

Traduzione automatica, testo originale in inglese, foto e links qui sotto

<https://www.strategic-culture.org/>
3 gennaio 2021

Come un malthusiano austriaco e britannico ha fatto il lavaggio del cervello a una generazione di americani di Matthew Ehret

La creazione di falsi opposti è stata un ostacolo di lunga data al progresso umano. Dagli antichi epicurei alla ricerca del piacere che difendevano gli stoici dell'antica Roma dalla logica pesante alla guerra di "salvezza attraverso la fede contro le opere" che scisse il cristianesimo occidentale, all'energia emotiva caotica che guidava le folle giacobine della Francia le cui passioni erano solo eguagliate dalla logica cartesiana radicale dei loro nemici girondini; l'umanità è stata a lungo manipolata da oligarchi che sapevano come mettere la specie in guerra contro se stessa. Sebbene queste operazioni abbiano assunto molte forme, l'effetto desiderato è sempre stato lo stesso: bagni di sangue divide per conquistare che hanno soffocato le voci più sane di Cicerone (eseguito nel 44 a.C.), Thomas More (giustiziato nel 1535 d.C.) o Jean Sylvain Bailly (eseguito nel 1793 CE).

La polarizzazione odierna nel mondo transatlantico ha raggiunto un picco febbrile con i "conservatori di destra" che gridano per la libertà e meno governo mentre i liberali di sinistra chiedono più governo e riforme dall'alto verso il basso del sistema ([con i tecnocrati del Grande Reset che ridono nel sfondo](#)).

Chiunque abbia mezzo cervello dovrebbe essere in grado di percepire che il pericolo della guerra civile e del crollo economico incombe sui nostri destini come una spada di Damocle, ma invece di ascoltare le richieste di ripristinare le tradizioni SCIENTIFICAMENTE PROVATE del sistema bancario americano che l'autore Ellen Brown ha [recentemente documentato nel suo nuovo potente saggio](#) , troviamo solo sette faide che affermano che dobbiamo avere SIA una pianificazione centralizzata dall'alto verso il basso OPPURE politiche di laissez faire dal basso verso l'alto dei mercati liberi prive di qualsiasi intervento del governo.

Nella misura in cui questo falso dibattito continua, [le sfumature del bagno di sangue della Francia del 1789-94](#) saranno udite aumentare ogni giorno che passa.

Keynes vs Hayek: un falso dualismo

In questo primo di una serie in tre parti, sosterrò che la fonte di questa confusione tra gli americani è stata inventata per la prima volta a Londra durante l'apice della depressione, incentrata sulle figure di due edonisti malthusiani residenti a Londra. Uno era l'economista top-down John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) e l'altro interpretava il ruolo del suo presunto oppositore sotto forma di sostenitore del "bottom up" Friedrich von Hayek (1899-1992).

Per dirla in un altro modo, questi due ideologi fondamentalmente anti-repubblicani le cui vite erano dedicate ciascuno ai sistemi ereditari dell'impero costruirono un dibattito ampiamente pubblicizzato che affermava due teorie economiche opposte: 1) il governo deve spendere arbitrariamente per creare posti di lavoro OPPURE 2) il governo deve tagliare i bilanci, porre fine alle reti di sicurezza sociale e ai servizi pubblici e lasciare che i forti sopravvivano lasciando ogni unità della società alle proprie passioni (presumibilmente) autoregolatrici.

Le costanti tra entrambi gli apparenti oppositori (che rimasero amici per tutta la vita) erano che 1) nessuno dei due credeva che INTENTION o MIND dovessero governare la politica economica (Keynes credeva in un arbitrario "make work" che non poteva distinguere tra la differenza qualitativa di uno stipendio di \$ 100 per uno scavatore di

buchi casuali contro uno stipendio di \$ 100 a un ingegnere che costruisce una diga) e 2) entrambi credevano ugualmente nella validità universale delle teorie sulla popolazione di Malthus e nella convinzione satanica di Bernard Mandeville che il vizio personale crea virtù pubblica. Entrambe le teorie hanno sostenuto la grande strategia imperiale britannica per oltre due secoli.

È anche importante tenere presente che questo dibattito del 1932 è emerso in un momento in cui [l'agenda del governo mondiale guidata dalla Banca d'Inghilterra e dalla Società delle Nazioni era in ascesa](#). Questa operazione, in cui sia Keynes che von Hayek erano completamente invischiati, richiedeva che i regimi fascisti controllassero il mondo sotto una dittatura di banchieri "scientificamente gestita".

Un mese dopo che la pubblicazione del London Times del [17 ottobre 1932](#) iniziò a stampare gli argomenti dei sostenitori di entrambe le scuole su come porre fine al meglio alla depressione, Franklin Roosevelt fu eletto alla presidenza degli Stati Uniti.

Con la sua vittoria presidenziale, fu ripristinata nella repubblica una forma specifica di pianificazione economica che non aveva nulla a che fare con la scuola di Keynes o Hayek e tutto a che fare con qualcosa di unico incorporato nelle [tradizioni costituzionali degli Stati Uniti](#) che pietrificarono gli imperi ereditari della vecchia nobiltà europea. .

