ismay’s adage, followed by the 1952-54 attempt to establish a European Defense Community (EDC),⁸ which would have inaugurated a more dictatorial “unified Europe” than even that of today’s Maastricht and European Central Bank.

Britain’s Jean Monnet

Perhaps no single individual more exemplifies these schemes than the international financier Jean Monnet, a protagonist of each of them. A leader of the French “Synarchy” for most of the 20th century, Monnet was the founding father of today’s EU. The EU itself, the March 17, 2007

⁸ The European Defence Community (EDC) did not make it into existence. De Gaulle ridiculed the transparent motives behind Monnet’s 1952-1954 attempt to establish the EDC in the name of “defense against the Soviets”: “Above an army, one needs a government,” de Gaulle explained with disdain. “No problem! Let’s manufacture one, apatrie as well, a convenient technocracy that we shall christen ‘Defense Community.’ ... [T]his artificial monster, this robot, this Frankenstein monster which is branded a ‘community’ to fool people.” A mobilization led by de Gaulle and the French Communist Party narrowly defeated the EDC in the French Parliament.



Bust of EU founder Jean Monnet in the Peace Palace, The Hague. Photo: Wikimedia Commons/Palais de la Paix, Den Haag.

Economist and numerous other publications in the EU’s 50th anniversary year, 2007, rightly proclaimed him so.

The Synarchy, a freemasonry-centered, anti-nation-state international apparatus, had been extensively investigated by U.S. and French FDR-era national intelligence agencies. A French military intelligence document of July 1941 on the “Synarchist Movement of Empire” (SME) described it as follows: “The Synarchist movement is an international movement born after the Versailles Treaty, which was financed and directed by certain financial groups belonging to the top international banking community. Its aim is essentially to overthrow in every country, where they exist, the parliamentary regimes which are considered insufficiently devoted to the interests of these groups and therefore, too difficult to control. ... SME proposes therefore to substitute them by regimes more docile and more easily maneuverable. Power would be concentrated in the hands of the CEOs of industry and in designated representatives of chosen banking groups for each country.”⁹

⁹ The cited document is one of dozens of similar descriptions examined by *EIR* researchers in U.S. government archives of the U.S. State Department; U.S. Army Intelligence and Naval Intelligence, in the Coordinator of Information (COI) and its successor, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), and in the archives

From the outset of his political career during World War I, Monnet, by his own account, intended to eliminate nation-states in favor of a federated Europe with a common currency and a ruling central bank. His most intimate British connection was the Lazard Bank; he was the protégé of Lord Robert Brand, a Lazard executive for 50 years.¹⁰

When FDR organized the British under Churchill to finally fight the Hitler whom the British themselves had created, it was clear that the enormous U.S. industrial capability could ensure the Allies' ultimate victory. These were the circumstances—"when Roosevelt was winning," as

of French investigator Roger Menevée at the University of California at Los Angeles. Likewise, in his official history of the Roosevelt Administration's dealings with Vichy France, *Our Vichy Gamble*, OSS veteran and Harvard professor William L. Langer supplemented his own exhaustive archival research with interviews with top American officials, including OSS head Gen. William Donovan and President Roosevelt himself. Langer wrote of the Vichy government, dominated by officials and agents of the Lazard subsidiary Banque Worms which ran the wartime pro-Nazi Vichy regime in France, "These people were as good fascists as any in Europe. ... Many of them had long had extensive and intimate business relations with German interests and were still dreaming of Europe on fascist principles by an international brotherhood of financiers and industrialists." See the book *Children of Satan*, issued by the Lyndon LaRouche Political Action Committee in 2004, for the continuity of the 1930s and wartime synarchists into the circles of then-Vice President Dick Cheney and related "neoconservatives," who were plotting a "worldwide U.S. imperium" following the fall of the Berlin Wall in October 1989. Such a formation would actually be run from London and Venice. French President Francois Mitterrand, according to his intimate Jacques Attali, devoted most of his two terms as president of France not to internal matters of the nation of France, but to the cause of a "united Europe," threatening German Chancellor Helmut Kohl with war, should Germany not agree to a euro and "united Europe" as a condition of German reunification. Mitterrand had been an intimate of the Synarchy's leaders during the 1930s, as a highly decorated official of the Vichy regime, and in the postwar era. (See Appendix 2, "The Oligarchy's World Government Gang," p. 25.)

¹⁰ Brand handled Monnet's personal finances. After the death of Lord Lothian in 1940, he headed the Anglo-American Round Tables, which, in the words of historian Quigley (op. cit., p. 951), ran "from the Morgan Bank in New York to a group of international financiers in London led by Lazard Brothers."

LaRouche put it in a recent discussion with colleagues—under which Monnet put a different face forward, and crafted his reputation as an advisor to FDR.

Lord Brand chaired the British Supply Council in North America during World War II. He dispatched Monnet to Washington as the BSC's vice president (1940-43), to ingratiate himself with the winning side and to lobby FDR for the fastest possible war build-up to aid a beleaguered Britain. Yet the U.S. associates of this "advisor to FDR" were the cream of the Morgan-centered establishment, who were some of Roosevelt's most dedicated enemies. Among them were J.P. Morgan partners Thomas Lamont and Dwight Morrow, the Dulles brothers, John J. McCloy, Averell Harriman, Dean Acheson, the C. Douglas Dillons (father and son), and Dean Rusk.

Monnet's career runs like a red dye through Anglo-Dutch schemes for world domination, beginning with the formation of international cartels during World War I (Appendix 3, p. 28); through such Round Table projects as the League of Nations (Monnet was its Deputy Secretary-General) and the rise of Hitler; and into the postwar world, where the eventual creation of the "single Europe" of Maastricht was the culmination of Monnet's scheme for a unified Europe, dominated by Britain and the French Synarchy.

Among his many disciples are two of the most notorious synarchists of the late 20th century: George W. Ball, the now-deceased international chairman of Lehman Brothers and former U.S. Under Secretary of State, and Felix Rohatyn, longtime Lazard partner, and now advisor to the CEO of Lehman Brothers. Ball proclaimed himself "one of many amanuenses" of Monnet, in whose home Ball often stayed. He continued Monnet's theme of "economics determining politics," in his calls throughout the 1960s and 1970s for "global corporations" to supersede the "too narrow and restrictive political boundaries of nation states." Rohatyn, lately the virtual proprietor of the U.S. Democratic Party, has "preferred to think of himself ... in the mold of his hero, Jean Monnet," though modestly demurring, "I don't flatter myself into thinking I'm Jean Monnet."¹¹

Monnet's career also sheds light on the Dutch side of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy: throughout his postwar "one Europe" schemes (Appendix 1, p.

¹¹ William D. Cohan, *The Last Tycoons: The Secret History of Lazard Freres & Co.* (New York: Random House, 2007), p. 6-8.

24), his right-hand man was Max Kohnstamm, former private secretary to the Dutch Queen Wilhelmina (mother-in-law of the ex-Nazi and Bilderberg Society founder Prince Bernhard), godfather to the Dutch Royal Prince Constantijn, and longtime European head of the Trilateral Commission.

Monnet vs. De Gaulle and Adenauer

French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer stunned the world on January 22, 1963, when they proclaimed their Treaty of Franco-German Co-Operation. Europe would indeed be united, the two statesmen announced, but through the collaboration of sovereign nation-states led by France and Germany, rather than the Anglo-Dutch and French synarchist plans for a “single Europe.” The treaty was a Westphalian statement of principles, setting forth an agenda of frequent consultations on economic, security and foreign policy matters, as well as—in a “decisive role”—youth.

Coming just three months after the terrifying Cuban Missiles Crisis, when several years of Cold War tension around Berlin and other issues escalated to the brink of nuclear hot war between the United States and the Soviet Union, the de Gaulle-Adenauer alliance raised hopes for an improvement of the world situation: that a revived Europe of the Fatherlands could become a force for stability and cooperation, rather than the continent’s being an arena for the manipulated conflicts of the Cold War.

The Anglo-Dutch oligarchy exploded in wrath. Truman’s former Secretary of State, Cold War architect Dean Acheson, drafted a memo entitled, “January Debacle—need for prevention of a Gaullist Europe,”¹² while “Monnet felt that de Gaulle wanted in reality to sabotage Eu-



President Charles de Gaulle of France and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1958.

Photo: Wikimedia Commons/German Federal Archives.

ropean integration with the treaty,”¹³ and campaigned against its ratification, especially in the German Parliament! Within months, Adenauer was driven from office in a British-orchestrated coup, and several assassination attempts were launched against de Gaulle, some of them from within NATO headquarters in Brussels.¹⁴

¹³ Bálint Szele, [“The European Lobby’: The Action Committee for the United States of Europe,”](#) European Integration Research and Development Institute, Kodolányi János University College.

¹⁴ French intelligence services established that several of the attempts had been launched from within Brussels NATO headquarters itself, no doubt a contributing factor in President de Gaulle’s decision to pull France out of NATO in 1965. The same synarchist apparatus had assassinated U.S. President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. See Allen Douglas, [“Italy’s Black Prince: Terror War Against the Nation-State,”](#) *EIR*, February 4, 2005. The British-directed ouster of Chancellor Adenauer within weeks of signing the Élysée Treaty is discussed in Hans-Peter Schwartz, *Konrad Adenauer: A German Politician and Statesman*, (Berghann Books, 1995): “At the beginning of February 1963, Adenauer feared a British plot to topple him. On 4 February, the French ambassador, Roland de Margerie, gave him an unusual warning. Edward Heath, the chief British negotiator in Brussels, had made it quite clear to various EFTA representatives a few days before, that the U.S. government would trigger off, with British support, a government crisis in Bonn within fourteen days, if ratification legislation for the Franco-German treaty were set in mo-

¹² Extensive documentary material on Jean Monnet and his career has become available online in recent years through the European University Institute: Historical Archives of the European Union, based in Florence, Italy. Included are summaries of the collection compiled by Monnet’s longtime collaborator François Duchene, who thoroughly searched the private papers of most of Monnet’s other contacts, held in collections in the United States, Britain, and continental Europe. The EUI divides its Duchene collection into two sections, international sources called Jean Monnet Duchene Sources (JMDS), and Jean Monnet American Sources (JMAS), which will be cited here accordingly. The 1963 Acheson memo is JMDS-116.

Though out of power from 1945 until he resumed the Presidency of France in 1958 during the Algeria crisis, de Gaulle had fought Monnet's "single Europe" schemes tooth-and-nail, including his European Coal and Steel Community, his proposed European Defense Community, and his Treaties of Rome. De Gaulle repeatedly denounced Monnet as not only a "synarchist," but the "Inspirateur" (Inspirer) of the Synarchy.¹⁵ Upon taking office in 1958, de Gaulle declared, "This is no longer the era in which M. Monnet can command."

