

1Memo to: Mr. Brian Lamb, C-Span

One of the callers on your December 17th morning program your panel of journalists was asked if they had any additional information concerning the revocation of the licenses of Chase Manhattan and other mega-banks from doing business in Russia until 1995 after what the article described as their "looting" banking methods. They must reapply for a renewal of their licenses in 1995 with no assurance that they will be renewed.

Also attached is an article written by a former diplomat that describes some of the background origin of the "Council for Foreign Relations." Your quizical look always amazes me and the "flippant" replies by all of your panels indicates to me that this subject is just not pursued since the bankers have such tight controls on what is approved for publication, and to do so would have drastic consequences.

C-Span is still the best thing on TV! Keep it up!



C-Span Junkie

NAFTA LOGICAL PROGRESSION OF PLANS BY CECIL RHODES

By

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The NAFTA is the fulfilment of Cecil Rhodes scheme to recover the U. S. for Great Britain through England's elite educational indoctrination.

In 1876 the centennial of the American declaration of independence from England, Cecil Rhodes, then an undergraduate of Oxford, brooded on the most recent failures of the of the British to reestablish rule over the United States . The Civil War had just ended, in which London had backed the South, had resulted in an even more powerful and independent Federal Government free from the British Crown.

Rhodes, who became a multimillionaire through his adventures in South Africa, decided that Britain could never conquer the United States by military means and another strategy had to be devised.

His strategy was to create a secret society to acquire power over the entire world particularly to bring the United States within the orbit of British policy.

In his first will Rhodes described the purpose of his secret society as follows:

The extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfection of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization by British subjects of all lands wherein the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor, and enterprise - the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of a British Empire.

The method he chose was the Rhodes scholarships. These scholarships were merely the cover to conceal the secret society and its purposes. Their main target were prominent, intelligent American families who at Oxford would be oriented to understand and sympathize with British values, both domestic and foreign. The methods to be used by the trustees of the Rhodes scholarships were fourfold:

- (1) clandestine penetration into politics, education and journalism;
- (2) the recruitment of men (and later women) of ability;
- (3) linking these men and women by marriage or other personal ties to powerful families ("networking") and
- (4) placing these "scholars" in position of power which were shielded as much as possible.

To assure that his goals were carried out, Rhodes wrote his sixth will when he became aware of the imperialistic American policies being advocated by Theodore Roosevelt,

his sixth will when he became aware of the imperialistic American policies being advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, then nominally Assistant Secretary of the Navy but actually mastermind of American imperialism, paralleling British imp-

-2-

erialism. Working closely with Roosevelt was Navy Captain (later Admiral) A. T. Mahan, the philosopher of American imperialism through naval power paralleling the British policy.

As Rhodes was aware, the Spanish-American War of 1898, supported by Britain, was precipitated by the United States to seize Spanish overseas territory particularly the Philippines, which Spain was considering selling to Germany.

To bind the two imperialisms together, Rhodes established the Rhodes Scholarships. Here again, as in his previous wills, he appointed trustees who were familiar with the goals of his secret society. These trustees were to pick the persons to attend Oxford.

Among Rhodes most trusted advisors was Lord Rothschild whose financial connections were worldwide. Even more important was Sir Alfred Milner, who over the next several generations led the program to implement Rhodes schemes. Among the institutions created by Milner were the British Round Table, which made and unmade British governments, and its American adjunct, the Council of Foreign Relations which, from its foundation in 1921 has fostered British goals. Today the Council of Foreign Relations has 2,700 members, the elite of American political and economic society, all closely tied to the British-oriented banking houses of Morgan and Rockefeller families. (In writings by others it is held that the families of the Morgans, Rockefellers, Bush, and Harrimans, all of whom are CFR members, are mere couriers of the House of Rothschild, who have financed Governments since the time of Napoleon.)

One of the principal programs of the Rhodes, and subsequently, the Milner secret society was to create a system of "mandates" in which Britain acquired rights over countries which superseded their original sovereignty. The 1817 Balfour declaration, establishing a homeland for Jews in Palestine, was a forerunner of system of mandates later expanded throughout the world.

The League of Nations and the United Nations concepts are extensions to an even higher level of the concept of mandates. Through these instrumentalities, the sovereignties of states, such as that of the United States could be overcome.

A feature of the "mandate system" is the lack of any proper constitutional system, such as that of the United States. Instead "policy" is made by the governing group of appointed officials who operate in a system analogous to the "unwritten constitutions" of the United Kingdom and Israel.

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-3-

The most important new "mandate" system is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Presidents Reagan and Bush followed both the domestic and foreign policies of British Prime Minister Thatcher. Reagan's and Bush's wars, including the Persian Gulf War against Iraq, were modeled on Thatcher's war against Argentina in the Falkland islands.

The greatest, most complete success of the Rhodes/Milner secret society was the election of President Clinton. Finally, a Rhodes scholar is president. Clinton and his vast entourage of former Rhodes Scholars, located in the government and in powerful institutions like the Council on Foreign Relations, are now implementing completely the policy of Rhodes for the "ultimate recovery of the United States as an integral part of the British Empire."

NAFTA has all the features of the British parliamentary system of "rotten boroughs" which existed under King George III, against whose appointed (non-elected) official revolted. Canada, is of course, a British Commonwealth. Mexico's judicial system is totally subordinate to the one-party executive; its regulatory organs have no real power, and corruption by major domestic and international corporations has created an economic system almost identical with the mercantilist policies pursued by George III.

Thus, NAFTA is the most ingenious system yet developed by the Rhodes and Milner secret societies and their successors to impose a "mandate" system on the United States, depriving the American people of their constitutional liberties.

The Clinton administration, notably is lead by a person who was selected to go to Oxford on the recommendation of Georgetown Professor Carroll Quigley, an admirer of Rhodes and Milner. While denying his membership in the British "secret society", Quigley and all the Americans at the Ivy League schools and other "elite" universities selecting "Rhodes Scholars" were, and are, active participants in the network founded by Rhodes and continued by Milner and his successors in the "secret society" which chooses and orients the scholars to British interests.

While pretending during the election campaign that he was "populist", Clinton represents the final introduction into the United States of a government similar in policy and outlook of the Tory government of Prime Minister Thatcher, a government not much different in character from the Tory government of George III.

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