Negli anni precedenti alla sua vittoria, FDR aveva lavorato a stretto contatto con un gruppo di deputati e senatori americani bipartisan per rilanciare una forma di economia politica che prevedeva la paradossale coesistenza di un maggiore coinvolgimento del governo insieme a un massiccio aumento dell'imprenditorialità e della crescita del settore privato. Il fatto che FDR sia attaccato dai comunisti per essere uno scagno capitalista mentre viene simultaneamente attaccato dai capitalisti per essere uno scellino comunista fino ad oggi è un segno di questa confusione in corso e una testimonianza dell'efficacia della propaganda dell'intelligence britannica.

L'incapacità sistemica per gli americani moderni di risolvere il "paradosso di FDR" oggi è dovuta interamente a un gioco di prestigio tirato dalla stessa potenza imperiale che non ha mai perdonato gli Stati Uniti per aver dichiarato la propria indipendenza nel 1776.

Quello che ha creato Ben Franklin

Quando Benjamin Franklin (1705-1790) aveva orchestrato il suo progetto per tutta la vita di stabilire una nuova nazione su questa terra fondata sul principio della santità dell'individuo (enunciato nella [Dichiarazione di Indipendenza](#) del 1776) e sulla santità del Benessere Generale (come delineato nel [preambolo](#) della [Costituzione del 1787](#)), lui e i suoi principali co-pensatori hanno dimostrato una comprensione profondamente filosofica dell'economia politica e anche della natura della vera libertà che i cittadini devono riapprendere - rapidamente.

Al fine di dare un significato pratico agli ideali di libertà individuale (dal basso verso l'alto) e benessere collettivo nazionale (dall'alto verso il basso) sanciti nei documenti fondatori dell'America, Franklin e i suoi più stretti seguaci tra i padri fondatori hanno creato un nuovo sistema di economia politica.

Questo nuovo sistema non è sorto ex nihilo, ma era esso stesso basato sulle più grandi tradizioni del [dirigismo francese di Jean-Baptiste Colbert](#) (1619-1683) e sulle precedenti scuole cameraliste di pianificazione economica nate dalla creazione dei primi stati nazionali moderni di Luigi XI della Francia e Enrico VII dell'Inghilterra. Per la prima volta nella storia (almeno [dallo sforzo di breve durata di Carlo Magno nell'VIII secolo](#)), l'idea di "denaro", "valore", "profitto" erano legati non al capitale passivo di cui i proprietari feudali si nutrivano parassiticamente, o la generosità da saccheggiare, ma piuttosto il miglioramento della vita delle persone da cui era stata riconosciuta l'origine della legittimità del governo.

Per tutto il XVIII secolo, Benjamin Franklin divenne una delle principali forze americane per questa scuola di pensiero che fu delineata nel suo [1729 On the Necessity for a Paper](#)

[Currency](#) . In questo influente saggio, il giovane scienziato ha sostenuto per un sistema di finanza, scip coloniale e valore governato dalla crescita della produzione e dell'economia a spettro completo. Nel suo saggio Franklin ha combattuto l'establishment britannico che ha sostenuto che le colonie dovrebbero rimanere per sempre agrarie, arretrate e coltivatrici di denaro, dicendo:

“Come ha ordinato la Provvidenza, che non solo Paesi diversi, ma anche Parti diverse di uno stesso Paese, hanno le loro peculiari produzioni più adatte; e come saggio che diversi Uomini hanno adattato il Genius a Varietà di diverse Arti e Manufatti, quindi il Commercio, o lo scambio di una Merce o Manifattura con un'altra, è molto conveniente e vantaggioso per l'Umanità ”.

Alcuni dei principali protetti di Franklin che portarono questa tradizione nel XIX secolo includevano il primo Segretario al Tesoro degli Stati Uniti Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), John Jay (1745-1829), Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), Robert Morris (1734-1806) , Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794) (bis-bisnonno di Franklin Roosevelt) e successivamente Henry Clay (1777-1852), John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Matthew Carey (1760-1839). Il figlio di Matthew Carey, Henry C. Carey (1793-1879), divenne uno dei principali consiglieri economici di Abraham Lincoln.

Tutte queste figure hanno difeso il diritto della giovane repubblica di sviluppare "un'economia a tutto spettro" al fine di ottenere una vera indipendenza dalla City di Londra.

Le opere seminali di Henry C. Carey che hanno riunito i patrioti della nazione per la causa del sistema americano includevano [The Principles of Political Economy](#) (1840), [How to Outdo England Without Fighting Her](#) (1865), [Unity of Law](#) (1872) e altro ancora. Fu in [The Harmony of Interests](#) (1856) che Carey predisse notoriamente la lotta globale emergente tra sistemi aperti e chiusi [che avrebbero definito i decenni successivi alla Guerra Civile](#) :

“Due sistemi sono davanti al mondo; uno mira ad aumentare la proporzione di persone e di capitale impegnate nel commercio e nel trasporto, e quindi a diminuire la proporzione impegnata nella produzione di merci con cui commerciare, con un ritorno necessariamente diminuito al lavoro di tutti; mentre l'altro cerca di aumentare la proporzione impegnata nel lavoro di produzione e diminuire quella impegnata nel commercio e nei trasporti, con un aumento del ritorno a tutti, dando al lavoratore un buon salario, e al proprietario del capitale buoni profitti ... Si guarda al pauperismo , ignoranza, spopolamento e barbarie; l'altro nell'aumentare la ricchezza, il comfort, l'intelligenza, la combinazione di azione e civiltà. Si guarda alla guerra universale; l'altro verso la pace universale. Uno è il sistema inglese; l'altro che potremmo essere orgogliosi di chiamare il sistema americano, perché è l'unico mai concepito la cui tendenza era quella di elevare e allo stesso tempo eguagliare la condizione dell'uomo in tutto il mondo ”.