3. Monnet and the Roots of Globalization

Monnet was born in Cognac, France, in a prominent family of vintners. The family's deep ties to London, where Monnet spent 1904-1906 on behalf of the family firm, garnered for the company the role of sole supplier of cognac for Canada's mighty Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). The HBC's two top executives were Lazard men, and two of the most influential financiers of the 20th century: HBC chairman Lord Robert Kindersley also chaired Lazard London, while his number two at HBC, Brand, was Lazard's managing director. Monnet's relationship with them became the launch pad for his career, of which Brand was to remain a sponsor for decades.

Kindersley was with Lazard from 1905 until his death in 1954; a director of the Bank of England from 1914 to 1946; and an architect, along with Brand, of the 1924 Dawes Plan for Germa-

tion." As often, the British hand wore an American glove.

¹⁵ A second repository of unique archival material on Monnet is the Menevée Collection of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). French researcher Roger Menevée compiled documentation of Monnet's role as the spider in the web of the French Synarchy, particularly in a series of reports by French investigator Robert Husson, titled "Monnet/Lazard Synarchy." A circa 1954 report by "a French Investigative Agency" is titled "The Lazard-Paris Bank and the Monnet-Lazard Team." Pierre Beaudry of *EIR* translated parts of that document, as well as other extensive portions of the Menevée Collection, from the original French into English; they are included in his 223-page unpublished memorandum "Synarchy Movement of Empire" (June 2005). Published articles by Beaudry and other LaRouche associates based on the Menevée collection may be found at <http://www.larouchepub.com>.

ny. Brand was born into the cream of the British oligarchy: his father, Viscount Brand, was the 24th Baron Dacre. The Brands were intermarried with several families of the "Cecil bloc," the most powerful oligarchical complex in Britain, and two of his brothers were aides to the King.¹⁶ Brand was the financial advisor to Lord

¹⁶ Carroll Quigley, *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden* (New York: Books in Focus, 1981). Quigley observed that the Cecil bloc "has been all-pervasive in British life since 1886." It was the power of this Cecil-centered group of oligarchical families, that launched the Round Table of Cecil Rhodes, Lord Milner, et al., which included families such as the "Lyttleton (Viscounts Cobham), Wyndham (Barons Leconfield), Grosvenor (Dukes of Westminster), Balfour, Wemyss, Palmer (Earls of Selborne and Viscounts Wolmer), Cavendish (Dukes of Devonshire and Marquesses of Hartington), and Gathorne-Hardy (Earls of Cranbrook)."

The stunning power of the Cecil bloc dates from its being sponsored, beginning in the 16th Century, by the financier oligarchy of Venice, an Anglo-Venetian alliance that never ended. Some sixty of Venice's powerful families still exist—most of them still residing in Venice. Many of them date back to the 9th Century, or earlier. Additionally, Venice inscribed into its patrician roster, the Book of Gold, other leading European oligarchical families which it sponsored or co-opted over the centuries, giving La Serenissima enormous, lasting power.

In the modern era, joint projects of this Anglo-Venetian alliance have included the 19th Century Propaganda Uno (P-1) freemasonic lodge of Lord Palmerston and Giuseppe Mazzini, and its 20th Century terror-sponsoring sequel, the P-2 lodge; the "New Dark Ages" commitment of the Round Tables, brought back to England from Venice by John Ruskin *circa* 1870; the British empire's "new imperialism," with its emphasis on ideology and indirect rule, a la Venice, also preached by Ruskin; the launching of World War I by means of the Balkan Wars, which were organized by British freemasonry and the Venetian group around Venice's Giuseppe Volpi (the same who brought Mussolini to power); and even the EU and its euro. Paralleling Monnet's efforts, Venice's Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi built his Pan-European Union for a "single Europe" throughout much of the first half of the 20th Century. And then there is former International Monetary Fund chief economist Robert Mundell, the oft-acclaimed "father of the euro": his career has been sponsored by the Siena Group, a project of the Monte dei Paschi Siena bank of the Venetian Chigi family. The Chigi had financed Venetian bribery and mercenary operations to defeat the early-16th Century League of Cambrai, which might otherwise have wiped the evil of Venice from the face of the Earth.

Robert Cecil, reigning head of the Cecil bloc and chairman of the Supreme Allied Economic Council (SAEC) formed with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Brand would become Britain's top "America controller" from the time of his 1941-1946 posting in Washington, when he and John Maynard Keynes negotiated the huge U.S. loan of \$3.5 billion in 1946 to bail Britain out of bankruptcy.

During World War I, Brand and Kindersley brought Monnet to London, initially representing France's Civil Provisioning Service, then expanding his activity into wartime Anglo-French joint "purchasing commissions," which would light the way to projected postwar cartels in food, shipping, armaments, etc. In turn, Monnet awarded their HBC the exclusive contract for importing war materiel to France from Canada, whose Imperial Munitions Board had been created by Brand. When France couldn't pay for the supplies Monnet ordered, he "appealed to his friends of the Hudson's Bay Company. They agreed to lend the Bank of France a billion in gold to pay for Canadian wheat."¹⁷ For his services, the HBC provided Monnet a personal loan, which was later written off.

World War I occasioned the formation of the London-centered commodities cartels in their 20th century structure. In the process of cartelization, the consolidation of economic control, Monnet and his sponsors saw the future *political* outlines of Europe as they wanted it to be.

At the war's outset, each nation fighting the Germans bought its own flour, meat, sugar, and other supplies. So, recounted Monnet, in order

Chigi family members were alive and active in the bank until at least the 1960s. Mundell has long frequented Siena, and his papers are published by the Siena bank.

In an April 30, 2006 address to his youth movement, Lyndon LaRouche explained the nature of the modern financial oligarchy, "You have colonies, colonies of a Venetian tradition, of financial oligarchies, using instruments such as central banking systems, to control governments as subject. Now, the fight in the Americas has always been against that. This is the old Venetian tradition, but since the middle of the 17th Century, the dominant force in oligarchy has shifted from Venice, without actually leaving Venice, but shifted to the Anglo-Dutch liberal aristocracy, the financial aristocracy."

¹⁷ Merry and Serge Bromberger, *Jean Monnet and the United States of Europe* (New York: Coward-McCann, 1969), p. 16.

to "prevent competition from driving up prices," the British established the joint purchasing commissions. The first was the Wheat Executive, set up in 1916 by Monnet and J.M. Salter, a civil servant of the British Department of Transport and a Round Table, who later sat with Monnet on the Cecil/Brand SAEC. Salter went on to become general secretary of the Reparations Commission (1919-1922), and then the Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, until 1931. "In my mind," gloated Monnet, "the Wheat Executive was to be the prototype for a series of inter-allied institutions assuring common management of essential wares. ... All of a sudden, the notion of national interest was superseded ... by that of common interest."¹⁸

Other executives were established to handle oils, grain, fats, sugar, meat, nitrate, and, for transport, the Allied Maritime Transport Council (AMTC). Of the AMTC, Monnet later wrote, "the Transport Executive opened a new dimension: it would control all ships, allied and neutral, their specifications, their movement, their loading. Such a permanent inventory was only made possible by the powerful intelligence network run by Salter. Gradually the new executive was to lead to the centralizing of all supply programs. ... For the first time ever, there would be an instrument for knowing and acting in the big upon the economies of several nations, forcing them to trade hitherto secret information. It was warranted to imagine—and we certainly did—that this system would remain indispensable during the reconstruction period, and, having thus proved its value, would then serve as the regulator of international life."

Monnet was not bashful about the political implications of this form of organization: "During 1917-18, it is no exaggeration to say that the supplies for the armies and the civilian population could only be secured thanks to a system endowed with *quasi-dictatorial powers*." (Emphasis added.)

By war's end in November 1918, "the transportation pool had become ... the nerve center of the whole war economy. It was able to be that of the postwar economy." Under U.S. Pres-

¹⁸ Jean Monnet, *Memoirs*, English ed. (London: Collins, 1978). Unless otherwise noted, accounts and direct quotations from Monnet about his cartel-building during World War I, and later activities, are drawn from the *Memoirs*.

ident Wilson and his anglophile controller Col. E.M. House, the U.S. government had joined the various executives. French Commerce Minister Clementel told Wilson, "This formula of world control of a commodity was convincing enough a weapon to back up a peace offensive. ... A peace pact that provided for economic sanctions against any State violating the pact, such must be the very basis for the League of Nations." Thus, as Monnet put it, "The world control of raw materials and commodities by the allies became a reality through the Executives and the Program Committees we ran out of London." For his wartime work for the British Empire, Monnet was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, which would entitle him to be addressed as "Sir," were he (officially) English.

Due to opposition in the U.S. Senate and other institutions, the Americans soon left these cartels, because, Monnet lamented, "for the Americans, the Executives were machines designed to strengthen London's world grip on raw materials."¹⁹

Monnet met other lifelong collaborators during his work on the AMTC, including J.P. Morgan partner Dwight Morrow and the Dulles brothers. At war's end, the AMTC was absorbed by the Cecil/Brand SAEC. Monnet and Clementel proposed to Wilson that the SAEC should continue as the "hard kernel of the economic union" which should rule the world. Monnet was its French representative.

The League of Nations

The SAEC drafted the League of Nations charter, and Lord Cecil tapped Sir Eric Drummond, the 16th Earl of Perth and a fanatic for "international government," to head it. For the League's Deputy Secretary General, Cecil chose Monnet, who was only 31 at the time! The Round Table intended the League to be a world government, as Churchill later reflected in his Iron Curtain speech: "There were high hopes and unbound-

¹⁹ From World War I through 1946, members of the United States Senate repeatedly, vigorously defended U.S. sovereignty against the encroachment of international cartels. Between 1938 and 1946, the Senate held numerous hearings on this matter, including the cartels' sabotage of U.S. war efforts. Notable were the nine-part hearings in 1941-42 on cartel control of patents, held by the Bone Committee, and the 16-part series on hindrances to the war mobilization, held by the Kilgore Committee. See Allen Douglas, "[U.S. Senators Once Did Fight Fascism!](#)" *EIR*, August 11, 2006.

ed confidence that ... the League of Nations would become all-powerful."