Cosa ha fatto il "sistema americano"?

Mentre il sistema britannico di libero scambio equo e solidale richiedeva che i governi non facessero nulla, non regolamentassero e non pianificassero nulla affinché i magici spiriti animali creativi dei mercati autoregolatori potessero "fare le loro cose", il sistema americano ha adottato un approccio molto diverso.

Applicando protezionismo, banche nazionali, miglioramenti interni e credito pubblico, il sistema americano era guidato dall'idea che il "valore" non si trovava nel denaro o in qualsiasi cosa materiale esistente nell'effimero "adesso", ma piuttosto nello sviluppo dei poteri creativi dell'attività mentale delle persone. Lincoln delineò magnificamente questo concetto nel suo potente ["On Discoveries and Inventions"](#) (1858) e questo principio governò [la creazione dei Greenback](#) quando i banchieri privati fecero ogni sforzo per paralizzare l'accesso dell'Unione al credito necessario per vincere la guerra.

Usando la protezione, tutte le nazioni hanno il diritto e persino il dovere di prevenire il dumping a buon mercato di merci straniere imponendo un dazio sulle importazioni, garantendo così che la produzione locale sia favorita. Il dumping era una vecchia pratica di guerra economica che gli inglesi avevano affinato dal 17° secolo, schiacciando gli sforzi delle sue colonie per costruire la produzione locale in innumerevoli occasioni (e continua a essere un elemento chiave della guerra economica mascherata dietro la patina della globalizzazione nella nostra corrente età).

Come dimostrato nel [documentario LPAC del 1932](#), ogni volta che i seguaci del sistema americano in Russia, Germania, Italia, Giappone, Cina, Spagna e Francia applicavano protezione, credito ferroviario e dirigista, prosperità, indipendenza e abbondanza fiorivano. Ogni volta che queste politiche venivano abbandonate, quelle nazioni venivano paralizzate e manipolate in guerre da interessi stranieri.

Tra il 1880 e il 1930, questo sistema fu guidato da forze nazionaliste affiliate al presidente Garfield (1831-1881), al presidente Ulysses Grant (1822-1885), al governatore William Gilpin (1813-1894), al presidente McKinley (1843-1901), segretario del State James Blaine (1830-1893) e il presidente Warren Harding (1865-1923). Ogni volta che ha cominciato a prendere piede, il sistema è stato deragliato da assassini tempestivi ed è stato in grado di riemergere solo nel 1932.

Come Franklin Roosevelt ha fatto rivivere il sistema americano

Con l'entrata in carica di Roosevelt, l'Impero britannico (usando i suoi lacchè di Wall Street) che [aveva intenzionalmente orchestrato la Grande Depressione nel 1929](#) si era reso conto che il sistema americano stava tornando in vita per la prima volta da decenni.

Mentre la presidenza di breve durata di Warren Harding ha visto alcuni nobili tentativi di resuscitare le tradizioni McKinley-Lincoln del partito repubblicano, la sua conveniente "morte per avvelenamento da ostriche" nel 1923 ha assicurato che la rinascita del sistema americano non avrebbe avuto successo. Sul cadavere di Harding, il libero scambio, la deregolamentazione bancaria e la speculazione dilagarono durante i "ruggenti anni Venti" guidati da Andrew Mellon, la dinastia Morgan e il loro burattino Calvin Coolidge. Questo decadimento ha trasformato l'economia industriale americana, un tempo produttiva, in un casinò di bolle costruito su debiti non pagabili e prestiti di brokeraggio eccessivamente estesi che andarono in fumo nel 1929.

La "soluzione" che l'oligarchia finanziaria ha fornito al mondo in previsione della paura e della fame scatenate dal crollo pianificato del sistema bancario è stata una nuova soluzione miracolosa economica chiamata "fascismo". Questo sistema presto spazzò il mondo da Italia, Germania, Austria e Spagna. In Gran Bretagna, Canada e Stati Uniti, i movimenti fascisti sponsorizzati da Wall Street e Londra sono sorti alla velocità della luce offrendo di risolvere tutti i problemi finanziari "e mettere il cibo in tavola" per milioni di cittadini traumatizzati. In un mondo di paura e instabilità, le masse si stavano dimostrando fin troppo disposte a ignorare il saggio consiglio di Ben Franklin rinunciando alle loro libertà per ottenere un po' di sicurezza.

Fu in questo contesto che l'appello di Franklin Roosevelt [a cacciare i cambiavalute dal tempio](#) e dichiarare guerra agli abusi di Wall Street fu una boccata d'aria inaspettata per milioni di cittadini soffocanti. Con [il sabotaggio da parte di FDR della Conferenza di Londra del 1933](#), l'impero rimase senza fiato mentre i loro piani accuratamente predisposti per il governo mondiale gestito da forze dell'ordine fasciste locali andavano in fumo. Il [complotto per l'assassinio di Wall Street nel febbraio 1933](#) e un [complotto di colpo di stato militare nel 1934](#) fallirono, poiché la [Commissione Pecora](#) gettò la luce della verità sugli abusi di quei banchieri che crearono la grande depressione.

Dopo aver messo in prigione dozzine di importanti banchieri, il procuratore Ferdinand Pecora descrisse l'operazione anni dopo: "Sotto la superficie della regolamentazione governativa del mercato dei titoli, le stesse forze che hanno prodotto i tumultuosi eccessi speculativi del 'mercato toro selvaggio' del 1929 ancora dare prova della loro esistenza e

influenza. Sebbene repressi per il momento, non si può dubitare che, data un'opportunità adeguata, sarebbero tornati alla loro attività perniciosa".

A Washington, una rete bipartisan di statisti patriottici che rappresentavano le tradizioni Lincoln-McKinley-Harding salì alla ribalta e plasmò in larga misura le politiche che divennero note come il New Deal insieme alle riforme bancarie associate del Glass-Steagall, nazionale credito, protezionismo e megaprogetti su larga scala noti come la visione dei "quattro angoli" (autorità della Tennessee Valley / Rural Electrification, Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee dam / Colorado River development e St Lawrence Seaway). Proprio come la Belt and Road Initiative oggi, questi macro progetti su larga scala hanno governato le decine di migliaia di piccoli progetti statali, provinciali e municipali "micro" all'interno di una dinamica dall'alto verso il basso.

Il mito keynesiano

Anche se la narrativa popolare di oggi ha affermato che il New Deal di FDR era un'innovazione keynesiana gestita dal nebuloso "Brain Trust", la realtà è che Keynes credeva che FDR fosse un buffone e FDR credeva che l'eugenetista fabiano potesse essere considerato solo un matematico distaccato dalla torre d'avorio ma non un economista competente.

Nella sua autobiografia, il segretario del lavoro di FDR Frances Perkins ha [registrato l'interazione del 1934](#) tra i due uomini quando Roosevelt le disse: "Ho visto la tua amica Keynes. Ha lasciato un intero trabocchetto di cifre. Deve essere un matematico piuttosto che un economista politico". In risposta Keynes, che allora stava cercando di cooptare la narrativa intellettuale del New Deal, dichiarò di aver "supposto che il presidente fosse più istruito, economicamente parlando".

Caucus del "sistema americano"

Quelle forze dimenticate che sono state quasi cancellate dalla storia erano statisti americani che avevano combattuto contro il Federal Reserve Act nel 1913, si erano opposti all'apparato statale di polizia iniziato [dall'FBI di Teddy Roosevelt nel 1908](#) e contro la [svolta](#) dell'America [verso l'imperialismo](#) con la morte di McKinley. Erano gli uomini che rischiavano molto per opporsi ai piani del governo mondiale della Società delle Nazioni lanciati nel 1919 e contro l'acquisizione di Wall Street / CFR della politica estera e interna degli Stati Uniti.

Questi nomi che dovrebbero essere celebrati oggi, si sono interfacciati strettamente con FDR e i suoi alleati Harry Hopkins e Henry Wallace. Alcuni dei loro nomi includono il senatore Robert La Follette Jr (R-Iowa) (1895-1953), il senatore Robert Wagner (D-NY) (1877-1953), il senatore Peter Norbeck (R-SD) (1870-1936), il senatore Edward Costigan (D-Colo.) (1874-1939), il senatore George Norris (R-Neb) (1861-1944) e il rappresentante William Lemke (R-N.D.) (1878-1950). Questi erano alcuni degli uomini di spicco che alcuni storici hanno soprannominato "l'American System Caucus", e sebbene questo articolo non lasci spazio alla loro storia, stai certo che si parlerà di più su di loro in una puntata futura. Anche se sarebbe una bugia affermare che non esisteva una cosa come un "Brain Trust" o che gli economisti keynesiani e gli studiosi di Rhodes non si trovavano in questo gruppo, l'idea che questa fosse la "causa" del New Deal è una pura finzione.

Riprendere il controllo della politica creditizia

Mentre la chirurgia era iniziata sul sistema finanziario canceroso e sui debiti impagabili che privavano la nazione del credito necessario per avviare una politica di ricostruzione dell'economia fisica (oltre il 50% del potenziale industriale degli Stati Uniti è stato distrutto e la disoccupazione ha raggiunto il 25%), l'alleato di lunga data di Franklin Roosevelt Harry Hopkins ha lavorato con Harold Ickes per fornire lavoro di emergenza a

oltre 3 milioni di persone nei primi mesi sotto l'amministrazione dei lavori pubblici e l'amministrazione del progresso dei lavori.

Sebbene FDR non potesse distruggere la Federal Reserve privata che aveva preso il controllo della politica monetaria degli Stati Uniti 30 anni prima, fu in grado di imporre il suo uomo (Mariner Eccles) su di essa nel 1934, costringendo la bestia a iniziare a obbedire alla legge nazionale per la prima volta mai. Nonostante questa manovra, gli oligarchi di Wall Street hanno continuato a sabotare la ripresa di FDR restringendo il credito, rifiutando di acquistare titoli del tesoro in momenti strategici o persino speculando contro lo stesso dollaro USA. Per aggirare queste manipolazioni, la Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) è stata messa in linea per funzionare come banca nazionale surrogata che canalizza miliardi di dollari in piccole e medie imprese, crescita industriale e progetti infrastrutturali.