Salter and Lazard's Brand prepared the Brussels Economic Conference of October 1920, which established an Economic and Financial Organization as a division of the League of Nations. Salter headed the unit, appointing as its section chiefs the men who had run the wartime cartels in London; they and their 120 employees just picked up wholesale and moved into the League's Secretariat! Under Monnet and Salter, this unit designed IMF-style "adjustment" schemes for nations emerging from World War I, such as Austria, Poland, Hungary, Greece and Bulgaria, based on drastic budget savings and the establishment of "independent central banks." Still, Monnet lamented in his *Memoirs*, "national sovereignty prevented ... the manifestation of the general interest" (i.e., further looting). Wrote Monnet of Salter's staff:

"These men had been co-opted one by one, regardless of nationality, and, which was unprecedented, they were disengaged from any allegiance to their respective nations in the execution of their duties." George Bernard Shaw exulted, in a Fabian Society pamphlet, about the League of Nations: "The really great thing that is happening in Geneva is the growth of a genuinely international public service, the chief of which are ministers in a coalition which is, in effect, an incipient international government. In the atmosphere of Geneva, patriotism perishes: a patriot there is simply a spy who cannot be shot."

These "reorganizations" were ultimately directed by the Bank of England, reported Monnet. The Bank of England had been the centerpiece of the Anglo-Dutch world financial system since its establishment in 1694, six years after the Dutch King William of Orange's seizure of the English throne. Under Montagu Norman, the Bank of England would play the decisive role in bringing Hitler to power. Norman was Monnet's personal friend, of whom he said: "It is difficult to imagine nowadays what the prestige and power of this institution were at the beginning of the century. World credit was more or less set after it. ... He [Norman] invited me to stay at his home for a few days, and I became his friend."

Monnet left the League in December 1923. By August 1926, he had become deputy head of Société Française Blair & Co., the French subsidiary of the powerful Blair investment bank of New York. Now under private auspices, Monnet

continued his League activities: “stabilizing” currencies through austerity, and arranging international loans, including an infamous 1926 “currency stabilization” of France, by which Lazard bled the country dry. His deputy at Blair & Co. was Rene Pleven, who was to be his stooge for decades to come, as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister of France, and would nominally author the early 1950s Pleven Plan for the European Defense Community (it was actually written by Monnet). Blair & Co. also floated a 1927 loan to “stabilize” the Polish zloty, in which Monnet’s chief American partner was his old friend from the AMTC, John Foster Dulles.

With the outbreak of the Great Depression, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt fought those he called the “economic royalists” of Wall Street and London, to organize an economic recovery. In Germany, economist Wilhelm Lautenbach and his associates in the Friedrich List Society struggled, unsuccessfully, to do likewise.²⁰ Not Jean Monnet. He spent the 1930s working on a series of projects on behalf of the London-centered financial oligarchy.

In 1932, Monnet oversaw the liquidation of the financial empire of Ivar Kreuger, the famous Swedish match king, which controlled 80% of the world supply of matches; “most of Europe’s paper and wood-pulp production; fourteen telephone and telegraph companies in six countries; a considerable part of the farm-mortgage systems of Sweden, France and Germany; eight iron-ore mines; and numerous other enterprises, including a considerable group of banks and newspapers in various countries.”²¹

Next, working for an international financial consortium which included Blair & Co., Lazard, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Monnet spent 1934-36 in China as an advisor to Finance Minister Dr. T.V. Soong, brother-in-law of National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek. He brought in the Round Table’s Arthur Salter to run China’s National Economic Council.

Returning to New York, Monnet spearheaded Blair’s attempt to take over A. P. Giannini’s Bank of America through a Blair holding company, Transamerica. The bank heist failed, but not before Monnet had stolen the wife of just-married Giannini’s son, an Italian aristocrat named

Silvia di Bondini.

Monnet’s powerful friends lined up his next job: “After the collapse of the Transamerica holding company, in which Monnet was involved, it was [John Foster] Dulles and Robert Brand of the Lazard Freres financial empire who brought [business] his way.”²² Dulles provided the funding for Monnet and his friend, the pro-Nazi financier George Murnane, to go into investment banking.

Aiding Hitler

With war on the horizon, Monnet in December 1939 was appointed to head the Anglo-French Coordinating Committee in London, to reprise his World War I role in creating joint Anglo-French purchasing committees-cum-cartels, for all war supplies. He had done a preliminary such procurement assignment, from French President Edouard Daladier, the year before, meeting President Roosevelt and other U.S. officials about the purchase of planes for France. Already then, Monnet had incurred the suspicion of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau because of his banking connections.

From London, Monnet attempted in the Spring of 1940 to negotiate a formal union of the French and British governments. When the fall of France in June 1940 put an end to that scheme, Lord Brand secured Monnet’s appointment as Vice President of the British Supply Council. In this capacity, Monnet spent a good deal of World War II in the United States.

Morgenthau, who oversaw arms sales to France and Great Britain until the establishment of the Lend-Lease program in 1941, opened an investigation of Monnet because of his pre-war business deals with Nazi Germany, and because “he and Murnane hid the German ownership of companies from the US Government.”²³ Of particular interest was a company chaired by Murnane, American Bosch, which was a subsidiary of a German cartel at the heart of the Nazi war machine.

The Stuttgart-headquartered Bosch was the main European producer of automotive and aviation components, and held a “near monopoly” worldwide in the manufacture of fuel injection systems, according to the Justice Department. Its U.S. affiliate “served the Nazis as an instru-

²⁰ Helga Zepp-LaRouche, [“Germany and the Lautenbach Plan: Can We Learn From History?”](#) *EIR*, Dec. 27, 2002.

²¹ Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, p. 358.

²² JMDS.A-01 Inter-War Years.

²³ JMAS.C-02 Morgenthau Diaries; JMAS-43 Treasury Investigation 1942.

ment of economic warfare by using fuel injection agreements with foreign companies to restrict production and research outside of Germany and to obtain technical information for Germany's use," and it also supplied U.S. minerals and cotton to the Nazis.²⁴

Murnane and Monnet were ultimately cleared, and "thanks to [Monnet's] many supporters ... [he] did not lose respect in Whitehall and Washington."²⁵ John J. McCloy, later known as "the chairman of the American Establishment," was one of those supporters. His papers include a "reply by McCloy to memo on possible links between Monnet and German spies," to which McCloy spluttered, in a letter of June 27, 1942, "I think I know Monnet and his background as well as anyone in Washington and I am certain of his loyalty."²⁶

But the investigation drew FDR's personal interest. It "impelled him to study foreign ownership of American corporations ... to prevent any foreigner or foreign corporation from owning large stocks or bonds in American corporations."²⁷ The notorious American Bosch was also investigated by the Office of Alien Property Custodian and by the Kilgore Committee of the U.S. Senate.²⁸

Morgenthau did not stop with Monnet, but also investigated Brand, as well as Brand's bank, Lazard Freres, for which Murnane would soon become a senior figure.²⁹

Besides protecting Nazi cartels, Monnet kept his finger in plots for World Government. On the eve of World War II, Felix Rohatyn's stepfather, the Round Table's Clarence Streit, published his infamous book *Union Now*, which called for the immediate merger of the United States, Britain, Canada, and "other Atlantic democracies," as a stepping-stone to "world union." To facilitate this merger, Monnet and John Foster Dulles drafted plans for an Inter-Economic Council, modelled on the Cecil/Brand SAEC of 1919,

while Streit and Monnet discussed the "possibility of including all Europe in this Union."

The Commissariat Général du Plan

In December 1942, Monnet wrote to FDR, pushing Britain's choice to head all French forces outside France, General Giraud, instead of de Gaulle. Monnet despised de Gaulle's defense of national sovereignty, and charged that his proposed approach to the postwar reconstruction of France through a strong state (as opposed to cartels), constituted "arbitrary action with the risks of fascism."³⁰

Two of Monnet's co-conspirators against de Gaulle were McCloy, now Assistant Secretary of War, and Robert Murphy, the U.S. liaison to Giraud in Algiers and the chief U.S. sponsor in North Africa of the infamous synarchist Jacques Lemaigne-Dubreuil. The latter, a regent of France's central bank, the Banque de France, run by France's "200 families," was featured in a lengthy, scathing memo by OSS chief William Donovan to FDR, titled "Bank Worms and Synarquisme."³¹ As postwar Ambassador to Belgium, Murphy would continue to work with Monnet, championing his "united Europe" schemes.

Monnet arranged to be sent to Algiers as Minister of Armament and Supply for the French National Liberation Committee (CFLN), co-headed at first by Giraud and de Gaulle, and then by de Gaulle alone. He tried to divert the de Gaulle-led Resistance in the direction of synarchism, as in his declaration to an August 15, 1943 meeting of the CFLN that "there will be no peace in Europe, if the states are reconstituted on the basis of national sovereignty. ... The countries of Europe are too small to guarantee their peoples the necessary prosperity and social development. The European states must constitute themselves into a federation."³²

Throughout 1942 and 1943, Roosevelt was organizing an alliance of "United Nations," which he saw as key to a peaceful postwar world. In a declaration signed in Moscow on October 30, 1943, the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and China called for the formal establishment of a permanent body with this name, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabil-

²⁴ Robert Franklin Maddox, *The War Within World War II. The United States and International Cartels* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2001), p. 19.

²⁵ JMAS.C-02 Morgenthau Diaries.

²⁶ JMDS-22 Jean Monnet and John McCloy

²⁷ JMDS-27 Treasury Investigation.

²⁸ 1943-45 Hearings of the Sub-Committee on Scientific and Technical Mobilization of the Committee on Military Affairs, chaired by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D-WV), the "Kilgore Committee."

²⁹ JMDS-27 Treasury Investigation.

³⁰ JMDS-35 Reports on Situation in North Africa.

³¹ Anthony Cave Brown, *Wild Bill Donovan: The Last Hero* (New York: Time Books, 1982).

³² Pascal Fontaine (ed.), *Jean Monnet: A Grand Design for Europe* (Luxembourg: OOP, 1988).

itation Administration (UNRRA) was established at a 44-nation conference at the White House on November 9.

That month, Monnet returned to Washington as the French delegate to the Council of UNRRA. That post, plus his close friendship with McCloy, who chaired the Special Committee for Civilian Affairs for Europe, allowed Monnet to control the flow of American money to France. His American friends lionized him as the man to run postwar France, as in a Summer 1944 feature in *Fortune* magazine (owned by Mussolini-supporter Henry Luce), titled "Mr. Jean Monnet of Cognac." There Monnet foreshadowed the trajectory of which the Commissariat General du Plan (General Planning Commission) was to be only the first step: "There would be much to be changed: in the structures of France first, next in the way Europe was organized." He reiterated the message he had delivered to the CFLN: "The states of Europe must form a federation or 'European entity' which will make them a single economic unit."