Psy Ops vs New Deal: The Rise of the Austrian School

Per tutti gli anni '30 e '40, gli interessi di Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller hanno condotto una guerra psicologica multiforme contro la popolazione. Dopo che i loro piani di golpe fallirono a causa [delle coraggiose denunce del generale Butler nel 1934](#), questi gruppi crearono un think tank che si chiamava "American Liberty League". L'ironia della parola "Libertà" usata da un'organizzazione i cui controllori hanno sponsorizzato il fascismo [prima e anche durante la seconda guerra mondiale](#) non dovrebbe essere persa per nessuno.

Attraverso potenti oligarchi come William Randolph Hearst, Henry Luce, i Morgans, i Warburg, i Dupont e i Rockefeller, la Liberty League controllava la maggior parte dei principali media, stazioni radio e case editrici negli Stati Uniti, allo stesso tempo coordinato con l'FBI recentemente riorganizzato sotto J. Edgar Hoover. Questi gruppi hanno lavorato duramente per dipingere FDR come un keynesiano che ha creato solo "fare lavori di lavoro" inflazionistico senza alcuna intenzione concreta per le future forze produttive del lavoro. Grazie a questo gioco di prestigio, i nemici di FDR furono in grado di inventare un uomo di paglia che avrebbero poi potuto confutare promuovendo il modello anti-keynesiano noto come la "Scuola Austriaca" che in precedenza era cresciuto dalle teorie di Carl Menger ispirate dal Sistema Britannico. per l'impero asburgico) e dei suoi discepoli aristocratici Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, Frank Knight e Sir John Clapham.

Nel 1940, l' American Liberty League in precedenza si sciolse. Tuttavia, con la morte di FDR la sua cabala di controllori ha generato dozzine di nuovi think tank che sono stati invischiati con il Council on Foreign Relations e la nave madre della Mont Pelerin Society fondata nel 1947 da von Hayek e un gruppo di oligarchi amanti dell'eugenetica che incontreremo in un rapporto successivo. ..

Nei decenni a venire, la Liberty League si trasformò in centinaia di nuovi think tank che iniziarono con l'American Enterprise Association (AEA) [in seguito American Enterprise Institute] fondata dal leader della Liberty League Raymond Moley e sponsorizzata da General Mills, Chemical Bank e Bristol Meyers.

Altri think tank costruiti da questa rete nel corso degli anni includevano la Heritage Foundation, il Cato Institute, l'Hudson Institute, il Mises Institute, il Manhattan Institute ecc ... che avrebbero gettato le basi per la successiva "rivoluzione conservatrice" degli anni '70. Questa rivoluzione della "scuola austriaca" sarebbe nata una volta che la perversione keynesiana del 1945-1971 di Bretton Woods fosse terminata con la fluttuazione del dollaro nel 1971 al di fuori del sistema di riserva aurea a tasso di cambio fisso.

In questa era post-1971, un nuovo dio dei "mercati" avrebbe sostituito il vecchio dio dello "stato" e una nuova etica del consumismo postindustriale avrebbe sostituito il precedente sistema di controlli keynesiani che definì l'era del secondo dopoguerra. [Quei leader anti-keynesiani della](#) tradizione del [sistema americano](#) come Henry Dexter White, Franklin

Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie, Sumner Welles e Harry Hopkins furono tolti dal potere con vari mezzi tra il 1945 e il 1946 quando l'establishment anglo-americano riguadagnò il controllo sugli Stati Uniti. politiche estere e interne. Questa acquisizione keynesiana ha distrutto il potenziale positivo delle istituzioni di Bretton Woods che [erano state originariamente progettate per internazionalizzare il New Deal](#) attraverso la creazione di credito a basso costo per lo sviluppo globale e la cooperazione vantaggiosa per tutti. Nelle nostre prossime puntate, esamineremo più a fondo le menti sordide e le operazioni politiche che controllano le figure di John Maynard Keynes e Friedrich von Hayek.

How an Austrian and British Malthusian Brainwashed a Generation of Americans — Strategic Culture

 strategic-culture.org/news/2021/01/03/how-an-austrian-and-british-malthusian-brainwashed-a-generation-of-americans/

Business



Matthew Ehret



January 3, 2021

The creation of false opposites has been a long-standing obstacle to human progress.

From the ancient pleasure-seeking Epicureans who argued against the logic-heavy Stoics of ancient Rome to the war of “salvation through faith vs works” that schismed western Christianity, to the chaotic emotional energy driving the Jacobin mobs of France whose passions were only matched by the radical Cartesian logic of their Girondin enemies; humanity has long been manipulated by oligarchs who knew how to set the species to war against itself. Although these operations have taken many forms, the desired effect has always been the same: divide-to-conquer bloodbaths which drowned out the saner voices of Cicero (executed in 44 BCE), Thomas More (executed in 1535 CE), or Jean Sylvain Bailly (executed in 1793 CE).

Today’s polarization across the Trans-Atlantic world has reached a fevered pitch with the “right wing conservatives” shouting for liberty and less government while left wing liberals call for more government and top-down reforms of the system (with Great Reset technocrats laughing in the background).

Everyone with half a brain should be able to sense that the danger of civil war and economic meltdown hang over our destinies like a sword of Damocles, but instead of hearing calls for restoring the SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN traditions of American System banking that author Ellen Brown recently documented in her powerful new essay, we find only feuding sects that assert we must EITHER have top-down centralized planning OR bottom-up free markets laissez faire policies devoid of any government intervention.

To the degree that this false debate continues the overtones of France’s 1789-94 bloodbath will be heard growing louder with every passing day.

Keynes vs Hayek: A False Dualism

In this first of a three-part series, I will argue that the source of this confusion among Americans was first concocted in London during the height of the depression, centering on the figures of two London-based Malthusian hedonists. One was top-down economist

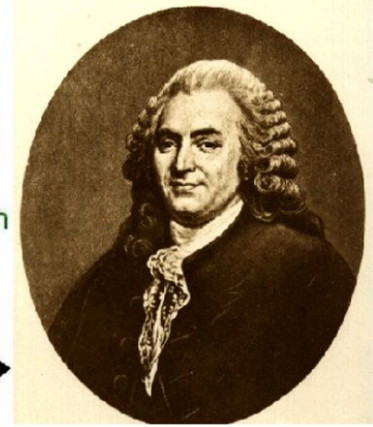
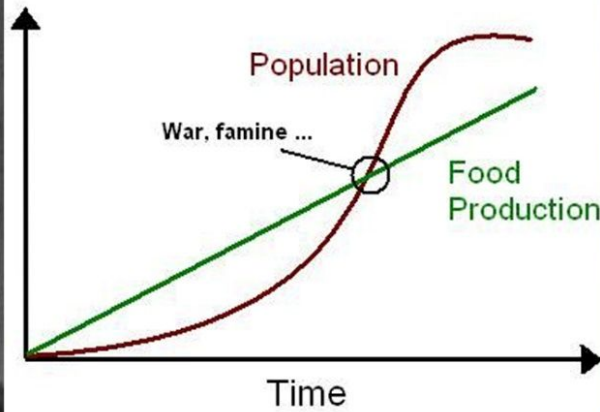
John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) and the other played the role of his supposed opponent in the form of “bottom up” advocate Friedrich von Hayek (1899-1992).



John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek

To put it another way, these two fundamentally anti-republican ideologues whose lives were each devoted to the hereditary systems of empire constructed a widely publicized debate that asserted two opposing economic theories, either 1) government must spend arbitrarily to create jobs OR 2) government must cut budgets, end social safety nets and public services and let the strong survive leaving each unit of society to its own (supposedly) self-regulating passions.

The constants among both apparent opponents (who remained friends throughout their lives) were that 1) neither believed that INTENTION or MIND should govern economic policy (Keynes believed in arbitrary “make work” which could not differentiate between the qualitative difference of a \$100 paycheck to a digger of random holes vs \$100 paycheck to an engineer building a dam), and 2) both believed equally in the universal validity of Malthus’s population theories, and of Bernard Mandeville’s satanic belief that personal vice creates public virtue. Both theories have underpinned British imperial grand strategy for over two centuries.



British East India Co. Economist Thomas Malthus (left) and Hellfire Club leader Bernard Mandeville (right). Whenever vice becomes the norm, minds stop working, and population growth loses its power to overcome limits to growth illustrated in Malthus' graph

It is also important to hold in mind that this 1932 debate emerged at a time that the world government agenda driven by the Bank of England and League of Nations were on the ascendency. This operation, in which both Keynes and von Hayek were thoroughly enmeshed, demanded fascist regimes control the world under a “scientifically managed” bankers’ dictatorship.

One month after the London Times October 17, 1932 publication began to print arguments from proponents of both schools on how to best end the depression, Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the U.S. presidency.

With his presidential victory, a specific form of economic planning was restored to the republic that had nothing to do with either school of Keynes or Hayek and everything to do with something uniquely embedded in the U.S. Constitutional traditions that petrified the hereditary empires of Europe’s old nobility.

In the years leading up to his victory, FDR had worked closely with a grouping of bipartisan American congressmen and senators to revive a form of political economy which involved the paradoxical coexistence of increased government involvement together with massive increase in entrepreneurship, and private sector growth. The fact that FDR is attacked by communists for being a capitalist shill while being simultaneously attacked by capitalists for being a communist shill to this very day is a sign of this ongoing confusion and a testament to the effectiveness of British intelligence propaganda.

The systemic inability for modern Americans to resolve the ‘FDR paradox’ today is due entirely to a sleight of hand pulled by the very same imperial power that has never forgiven the USA for declaring its independence in 1776.

What Ben Franklin Created

When Benjamin Franklin (1705-1790) had orchestrated his life-long project of establishing a new nation on this earth founded upon the principle of the sanctity of the individual (enunciated in the 1776 Declaration of Independence) and the sanctity of the

General Welfare (as outlined in the Constitution's 1787 pre-amble), he and his leading co-thinkers demonstrated a profoundly philosophical understanding of the political economy and also nature of true freedom which citizens must re-learn – *quickly*.

In order to give practical meaning to the ideals of individual (bottom up) freedom and national (top down) collective well-being enshrined in America's founding documents, a new system of political economy was created by Franklin and his closest followers among the founding fathers.