In May 1944, the CFLN under de Gaulle became the French provisional government, and created a Ministry of the National Economy under Pierre Mendès France. Monnet and his friends, notably the "economic liberals" René Pleven and René Mayer, then helped "engineer Mendès' defeat" in the spring of 1945, according to a Monnet biographer. This cleared the way for Monnet and his Plan, which even Monnet's fawning biographers, the Brombergers, described as a recasting of the earlier Vichy plan, developed under Banque Worms: "Under Vichy, a technocratic, modernizing current of thought assumed great importance, and the Délégation Générale à l'Équipement Nationale, the Office Centrale de Répartition des Produits Industriels, and the Comités d'Organisation, all in different ways anticipated the postwar Commissariat du Plan."³³

In Washington as UNRRA delegate at the end of 1943, Monnet used his ties with the American side of the Anglo-American establishment, dating back to World War I, to secure control over all the American money flowing into France, including from Lend-Lease, loans and, a few years later, the Marshall Plan. This gave him power in France almost equal to that of de Gaulle himself, who had little choice but to appoint Monnet to head the Plan:

"In dollar-hungry postwar France Monnet was the man who knew best how to loosen purse strings in Washington. To secure Lend-Lease assistance, de Gaulle vested Monnet as head of the French Plan, then a dormant agency, with commissarial authority. In February 1946 Monnet negotiated the Blum Loan, which kept the economy afloat for the next twelve months. In the next two years he managed to secure a disproportionate amount of Marshall Plan money for France. These flowed directly to the investment projects sponsored by the Commissariat du Plan, which ultimately depended for funding on neither Parliament nor the powerful inspectorate of finances: the tap line to Washington made Monnet a sovereign power in France."³⁴ He was, quite rightly, accused of "collusion with foreign interests."

Responsible to no one but (nominally) the head of state, Monnet was the Economic Czar of France. His commission, with a staff of only 100 people, drew up the plan for the reorganization of French industry. Over the next 20 years, there were 28 French governments, but only three directors of the Plan.

The core of the Plan was its Modernization Commissions, corporatist councils of industry, labor and business, similar to what the Venetian financier Giuseppe Volpi had set up in Italy in the 1920s and 1930s, as Mussolini's finance minister and later head of the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists. The Commissions reported to the General Planning Commission, which Monnet chaired, and which included the Three Musketeers who were to be leaders in Monnet's "united Europe" schemes of the following decades: Robert Marjolin, Étienne Hirsch, and Pierre Uri.

The Plan emphasized building up heavy industry to make France, not Germany, the leading power in Europe, pouring investments into the nationalized electricity, coal and rail transport industries, the non-nationalized steel and cement industries, and, as a result of pressure by France's large farm lobby, agricultural implements. Insofar as Monnet's Plan aimed at a strong France, de Gaulle supported it; since Monnet controlled the money, he had no choice but to approve it before he resigned as provisional President of the Fourth Republic in December, 1945.

But the key economic policy question was, who would control France: the synarchists and their foreign sponsors, or the French nation?

³³ Bromberger, *op. cit.*, p. 87.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 136-137.

“General de Gaulle has declared that the grip of cartels upon the French economy must be broken,” observed the head of the Policy Board of FDR’s Anti-Trust Division, but Monnet intended the opposite. French Synarchy specialist Robert Husson wrote that, under the Plan, “Both the Lazard and Rothschild interests are moving for hegemonic control of the financial and economic domains...” Given that oligarchic control, it was no surprise that “the growth in its [France’s] industrial output was well below its neighbors” after the first five years.³⁵ This sluggishness was perhaps aided by Monnet directly, who “astonished his listeners by his ‘enormous ignorance’.” He knew little about production figures. He confused millions of tons with millions of francs.”³⁶

The Planning Commission served as Lazard’s staging ground to re-group and re-fashion the Synarchy, which had been centered in the Banque Worms that dominated the Vichy government. Husson reported, “The apparent competition between BANQUE WORMS and LAZARD FRERES is only cosmetic. ... It was the LAZARD BANK that launched the new banking department of WORMS in 1928-29.” (Capitalization in original.) Then, “At the Liberation, the fidei-commissioners of LAZARD got control of commanding posts in finance and economics departments of the French State, replacing the (Vichy) synarchists who were hunted down and imprisoned.”

Even the Vichy synarchists who were imprisoned were soon released.

The continuity from the pre-war Synarchy into Monnet’s post-war “united Europe” schemes is typified by Marjolin. Police and intelligence files named him as a member of the Banque Worms Synarchy, and a member of the July 9th Group of 1934, “which assembled all varieties of synarchists and ‘planists’ for national and social corporativism of a fascist type. The group had been founded at the initiative of Jules Romain, an adept of Jean Coutrot.”³⁷ Coutrot was the head of the Synarchist Movement of Empire, the master body of the Synarchy for Lazard and Worms.

³⁵ Daniel Yergin and Joseph Stanislaw, *The Commanding Heights: The Battle Between Government and the Marketplace That Is Remaking the Modern World* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998), p. 32.

³⁶ Bromberger, op. cit., p. 52.

³⁷ Christine Bierre, “Ces Français qui ont ouvert l’Europe aux financiers anglo-américains.” *Nouvelle Solidarité*, Oct. 28, 2005.

Already in 1933, the young Marjolin had been recruited by Charles Rist, vice-governor of the Banque de France and one of the Rockefeller Foundation’s two representatives in France. After his role in the Plan, Marjolin became the initial Secretary General of the Marshall Plan in Europe, formally known as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). He headed the OEEC from 1948 to 1951, and later became vice president of the European Economic Community (EEC) in charge of economics and finances (1958-1967), before joining the boards of Royal Dutch Shell and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Etienne Hirsch, before the war, had headed a branch of Établissements Kuhlmann, the French end of the European dyestuffs cartel, and thus an intimate partner of the Nazis’ I.G. Farben. Beginning in 1943, Kuhlmann deployed Hirsch to work with Monnet, who, with his connections in Washington and London, was poised to assume control over the French economy. Hirsch was the French head of the temporary Economic Committee for Europe in 1944-45, where he was “in constant liaison with the Americans and the British,” by his own account; headed the Technical Division of Monnet’s Planning Commission from 1946-49, and was its Deputy Commissioner from 1949-52, and Commissioner General from 1952-59. He helped Monnet set up the ECSC in 1950-51; became a member of the secretariat for NATO’s “Wise Men” committee in 1951-52, comprised of Monnet, financier Averell Harriman, and Britain’s Lord Plowden; and was the first president of Euratom.

The third of the Three Musketeers was Pierre Uri, the representative of Lehman Brothers in Europe, and the future real author of the Treaties of Rome.

Anchored on those three, Monnet built a European-wide synarchy, about which his friend and co-conspirator for over 50 years, Lord Salter, reminisced in 1967: “Gradually, while the general public knew nothing of him, there grew an inner circle of reputation among those specially equipped to understand and appreciate what he [Monnet] was preaching, of a strength, depth, and width to which I have never seen the equal. In rather later years, he wielded power through one or other channel, of screened, or partly screened, official appointment; later still, he exercised great influence through a skilled leadership of a carefully chosen group of men of differing European nationalities and varied sources

of power, (trade union representatives, for example).³⁸

Salter's account is buttressed by the boasting of Uri, and of Bernard Clappier, later vice governor of the Banque de France. Uri: "A prodigious epoch. ... Jean Monnet, Hirsch, and I did everything: the Plan, the financial policy, international policy. Our greatest strength, when we had to launch the Coal and Steel Community, was that in all the key jobs we had men ready to back us up, men we had put there ourselves." Clappier: "There were twenty of us working with Jean Monnet. We worked behind the scenes in the various ministries. We took care of everything."³⁹

4. After the War

The Synarchy's Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan, like the Cold War in which it was set, was orchestrated by the Anglo-American financiers who controlled Truman, and who had earlier financed Hitler. Recently released State Department and other U.S. and British government documents demonstrate how it was aimed to shape reconstruction to suit the political and strategic goals, and financial power requirements, of the London-centered cartels. These were: 1) to construct a heavy industrial base in Europe for a coming showdown with the Soviet Union, while largely crippling the U.S. economy through a combined emphasis on non-productive military and consumer-goods production, and 2) to federate Europe into a Synarchist-owned, cartel-ridden United States of Europe, which was finally to be merged with the United States and Britain.⁴⁰ The included intent to sabotage the U.S.

³⁸ Arthur Salter, *Slave of the Lamp: A Public Servant's Notebook* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1967), p. 24.

³⁹ Bromberger, op. cit., p. 46-47.

⁴⁰ Official government documents have become available increasingly in the postwar years, and provide investigators the ability to map the evolution of the Marshall Plan—and the thinking of its chief sponsors in the U.S.A. and the U.K.—on almost a daily basis. Such documents have been used in a number of accounts, including: Charles L. Mee, Jr., *The Marshall Plan: The Launching of the Pax Americana* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984); John Gimbel, *The Origins of the Marshall Plan* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1976); Hans A. Schmitt, *The Path to European Union: from the Marshall Plan to the Common Market* (Baton Rouge: University of Louisiana Press, 1962); Michael J. Hogan, *The Marshall Plan, American, Britain and the Reconstruction of Western Europe* (New York: Cam-

bridge University Press, 1987). The book by Hogan, of Ohio State University, is particularly useful, making extensive use of British, as well as United States government documents; these flesh out LaRouche's overarching indictment of the "Truman era" as an almost unmitigated disaster for the U.S.A., Europe, and Russia, in particular. Quoting extensively from original sources, Hogan provides the evidence for his conclusions, including that, "It was the strategy of integration, as much as the strategy of containment, that shaped American policy, [and] wrecked the chances for Soviet (and Eastern European) cooperation." (p. 53) The quotations Hogan provides, for instance, from Marshall Plan drafters "Mr. Containment" George Kennan and Under Secretary of State William Clayton leave no doubt of their intent to base the Marshall Plan on "in broad lines a type of European federation," which would "eliminate the small watertight compartments" (i.e., nations), in Europe. (p. 69)

The British role in the Marshall Plan was central. Observed historian Michael Hogan, "The British played a role second only to the Americans in the operation of the plan."⁴² Truman's controllers not only consulted Monnet in drafting the Marshall Plan, but chose him to head it! Monnet had other fish to fry, so he had Marjolin take the job.