This new system did not arise *ex nihilo* but was itself based upon the greatest traditions of French dirigisme of Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), and earlier Cameralist schools of economic planning which grew out of the creation of the first modern nation states of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII. For the first time in history (at least since the short-lived effort by Charlemagne in the 8th century), the idea of "money", "value", "profit" were tied not to the passive capital off which feudal landlords fed parasitically, or bounty to be looted, but rather the improvement of the lives of people from whom the legitimacy of government was recognized to originate.

Throughout the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin became a leading American force for this school of thought which was outlined in his 1729 On the Necessity for a Paper Currency. In this influential essay, the young scientist argued for a system of finance, colonial scrip, and value governed by the growth of manufacturing and full spectrum economics. In his essay Franklin battled the British establishment who argued that the colonies should forever remain agrarian, backward and cash cropping, saying:

"As Providence has so ordered it, that not only different Countries, but even different Parts of the same Country, have their peculiar most suitable Productions; and like wise that different Men have Genius's adapted to Variety of different Arts and Manufactures, Therefore Commerce, or the Exchange of one Commodity or Manufacture for another, is highly convenient and beneficial to Mankind."

Some of Franklin's leading protégé's who carried this tradition into the 19th century included the first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), John Jay (1745-1829), Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), Robert Morris (1734-1806), Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794) (great-great grandfather to Franklin Roosevelt) and later Henry Clay (1777-1852), John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Matthew Carey (1760-1839). Matthew Carey's son Henry C. Carey (1793-1879) became a leading economic advisor to Abraham Lincoln.

All of these figures defended the right of the young republic to develop "full spectrum economics" in order to gain true independence from the City of London.



Leaders of the American System (top row): Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Isaac Roosevelt, Gouverneur Morris
(bottom row): Robert Morris, Matthew Carey, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Henry C. Carey

Henry C. Carey's Seminal works that rallied the nation's patriots to the cause of the American System included *The Principles of Political Economy* (1840), *How to Outdo England Without Fighting Her* (1865), *Unity of Law* (1872) and more. It was in *The Harmony of Interests* (1856) that Carey famously foretold of the emerging global fight between open vs closed systems that would define the post Civil War decades:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labor of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all, giving to the laborer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”

What did the “American System” Do?

While the British System of laissez fair free trade demanded that governments do nothing, regulate nothing and plan nothing in order for the magical creative animal spirits of the self-regulating markets to “do their thing”, the American System took a very different approach.

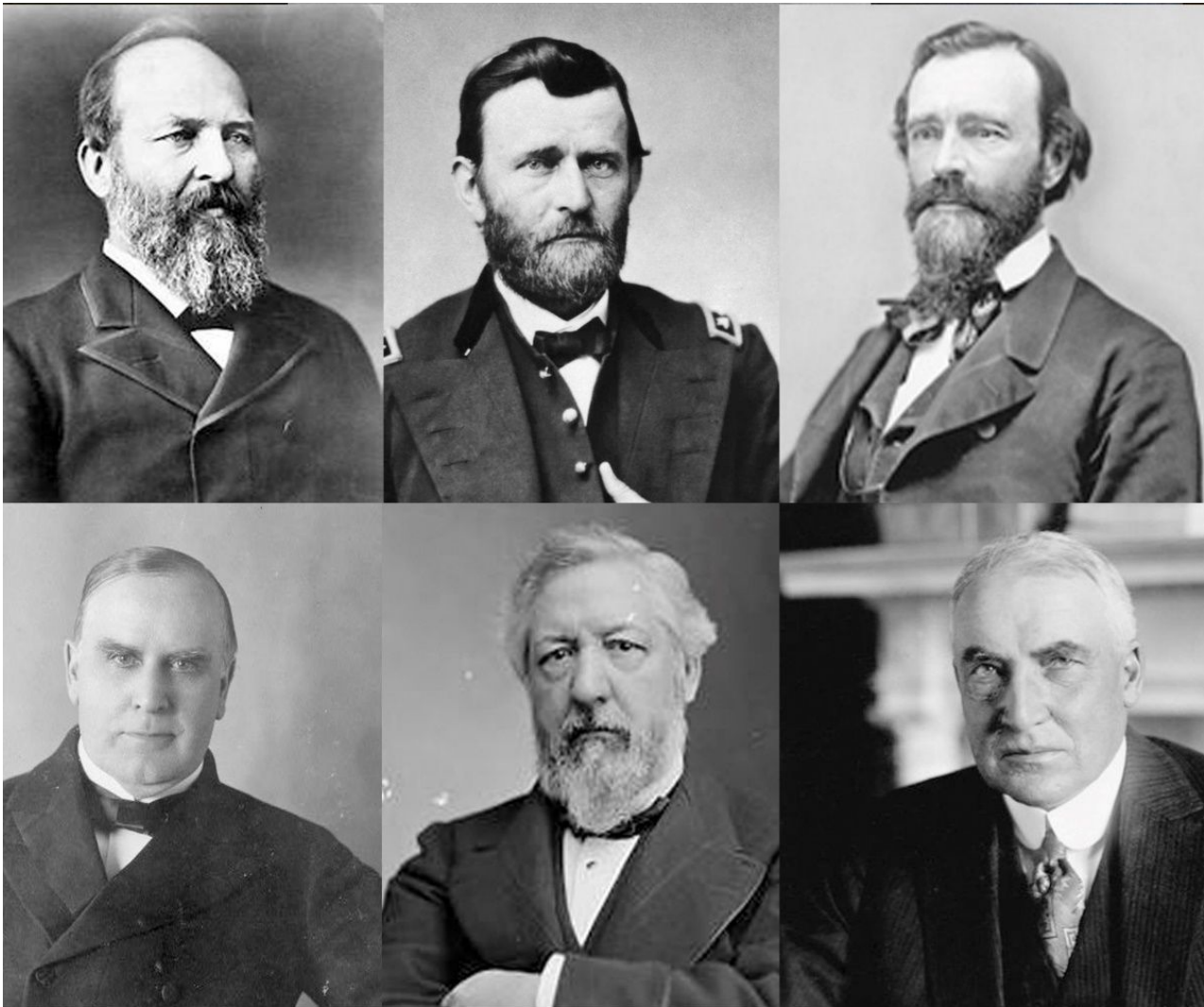
By applying protectionism, national banking, internal improvements and public credit, the American System was driven by the idea that “value” was located not in money or any material thing existent in the ephemeral “now” but rather in the development of the