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⁴¹ The inevitable popping of this auto and white goods-led consumer bubble economy was forecast by economist Lyndon H, LaRouche in the summer of 1956, to occur in February/March 1957. It happened just as LaRouche had foreseen, ushering in a deep recession. Meanwhile, the entire process predictably and steadily weakened the U.S. dollar, leading to its decoupling from gold on August 15, 1971—an event that LaRouche also forecast, along with the ensuing reign of Schachtian austerity under which the entire world continues to suffer.

⁴² Hogan, op. cit., p. xi.

Eleven days after Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Averell Harriman arranged a meeting for Truman with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov. Harriman prepped Truman to hector Molotov over Soviet "bullying" of Poland. An angry Molotov told Truman, "I have never been talked to like that in my life," while Truman later bragged, "I gave him the one-two, right to the jaw." Following the meeting, Molotov reported to Stalin that "the Roosevelt policy was being abandoned."⁴³

In rapid succession, the Anglo-Americans unleashed the following events. In May 1945, they cancelled Lend-Lease shipments to the Soviets, and soon afterwards cancelled an expected \$6 billion reconstruction loan. In August, they dropped the two atomic bombs on Japan. In March 1946, Truman publicly backed Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain tirade.

In January 1947, Truman appointed former U.S. Army Chief of Staff General George Marshall as Secretary of State. Marshall himself was staunchly anti-British, but he was functioning within the British-controlled Truman Administration and the Cold War. His State Department was largely run by Under Secretary Dean Acheson, who would become Secretary of State in 1949—a lawyer and rabid anglophile, who even spoke with a British accent. Acheson's father was a British national, an Episcopalian clergyman who had moved to Connecticut, and most of his family, including his Canadian-born, British-educated mother, were subjects of the British Crown. The family always hoisted the Union Jack to celebrate the King's birthday. Already in early 1946, Acheson preached that "only two great powers remained in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union," and that only one of them could survive.

On March 12, 1947, Truman delivered to the U.S. Congress an Acheson-written script on alleged Soviet plans to take over Greece and Tur-

key through local communist parties. Behind the scenes, the British had rigged the scenario: they had "confidentially informed Washington" that Britain "was about to end assistance and to relinquish responsibility for Greece and Turkey," dumping those countries into Truman's lap. A foreign diplomat who was present observed that Acheson's proposed Truman Doctrine, despite its "tiny amount of \$400 million ... was made to seem hardly less than a declaration of war against the Soviet Union."⁴⁴

Henry Wallace, formerly vice president under FDR, charged that the new doctrine was "betraying the great tradition of America"; was really "the best salesman communism ever had"; would "plunge America into a reckless venture"; and would guarantee a "century of fear."

Hard on its heels, Marshall gave the commencement speech at Harvard on June 5, 1947, in which he announced, in very general terms, a plan for U.S. economic assistance to Europe. It became known as the Marshall Plan, but "records now available show conclusively that there was no plan when ... Marshall spoke at Harvard."⁴⁵ There was none in the State Department, that is, but the Morgan/Lazard-run Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) had conducted wartime studies on the "need to integrate Europe." Via Acheson, these studies became the content of the "Marshall" Plan.

Formally, it was drafted by two State Department officials. One was George Kennan, whom Acheson had put in charge of the new State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC). The SWNCC had met only three times before Marshall's Harvard speech, but a month later Kennan issued his infamous "Mr. X" article in the July 1947 issue of the CFR's *Foreign Affairs*, proposing "containment" of the Soviet Union. By Truman/Acheson/Dulles standards, Kennan is often portrayed as a moderate, but he was a fanatical advocate of World Government, who wanted a synarchist federation of Europe, and "a North Atlantic union that included the United States, Britain, and Canada."⁴⁶

Co-drafter of the "Marshall" Plan, with Kennan, was Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William Clayton, who had been a member of the pro-appeasement, anti-FDR Liberty League in the 1930s. He was vice president of the Atlan-

⁴³ Mee, op. cit., p. 33. Harriman led a cabal of several officers from his family bank, Brown Brothers Harriman, who held posts in the Truman administration. The bank was "one of the most powerful political forces in the United States during much of the twentieth century, and for many years the largest private bank in the world," and had played a leading role in financing Hitler, as is documented in Anton Chaitkin and Webster Tarpley, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992, p. 2.

⁴⁴ Schmitt, op. cit., p. 19.

⁴⁵ Gimbel, op. cit., p. 7.

⁴⁶ Hogan, op. cit., p. 49.

tic Union Committee from 1949 to 1961, lobbying for the British-American-Canadian federation championed by Clarence Streit. Both Kennan and Clayton conferred with Monnet in Paris shortly before Marshall's speech, and continued to consult him as they drafted the plan.

In addition to Acheson, Kennan, and OEEC chief Marjolin, the "Marshall" Plan was conceived and executed by one of the biggest bunches of Hitler-financiers, anti-FDR fanatics, synarchists, and general all-around scoundrels ever assembled. A partial list:

Averell Harriman. Postwar U.S. Ambassador to London for seven months, he became Truman's Secretary of Commerce, replacing Henry Wallace. He chaired the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, the "fact-finding" committee set up in June 1947, immediately after Marshall's Harvard speech, to shape the plan's contours and to lobby public opinion for it. His chief assistant was J.P. Morgan's Owen D. Young.

Robert Lovett. Acheson's Under Secretary of State, Lovett was another of the Brown Brothers Harriman bankers in Truman's administration. He was angry at the Europeans because "they refused ... a supranational organization, and instead ... favored the 'Molotov approach' and sought a recovery program that would ... preserve the greatest degree of national self-sufficiency and autonomy."⁴⁷

Paul Hoffman. President of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), the U.S. Marshall Plan agency. Speaking to the OEEC Council on Oct. 31, 1949, he called for "nothing less than the integration of the Western European economy." A July 1949 ECA study proposed a single European currency and "a substantial measure of coordination of monetary and fiscal policies," so that "a vicious cycle of economic nationalism" would never happen again. As president of the Ford Foundation beginning January 1951, Hoffman was deeply involved in the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and funded the "free trade unions" which constituted much of Monnet's political base in Europe.

Paul Nitze. Deputy director of the State Department's Division of Commercial Policy and a member of its Committee on the European Recovery Program, Nitze was a hard-core Cold Warrior; two of his protégés are the notorious necons Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz.

Lewis Douglas. A J.P. Morgan associate and U.S. ambassador to Britain in the late 1940s, he coordinated implementation of the Marshall Plan with the British.

Robert Murphy. This close associate of Monnet and wartime sponsor of the synarchist Le-maigre-Debreuill was U.S. Ambassador to Belgium in the late 1940s, channelling Marshall Plan funds to Churchill's European Movement.

John J. McCloy. Longtime Monnet ally McCloy helped supervise the Marshall Plan in Germany, as U.S. High Commissioner there in 1949-52. McCloy's presence notwithstanding, the Germans deployed the Marshall funds with great effectiveness through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) overseen by Herman Abs of Deutsche Bank and modelled on Roosevelt's New Deal Reconstruction Finance Corp. The KfW is what unleashed the "German economic miracle."

Determined that their "integrated Europe" exclude the U.S.S.R., the Anglo-Americans attached conditions to the Marshall Plan that would force the Soviets to reject it.

First of all, it would be run not through the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, but through the new ECA, controlled by the United States. Clayton pronounced, "We [the United States] are going to run the show." Secondly, the Soviet Union would be "expected to contribute to the plan, not receive from it," as British Ambassador to Washington Inverchapel recorded a discussion with Kennan. Thirdly, Eastern European countries could participate if they "abandoned [the] near-exclusive Soviet orientation of their economies" in favor of Europe-wide integration.⁴⁸

The Soviets, for their part, since they were not to get the billions in reconstruction aid pledged by FDR, viewed Eastern Europe as essential to their own recovery. Moreover, all Marshall Plan participants had to "open their books" on the state of their finances and economy—something Moscow could hardly agree to with the Cold War already well under way.

The Truman gang claimed to want the Europeans, including the Soviets, to "develop their own plan" for aid, and scheduled a Paris summit on this for June 27, 1947 between the British, French and Russians. Lord Inverchapel reported to his government on the results of a meet-

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 87.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 43.

ing with Kennan, “What the Americans were saying was, they doubted the Soviet Union would want to join the Marshall Plan at all. But just in case they did want to join,” they would have to meet the onerous conditions. For the summit, he concluded, “the Americans were counting on the British to see that the Russians were knocked out of the Marshall Plan.”⁴⁹ Clayton went to London for pre-conference discussions with Britain’s one-worldist Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, toward the same end.

The Soviets refused to accede to U.S. demands “for a comprehensive scheme, joint planning, and resource sharing,” but demanded national sovereignty, for themselves and for Western Europe, including a united Germany. The Marshall Plan, Molotov charged, “would violate national sovereignties and enable the United States to influence the internal affairs of other nations,” instead of allowing “the Europeans to draft national recovery plans.”

Though Molotov had brought 80 economic specialists to the tripartite summit, Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault refused to negotiate on his terms, and Molotov walked out, as the Anglo-Americans had intended. Harriman gloated, “Bevin did a superb job of getting Molotov out of Paris—by careful maneuvering. Bidault claims to have had a part in it. But Bevin had the courage to invite Molotov and the bluntness to get rid of him. ... He could have killed the Marshall Plan by joining it.” Kennan was delighted at the outcome: “So, in a sense, we put Russia over the barrel. ... When the full horror of [their] alternatives dawned on them, they left suddenly in the middle of the night.”⁵⁰

With the Soviets out of the way, the U.S. Congress authorized an initial \$5 billion on April 16, 1948 to establish the 16-nation OEEC to oversee the four-year duration of the Marshall Plan.

The Europeans themselves had to be bashed into accepting the plan’s “integrationist” premise: “They refused to engage in genuine joint programming, adapt national production plans to European needs, or subordinate national sovereignties to the authority of a supranational organization. Europeans favored the ‘Molotov approach’ and sought a recovery program that would limit the scope of cooperative action, meet their separate requirements, and preser-

vethe greatest degree of national self-sufficiency and autonomy. Americans, on the other hand, ... urged European leaders to replace old patterns of national competition and autarky with a new economic system [with] transnational coordinators ...”⁵¹ By mid-1951, the U.S.A. had dispensed \$12 billion in Marshall funds toward these goals.

The European Coal and Steel Community: Seed Crystal of a “United States of Europe”

American and French wartime intelligence had listed Monnet as a member of the Synarchy, whose aim was the Anglo-French domination of Europe. Bespeaking this goal, he tried in 1940, and again in 1949, to formally unify the governments of France and Britain. Failing, he concluded that “European integration” through political mergers such as his own attempts, or those of Churchill’s federalist European Movement, were doomed.

Instead of sweeping political amalgamations, Monnet wrote, “One had to start with more pragmatic and less ambitious designs, and attack national sovereignties on a more restricted point.” Such was his design of “the simple concept ... of placing coal and steel of several countries under common sovereignty”—the European Coal and Steel Community. De Gaulle immediately denounced Monnet’s ECSC, at a press conference on Dec. 21, 1951: “What is intended is to build a supranational power, recruited by way of co-optation, devoid of democratic roots or responsibilities. It will be some kind of synarchy.”

Monnet had written down his intention a few years earlier, at the end of the war: “I imagined the former Reich amputated from a part of its industrial potential into a system where the coal and steel resources of the Ruhr would be placed under the responsibility of a European authority and managed for the benefit of participating nations, including a demilitarized Germany. But this implies the unification of Europe, and this, not only through cooperation, but through transfers of sovereignty, accepted by European nations, to some kind of a Central Union, empowered with lowering tariffs, create a great European market and prevent the reconstitution of nationalisms.”

As LaRouche emphasized to associates recently, British agent Monnet’s plans to “amputate” the core coal and steel regions of western Germany had its roots in British manipulation of French revanchism after France’s defeat in the

⁴⁹ Mee, *op. Cit.*, p. 125.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

⁵¹ Hogan, *op. cit.*, p. 87.

1870-71 Franco-Prussian War, in which the Prussian-led German states had seized the French territory of Alsace-Lorraine. Returned to France after World War I, the territory was seized again by the Nazis in 1940, and finally returned to France in 1945. The French temporarily occupied Germany's industrial heartland of the Ruhr following World War I for "reparations," and the ECSC amounted to a more permanent form of French (synarchist) occupation of the Ruhr, which produced three-quarters of all of Germany's coal, iron and steel. The British wished to control whatever German industrial capability might be restored, and the French were to be their instrument for doing so.

To launch the ECSC, Monnet and his synarchist associates at the Planning Commission drafted a plan in "utmost secrecy," according to Monnet's own account. It became known as the "Schuman Plan" when French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman sprang it on a surprised world, on May 9, 1950, as a formal proposal of the French government: "Europe must be organized on a federal basis. A Franco-German union is an essential element, and the French government is committed to the undertaking. ... [T]he establishment of common grounds for economic development must be the first step in Franco-German unity. The French Government proposes that the whole of French and German steel and coal production be placed under an international authority that will be open to the participation of other countries of Europe."

Monnet went on a road show to sell the scheme, including to London: "As soon as I arrived in London, with Hirsch and Uri, I did as I am accustomed to do, I get in touch with old friends. Not all are shown on the front of the stage, but, just as those I visit in New York ... it is certain that they are able and compelled to see things at bottom. ... Brand, Kindersley, Arthur Salter, Geoffrey Crowther, the editor of the *Economist*, are those friends."

George Ball was in the thick of the plotting, as well, staying at Monnet's house in mid-1950 for "working sessions connected to the Schuman Plan," as Ball reported in his book, *The Discipline of Power*.

Monnet's other U.S. friends lent their muscle: "[Secretary of State since 1952] John Foster Dulles, Monnet's ardent supporter in the U.S. administration, was in agreement from the outset, as he had always believed that the problems of the Ruhr

were the crux of the friction between France and Germany, therefore to solve this would be the key to unifying the two countries. ... Dulles was in fact the key for Monnet in getting American support for European integration initiatives, and in particular for the loan for the ECSC. ... JFD had long favoured europeanising coal and steel production and promoting German/French co-operation as the best method of ensuring peace."⁵²

McCloy was also enthusiastic and petitioned the German Government, industrialists and trade union officials to support the ECSC. "McCloy shared the same viewpoint as Monnet that American policy should promote German integration into a United Europe. ... McCloy worked to ensure the success of the Schuman Plan and the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community ... to create a United States of Europe. The John McCloy papers reveal the close personal and working relationship both men shared."⁵³

The Duchene archives contain extensive evidence of how the Dulles brothers, McCloy, and other Atlanticists twisted arms in Europe to get the Schuman Plan adopted. These included the pro-cartel Gen. William Draper, a top official at the Nazi-financing Wall Street investment bank Dillon, Read during 1927-1953, who was now Chief of the Economics Division of the Allied Control Council, Germany, and U.S. Marshall Plan coordinator Harriman, who promised loans for the ECSC if Monnet could get it established.⁵⁴

Secretary of State Acheson also helped: "From the time he was Chairman of the first Working Session of the North Atlantic Council in May 1949 till his resignation as Secretary of State in 1952, Acheson constantly expounded the idea of Western Unity and remained a strong supporter of Monnet's work in integrating Europe. ... It was Acheson who rallied American support for the ECSC, and on the day after the inaugural ceremony of the ECSC, Acheson stated that America would now deal with the 'Community' on all coal and steel matters."⁵⁵

Ratified by France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg ("the Six") in 1951, the ECSC began operation on August 10, 1952, with Monnet as its High Authority. Most of the nine members of its board were veterans of

⁵² JMDS.A-07 Schuman Plan; JMAS.B-01, John Foster Dulles Papers.

⁵³ JMAS.A-02, John McCloy Papers.

⁵⁴ JMAS.D-03, Averell Harriman Collection.

⁵⁵ JMAS.F-01, Dean Acheson Papers.

the “united Europe” movement, and the new institution was accountable to no one but the Synarchy. It raised its own taxes (the first “European tax”). Lazard’s Andre Meyer, together with Sir Sigmund Warburg, floated its first loan.

The “single Europe” scheme was now well under way, explained historian Carroll Quigley: “The ECSC was a rudimentary government, since the High Authority was subject to the control of a Common Assembly, elected by the parliaments of the member states, which could force the Authority to resign by a two-thirds vote of censure, and it had a Court of Justice to settle disputes. Most significantly, the ECSC Assembly became a genuine parliament with political party blocs—Christian-Democrats, Socialists, and liberals—sitting together independent of national origins.”⁵⁶ Along with the High Authority, the ECSC provided for a Common (parliamentary) Assembly, a Council of Ministers, and a Court of Justice: the seed crystals for a “united Europe.”

The Soviets opposed the ECSC for the same reasons they had opposed the Marshall Plan. Monnet complained that the U.S.S.R. was “championing the maintenance of national sovereignty in Europe, thereby maintaining divisions.”⁵⁷

The ECSC brought the cartels back stronger than ever, as Monnet’s biographers acknowledged: “Preparation for the common markets therefore accelerated the process of international cartel re-formation that had begun with the Schuman Plan.”⁵⁸

The European Defense Community

With the Korean War’s outbreak on Jun 25, 1950, Monnet ramped up his “united Europe” plotting. He instructed his old Blair & Co. subordinate Rene Pleven, who was now Prime Minister of France, to propose a European Defense Community (EDC). This Pleven Plan, like the Schuman Plan, was actually drafted by Monnet himself and his synarchist associates at the Planning Commission. France’s Ambassador to the Interim Committee of the EDC was Hervé Alphand of the Commission.

De Gaulle denounced Monnet’s EDC as having been cooked up by “synarchists who dream of supranational empire, politicians who think that all is lost unless one yields to foreigners.”

The EDC provided for a joint army, but also for a de facto European government, since, Mon-

net argued, one couldn’t very well have a European army without a government to which it would report. He recorded in his memoirs, “The European Federation was becoming a near-term objective. Army, arms and basic production would simultaneously be placed under joint sovereignty. We were not able to wait, as we had earlier envisioned, that political Europe would one day come as the crowning of a gradual buildup, for from the start, common defense could only be conceived under a joint political authority.”

The ECSC/EDC apparatus would quickly lead to a United States of Europe, even without the agreement of the national governments: “The High Authority for steel and coal was also to serve the EDC. Gradually, it was thought, the supranational authorities, supervised by the European Council of Ministers at Brussels and the Assembly in Strasbourg, would administer all the activities of the Continent. A day would come when governments would be forced to admit that an integrated Europe was an accomplished fact, without their having had a say in the establishment of its underlying principles. All they would have to do was to merge these autonomous institutions into a single federal administration and then proclaim a United States of Europe.”⁵⁹

A committee known as the Three Wise Men was set up to negotiate the EDC Treaty. Its members were Monnet; head of the British Economic Planning Board Lord Plowden, Monnet’s friend with whom he had negotiated his 1949 attempt to merge Britain and France; and Averell Harriman, whom Truman had summoned back from his Marshall Plan job at the outbreak of the Korean War, to become Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.⁶⁰ Etienne Hirsch, who had replaced Monnet as head of the French Planning Commission, was also on the committee. Other promoters of the scheme were Acheson—“a bulwark of support for Monnet’s idea of a defense community for Europe,” and U.S. Ambassador to France C. Douglas Dillon, who had replaced his father as chairman of Dillon, Read.⁶¹

John Foster Dulles, as U.S. Secretary of State,

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 123.

⁶⁰ Harriman and Monnet worked together constantly. When the Atlantic Council set up a Temporary Council Committee [TCC] to draw up plans for NATO’s military requirements, Harriman was its chairman, and Schuman appointed Monnet as the TCC’s French representative.

⁶¹ JMAS.F-01 Dean Acheson papers.

⁵⁶ Quigley, *op. cit.*, p. 1284.

⁵⁷ JMAS-81, European Integration (General).

⁵⁸ Bromberger, *op. cit.*, p. 155.

“worked ceaselessly for the EDC.” He publicly threatened an “agonizing reappraisal” of U.S. relations with France (e.g., cutting off funds), if the French Parliament did not approve the EDC.⁶² Dulles lined up a \$100 million loan for the EDC, before it even existed.⁶³ Other Atlanticist ultimata to the French parliament included a threat that the U.S.A. and U.K. would restore Germany’s military, if the treaty were not ratified. The French were well aware that McCloy had earlier proposed the establishment of a German army of 10 divisions.

The Pleven Plan was approved by five of “the Six,” but defeated in the French Parliament on August 30, 1954 by a Gaullist-led mobilization, backed by the Communist Party of France (PCF). A disappointed Raymond Aron, leader of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, called the EDC debate “the greatest ideological and political debate France had known since the Dreyfus Affair.”

An enraged Monnet quit as High Authority of the ECSC, to found his Action Committee for the United States of Europe (ACUSE). It was modelled on the earlier American Committee for a United Europe, set up by CIA deputy head Allen Dulles, simultaneously with the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

The first project of ACUSE, in its drive for a united Europe, was to establish a body with a monopoly on nuclear power, the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). It was to control all aspects of nuclear power, including the power plants and all fuel transactions. But de Gaulle foiled the scheme by introducing the French *force de frappe*, France’s own nuclear weapons capability. Monnet’s longtime private secretary at the ECSC, Max Kohnstamm, lamented, “We had built everything on EURATOM, but the French pulled the rug from under our feet with their atomic bomb.”

5. Monnet: Author of the Treaties of Rome

Before leaving the ECSC on Feb. 10, 1955, Monnet drew up new plans for a much wider united Europe than the ECSC embodied. “Monnet continued to sound people about his new plan, which would give infinitely broader powers to the High Authority than did the coal and steel pool and would create supranational mech-

anisms that could be decisive for the unity of the six countries of Western Europe: a transportation community, an atomic pool, a fuel pool, an economic community. ... The fall of Mendes-France [who had played a key role in nixing Monnet’s EDC –ed.] on Feb. 6, 1955 offered an opportunity to organize a unified Europe.”⁶⁴

Monnet handed this project over to a front man to push it, in this case Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak.

Spaak was a veteran “united Europe” fanatic, who had established the Benelux customs union among Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg, and was later to be President of the Council of Europe and Secretary General of NATO. He lined up his Benelux colleagues for Monnet’s new plan, and began lobbying the rest of Europe. A Council of Foreign Ministers of the six ECSC members met at Messina on June 1, 1955 with two agenda items: 1) finding Monnet’s successor at the ECSC, and 2) the “Spaak” proposal for a wide-ranging “European Community.” Monnet’s crony Rene Mayer, former French finance minister and chief of finances for the Planning Commission, took the ECSC post.

The Messina decisions of June 1955 led to the Treaty of Rome, signed in March 1957. It formally established the European Economic Community (EEC, better known as the Common Market), as well as Euratom. Between Messina and the Treaty of Rome, the Gaullists had been virtually wiped out of the French Parliament, setting the stage for its ratification by France.

Spaak had delegated the drafting of both treaties to Monnet’s alter ego, Pierre Uri. Historian Quigley summarized their sweeping provisions: “The EEC Treaty, with 572 articles over almost 400 pages, like the treaties establishing ECSC and Euratom, looked forward to eventual political union in Europe, and economic integration as an essential step on the way.”⁶⁵

Monnet’s American friends from the Round Table friends supplied thug tactics as needed, recounted Ernst H. van der Beugel, former Dutch head of the Marshall Plan and later secretary of the Bilderberger Society: “Monnet and his Action Committee were unofficially supervising the negotiations and as soon as obstacles appeared, the United States diplomatic machinery was alerted, mostly through Ambassador David

⁶² JMAS-158, David Bruce’s diary entries, December 1953.

⁶³ JMAS.G-04, John Foster Dulles Series.

⁶⁴ Bromberger, op. cit., pp. 148-49.

⁶⁵ Quigley, op. cit., this and the following two citations, p. 1285-87.

Bruce, ... who had immediate access to the top echelon of the State Department. ... At that time, it was usual that if Monnet thought that a particular country made difficulties in the negotiations, the American diplomatic representative in that country approached the Foreign Ministry in order to communicate the opinion of the American Government which, in practically all cases, coincided with Monnet's point of view."

Monnet's Treaty of Rome, which established the Common Market and the roots of today's European Union, included a number of supranational institutions, among them a European Parliament; an executive High Commission of nine who were to "exercise their functions in complete independence" of their national governments; a Court of Justice with powers to interpret the treaty and settle disputes; a European Investment Bank; and the two associated Communities (the ECSC and Euratom).

Observed Quigley, "These organizations have some of the aspects of sovereignty from the fact that their decisions do not have to be unanimous, are binding on states and on citizens who have not agreed to them, and can be financed by funds that may be levied without current consent of the persons being taxed. On the whole, the supranational aspects of these institutions will be strengthened in the future from provisions in the treaties themselves."

The first chairman of the EEC was Monnet's protégé, Walter Hallstein. "Make no mistake," Hallstein declared, regarding the "economic" basis of the Treaties of Rome, "we are not in business, we are in politics. We are building the United States of Europe."

De Gaulle blasted the Synarchist intent behind Monnet's supranational Treaties of Rome: "To build Europe, that is, to unite it, is obviously something essential. This is a banality, but why should this great source of civilization, of force, of reason, of prosperity, be choked by its own ashes? ... What are the pillars upon which we can build it? In truth, those are states, which are, granted, very different from one another, each of which has a soul of its own, a history of its own, a language of its own, but states, which are the only entities endowed with the right to ordain and the authority to act. To believe that something ... could be approved by the peoples, over and above the states, is a chimera."

Monnet's vision of a "united Europe" was no different than those of Caesar, Napoleon and

Hitler, de Gaulle declared at a Sept 9, 1965 press conference. He ridiculed Monnet, as in a December 14, 1965 TV interview: "Let us take things as they are, for no policy may be based upon anything else but reality. Of course one may jump on one's chair like a goat, saying 'Europe!', 'Europe!', 'Europe!', but this leads nowhere and means nothing."

Maastricht

When the Berlin Wall fell in the Autumn of 1989, Monnet's disciple French Prime Minister Mitterrand, together with British Prime Minister Thatcher, dictated the only terms under which they would accept the unification of Germany: submission to a European Central Bank and currency. Those conditions were formalized in the Maastricht Treaty in 1992.

In response to a question on the European Union during his October 31, 2006 webcast, LaRouche replied, "The European Union, forget it! It's a coffin. Do you want to spend your life there? The European Union was set up to destroy continental Europe, to destroy every nation in continental Europe, and it's done a very efficient job. Here's Germany, with tremendous unemployment, with lack of industry, and you have the occupying powers, chiefly Mitterrand and Thatcher, impose a European Union on continental Europe ... [I]t's a slave ship. The British organize the slave ship, get the Europeans to join it, but don't come aboard themselves. They sit outside and watch the fun. So here's Germany, which technically, could [organize an economic recovery] except for the European Union and the ECB and the euro, which is the name for a poison pill. They sit there, vast unemployment, decay of industries, loss of everything which Germany was capable of doing, hamstrung because they cannot create state credit to build up employment in the industries which are needed to bring the deutschemark, or the equivalent, up to a balance. There is not enough productive employment."

Georges Berthoin, one of Monnet's followers in Europe during the next generation,⁶⁶ brought

⁶⁶ Georges Berthoin replaced Max Kohnstamm as European chairman of the Trilateral Commission in 1975, holding that position until he became the organization's Honorary Chairman for Life in 1992. He was EC ambassador to London (1971-1973), where he organized Britain's entry into the Common Market (without most of the restrictions to which continental



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand (third from right) at the 1988 Group of 7 summit meeting in Toronto. Photo: Wikimedia Commons/Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

the story right up to the European Treaty, which the EU heads of state would adopt at Lisbon in October 2007. Addressing a 2001 Trilateral Commission meeting in London, Berthoin called for “a genetically modified form of governance” worldwide, in which nation states would be superseded. For precedent, he looked to the Truman era: “I suggest that what Harry Truman and General George Marshall did can be repeated.”

After the Dutch and French populations’ “No” vote on the European Constitution in 2005, Berthoin issued an Open Letter to Europe’s Leaders, in which he lectured them like children on what they must do immediately toward establishing a “genuine political union.” For the first time since the Yalta conference in 1945, he admonished them, “so much will depend on so few. Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill are no longer in

Europe had to submit). In 1978-1981, Berthoin was International Chairman of the Churchill-founded European Movement, thereafter becoming its International Honorary Chairman for life.

charge. The fate of Europe, whole and free, will again depend for decades, on a handful of people: you. You can—no, you must—go beyond the usual diplomatic coalitions,” to establish a single government to rule Europe.

The 15th Century Golden Renaissance gave birth, in Europe, to the first sovereign nation-states in history. Now, the very existence of these nations hangs in the balance: Will their populations continue as the ever more impoverished, denationalized serfs of a British Empire that is doomed to chaos and disintegration in any case, in the present global financial crash? Or, as LaRouche has constantly urged them, will they reassert their own sovereignty, and join forces with the United States, Russia, China, and India, to usher in the greatest renaissance in human history? The precondition to answer that question is to know the history of Europe since the Truman era, a history that the British agent Jean Monnet did so much to set on its present, disastrous trajectory.

Appendix 1

The European Union: Child of the Anglo-Dutch Parliamentary System

The European “parliamentary system” is a fraud, in which real power is held by a private financial oligarchy. In the design of the American Constitutional System, by contrast, the U.S. Congress is supposed to control the national credit, while the Presidency is a powerful independent entity, not an arm of Parliament to be overthrown at will through manufactured crises.

Dutch Princess Margriet, as chairwoman of the European Cultural Foundation, sponsored a conference at Windsor Castle on April 12-13, 1996, under the banner, “Foundations of Democracy in the European Union: From the Genesis of Parliamentary Democracy to the European Parliament.” She and her British collaborators took the occasion to underscore that the EU, with its European Central bank and European Parliament, descends directly from the Anglo-Dutch model of the past three and a half centuries. Princess Margriet and other speakers traced the Anglo-Dutch parliamentary system to the Glorious Revolution of 1688, in which the Dutch William of Orange and his wife Mary seized the throne of England. One presentation was called “William III, the Glorious Revolution and the Development of Parliamentary Democracy in Britain.”

Margriet did not spell out that the Glorious Revolution project was done for the advantage of Dutch and Venetian financiers. The monarchy lost control of the national finances, which was turned over, nominally, to Parliament. In reality, the Venetian/Dutch financiers and their English Whig allies controlled the Parliament, which they directed to pass legislation to found the Bank of England on their behalf.

The Dutch Royal, daughter of the infamous former Nazi party member Prince Bernhard, invoked the legacy of the Glorious Revolution, as what the EU lives by, and should develop further, today. Right after World War II, she said, “with the terrible catastrophes that had characterized the twentieth century at the forefront of their minds, postwar political leaders, inspired by the spiritual father of Europe, Jean Monnet, wrought a change which is just as revolutionary and just as remarkable as that brought about by William and Mary. ... This new ‘Glorious Revolution’ made it possible to replace the traditional strategy of balance of power”—which other speakers, with the oligarchy’s typical distortion of history, called the “failed Westphalian system”—with a “peace formula” based upon “the single market” and “common institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, Court of Justice),” all ostensibly anchored in “the rule of law.”

The United States should ultimately come under this system, as well, several speakers suggested. A Prof. Colin Bonwick held forth on “The United States Constitution and its Roots in British Political Thought and Tradition.” After all, claimed another baldly lying academic, “The prevalent political philosophy among the Founding Fathers was that of [John] Locke”—who in fact was the chief apologist for the Glorious Revolution system and a theoretician for the private financiers.

Appendix 2

The Oligarchy's World Government Gang

Monnet was the "*auctor intellectualis*" of a "united Europe," as his disciple Ernst H. van der Beugel fondly called him. As such, his activities and associates overlapped three organizations of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, in particular, so closely that they constitute an almost seamless web: the Congress for Cultural Freedom, the Bilderberg Society, and the Trilateral Commission. Many members of these entities, in turn, had been among the 1000 prominent Europeans from 16 countries, who were present at The Hague in May 1948 when Winston Churchill founded the European Movement.

The Congress for Cultural Freedom

Raymond Aron. He headed one of the Modernization Commissions, attached to Monnet's Commissariat du Plan. Then, according to Peter Coleman, one of the historians of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), when the CCF's Executive Committee was established in Berlin in 1950, "[T]he most influential of all the Executive Committee was Aron, who was to become a towering figure in twentieth-century intellectual life."

Denis de Rougement. He was president of the CCF's Executive Committee. "The old concept of 'national sovereignty' was obsolete and dangerous," he proclaimed. "A world order had to be set up, and Europe could serve as a model for it," one based on a New Middle Ages like the Burgundian Empire of the 10th century. To help achieve that goal, he founded the European Cultural Foundation (ECF) in 1954, with financing from Shell, Unilever, Olivetti, and Agnelli. The ECF's first chairman was Monnet's co-conspirator, Robert Schuman of the "Schuman Plan." He was succeeded by the late Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, founder of the Bilderberg Society. The ECF was headed for 24 years (until 2007) by Bernhard's daughter, Princess Margriet, and is now headed by her niece Princess Laurentien. The ECF sponsored Plan Europe 2000, a seminal work in preparing for Europe 1992—the Maastricht agreements.

Altiero Spinelli. He was a CCF leader and Monnet intimate, who co-drafted the treaty for Monnet's European Defense Community.

Andre Malraux. Along with Bertrand Russell, George Orwell, Arthur Koestler, and Sydney Hook, Malraux was a key figure in the founding of the CCF. Already in 1941, Malraux had called for a "federal Europe excluding the USSR."

The Ford Foundation. The integration of the CCF and the Marshall Plan, and the latter's evolution into Monnet's united Europe schemes, is illustrated by the activities of the Ford Foundation, the main financial sponsor of the CCF. Ford was a small, regional foundation from 1936 until 1951, when it got control of billions of dollars in stock endowments from Henry and Edsel Ford, making it overnight the largest foundation in the world. Its first chief executive after 1951 was Paul Hoffman, who had previously been the first head of the Economic Cooperative Administration (ECA), the U.S. body which oversaw the Marshall Plan. On October 31, 1949, ECA president Hoffman had lectured the Organization for European Economic Cooperation's Council that the ECA/OEEC's goal was "nothing less than the integration of the Western European economy," a speech bolstered by an ECA study calling for a "single European currency." The "vicious cycle of nationalism," he later thundered, must be defeated once and for all through unified "fiscal and currency policies." The ECA under Hoffman ran covert activities, including clandestine funding of the so-called free trade unions, which formed much of Monnet's political base.

Much of the Marshall Plan apparatus packed up and moved to the Ford Foundation along with Hoffman, including two top aides to Averell Harriman in the Mar-

shall Plan, Milton Katz and Bernard Gladieux. Marshall Plan author George Kennan became head of Ford's East European Fund, a CIA proprietary working with "white Russians," the émigrés from the losing side in the Russian Revolutions. Hoffman was replaced as president of Ford in 1952 by Richard Bissell, who also came from the ECA. Bissell, in turn, was succeeded by the veteran one-worldist and old Monnet crony John J. McCloy, former World Bank head and High Commissioner to West Germany.

The Bilderberg Society

Following the collapse of Monnet's EDC scheme in 1954, the Bilderberg Society was established under the patronage of Prince Bernhard, to continue the work of "European integration." Indeed, the one-worldist insider and former U.S. Ambassador to West Germany George McGhee observed, "the Treaty of Rome which brought the Common Market into being was nurtured at the Bilderberg meetings," an observation seconded by Bernhard's biographer Alden Hatch.

In addition to Bernhard, the Bilderbergers were established by two other individuals, Joseph Rettinger and Paul Rijkens. Rettinger had handled the preparatory work for the 1948 founding of Churchill's European Movement (reportedly with the quiet assistance of Monnet himself). That same year, Rettinger, Churchill and Paul Henri Spaak came to the United States to help set up the American Committee for a United Europe (ACUE), run by Allen Dulles. ACUE's secretary was George S. Franklin, later to become executive director of the Trilateral Commission. The majority of the European Movement's funding was provided by the ACUE, which also funded Monnet's Action Committee for a United States of Europe. Josef Rettinger became the founding secretary of the Bilderbergers. His co-founder Paul Rijkens was president of the Anglo-Dutch firm Unilever, whose investment banker was Lazard.

Noting that Monnet's EDC scheme had collapsed in 1954 due to Gaullist opposition, Fiat chief and Lazard intimate Gianni Agnelli proclaimed the purpose of the new society: "European integration is our goal and where the politicians have failed, we industrialists hope to succeed." For his part, Prince Bernhard complained: "Here comes our greatest difficulty. For the governments of the free nations are elected by the people, and if they do something the people don't like they are thrown out. It is difficult to reeducate the people who have been brought up on nationalism to the idea of relinquishing part of their sovereignty to a supranational body."

After Rettinger's death in 1960, former Marshall Plan official van der Buegel became its secretary, and Monnet's alter egos Pierre Uri and Robert Marjolin were both active in the Society. The U.S. end of the Bilderbergers was organized by Charles D. Jackson, an executive of Henry Luce's Time/Life empire, and special assistant to the President for psychological warfare in the early 1950s. Jackson also played a crucial role in organizing the CCF.

The Trilateral Commission

Two of Monnet's closest collaborators for decades, Max Kohnstamm and Georges Berthoin, became European chairmen of the Trilateral Commission, founded in 1973. Their activities down to the present demonstrate the designs of Monnet's Anglo-Dutch controllers and their French Synarchist associates. Kohnstamm was Monnet's private secretary at the ECSC, and later the European Chairman of the Trilateral Commission.

In 1984, Jacques Delors was preparing to take up his post as head of the European Economic Community the following year. His career had begun at the end of World War II as a member of Club Citoyens 60, associated with Monnet's Planning Commission. Now, he was allegedly searching for the "Big Idea" which he would pursue as head of the EEC, on which he consulted Kohnstamm. According to Delors' biographer, Charles Grant, "That autumn, in Brussels, Delors had met a group of officials

and industrialists brought together by Max Kohnstamm, who had been Monnet's chief assistant. After Monnet's death in 1979, Kohnstamm had become one of the guardians of the sacred name of federalism. The Kohnstamm group advised Delors to make the internal market his priority and to lay down a timetable for eight years (the life of Two Commissions) for its achievement." Delors did as instructed, receiving extraordinary help from French Prime Minister Francois Mitterrand. Mitterrand was a life-long Synarchist, who had been a member of the fascist Cagoule already in 1934, created by synarchist Eugene Deloncle and financed by Eugene Schuller, the head of the cosmetics giant, l'Oreal, for which Mitterrand later worked. From 1985 to 1995, when Delors was president of the European Commission and Mitterrand was in his second term (1988-1995) as Prime Minister of France, Mitterrand worked virtually full time on supranationalism, particularly on the European Monetary Union (EMU), which led directly to the Euro and the European Central Bank. Officially, Delors was in charge of creating the EMU, but Mitterrand controller Jacques Attali reported that, for Mitterrand, "its [EMU – ed.] realization and its going beyond, became his obsession."

Britain's Lord Kinlochard, the author of the European Constitution/Treaty, is a member of the Trilaterals' executive committee.

Appendix 3

Monnet and H. G. Wells:

From Transport Cartels to World Government

The British Empire unleashed World War I against the terrifying prospect of an alliance of sovereign nation states, developing industrially by the American System, or “National Economy,” as it was known in Germany and Russia. British strategists sought, out of the chaos of that war, to establish a World Government. Pivotal to the effort were Jean Monnet’s wartime cartel-building efforts, followed by the world financial reorganization projects he ran as Deputy Secretary General of the League of Nations.

When the first attempt didn’t work, Fabian Society figure H.G. Wells, and others, began planning the next world war. The scenarios of Wells closely mirrored the methods of Monnet. Listen to Monnet, and then Wells, on the creation of economic cartels, particularly in transport, as the pathway to World Government.

Monnet:

Writing on his World Government efforts during World War I, Monnet said, “The [London-centered –ed.] Transport Executive opened a new dimension: It would control all ships, allies and neutral, their specifications, their movement, their loading” and would “lead to the centralizing of all supply programs. ... For the first time ever, there would be an instrument for knowing and acting in the big upon the economies of several nations. ... It was warranted to imagine—and we certainly did—that this system would remain indispensable during the reconstruction period, and ... would then serve as the regulator of international life.” Through its “dictatorial powers,” the Transport Executive “had become ... the nerve center of the whole war economy. It was able to be that of the postwar economy.”

Wells:

In 1933, Wells propagandized for the next war, in his novel *The Shape of Things to Come: The Ultimate Revolution*. Wells’s fictional executive at the Geneva Secretariat of the League of Nations, Dr. Philip Raven, transcribes nightly dreams, in which he looks back as if from the 21st Century, at how World Government had emerged through this new 20th-century war.

Wells/Raven acknowledged the invaluable preparatory work of World War I toward this end: “In 1914 C.E. [Christian Era –ed.] the concept of an organized world order did not seem to be within the sphere of human possibility; in 1919 C.E. it was an active power in a steadily increasing proportion of human brains. The Modern State [World Government –ed.] had been conceived.”

According to Raven’s account, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had taken office in 1933—the same year Wells wrote his novel—but was unable to deal with the Great Depression. This led to the next world war, beginning in 1940, which unleashed a period of chaos for two decades. Then, two conferences of economic and technical experts, in 1965 and 1976, gave birth to the World State.

The vehicle for that was the world cartel embodied in The Transport Union, which had gradually emerged from this second world war: The Transport Union “initiated various conferences of technicians and at last one in 1965, when it was reorganized as The Air and Sea Control and produced as subsidiary organs The Supply Control, The Transport (and Trading) Control, and Educational and Advertisement Control, and other Controls which varied from time to time. It was this Air and Sea Control which ultimately gave rise in 1978 at the Second Conference at Basra to the World Council. This was the first declared and formal supreme government of the world.”