creative powers of mental activity of the people. Lincoln outlined this concept beautifully in his powerful “On Discoveries and Inventions” (1858) and this principle governed the creation of the Greenbacks when private bankers made every effort to cripple the Union’s access to credit needed to win the war.

Using protection, all nations have the right and even duty to prevent the cheap dumping of foreign goods by imposing a tariff upon imports, thus ensuring that local production be favored. Dumping was an old practice of economic warfare which the British had honed since the 17th century crushing its colonies’ efforts to build up local manufacturing on countless occasions (and continues to be a key element of economic warfare masquerading behind the veneer of globalization in our current age).

As demonstrated in the LPAC documentary 1932, whenever American System-followers in Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Spain and France applied protection, rail, and dirigiste credit, prosperity, independence and abundance flourished. Whenever these policies were abandoned, those nations were crippled and manipulated into wars by foreign interests.

Between 1880-1930, this system was led by nationalist forces affiliated with President Garfield (1831-1881), President Ulysses Grant (1822-1885), Governor William Gilpin (1813-1894), President McKinley (1843-1901), Secretary of State James Blaine (1830-1893), and President Warren Harding (1865-1923). Each time it began to take hold the system was derailed by timely assassinations and it was only able to emerge once more in 1932.



Post-Civil War American System leaders (Top row): President Garfield, President Grant and Governor Gilpin
(Bottom row): President McKinley, Sec. of State Blaine and President William Harding

How Franklin Roosevelt Revived the American System

With Roosevelt's entry into office, the British Empire (using its Wall Street lackies) that had intentionally orchestrated the Great Depression in 1929, had realized that the American System was coming back to life for the first time in decades.

While Warren Harding's short-lived presidency saw a few noble attempts to resurrect the McKinley-Lincoln traditions of the republican party, his convenient "death by oyster poisoning" in 1923 ensured that the revival of the American System would not succeed. Over Harding's dead body, free trade, bank deregulation, and speculation ran rampant throughout the "roaring twenties" led by Andrew Mellon, the Morgan dynasty and their puppet Calvin Coolidge. This decay turned the once-productive industrial economy of America into a casino of bubbles built on unpayable debts and over-extended broker call loans that went up in smoke in 1929.

The "solution" that the financial oligarchy provided to the world in anticipation of the fear and starvation unleashed by the planned meltdown of the banking system was a novel economic miracle solution called "fascism". This system soon swept the world from Italy, Germany, Austria and Spain. Within Britain, Canada and the USA, Wall Street/London

sponsored fascist movements arose with lightning speed offering to solve all financial woes “and put food on the table” for millions of traumatized citizens. In a world of fear and instability, the masses were proving all too willing to ignore Ben Franklin’s sage advice by giving up their liberties to achieve a bit of security.

It was within this context that Franklin Roosevelt’s call to kick the money changers out of the temple and declare war on the abuses of Wall Street was an unexpected breath of fresh air for millions of suffocating citizens. With FDR’s sabotage of the 1933 London Conference, the empire gasped as their carefully laid plans for world government run by local fascist enforcers were going up in smoke. Wall Street’s assassination plot in February 1933 and a military coup plot in 1934 failed, as the Pecora Commission shone the light of truth upon the abuses of those bankers that created the great depression.

After putting dozens of leading bankers in prison, prosecutor Ferdinand Pecora described the operation years later: *“Under the surface of the governmental regulation of the securities market, the same forces that produced the riotous speculative excesses of the ‘wild bull market’ of 1929 still give evidence of their existence and influence. Though repressed for the present, it cannot be doubted that, given a suitable opportunity, they would spring back to their pernicious activity.”*

In Washington, a bi-partisan network of patriotic statesmen representing the Lincoln-McKinley-Harding traditions rose to prominence and shaped in large measure the policies which came to be known as the New Deal together with associated bank reforms of the Glass-Steagall, national credit, protectionism, and large-scale megaprojects known as the “four corners” vision (Tennessee Valley authority/Rural Electrification, Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee dam/Colorado River development, and St Lawrence Seaway).

Much like the Belt and Road Initiative today, these large-scale macro projects governed the tens of thousands of smaller state, county and municipal “micro” projects within a top-down dynamic.

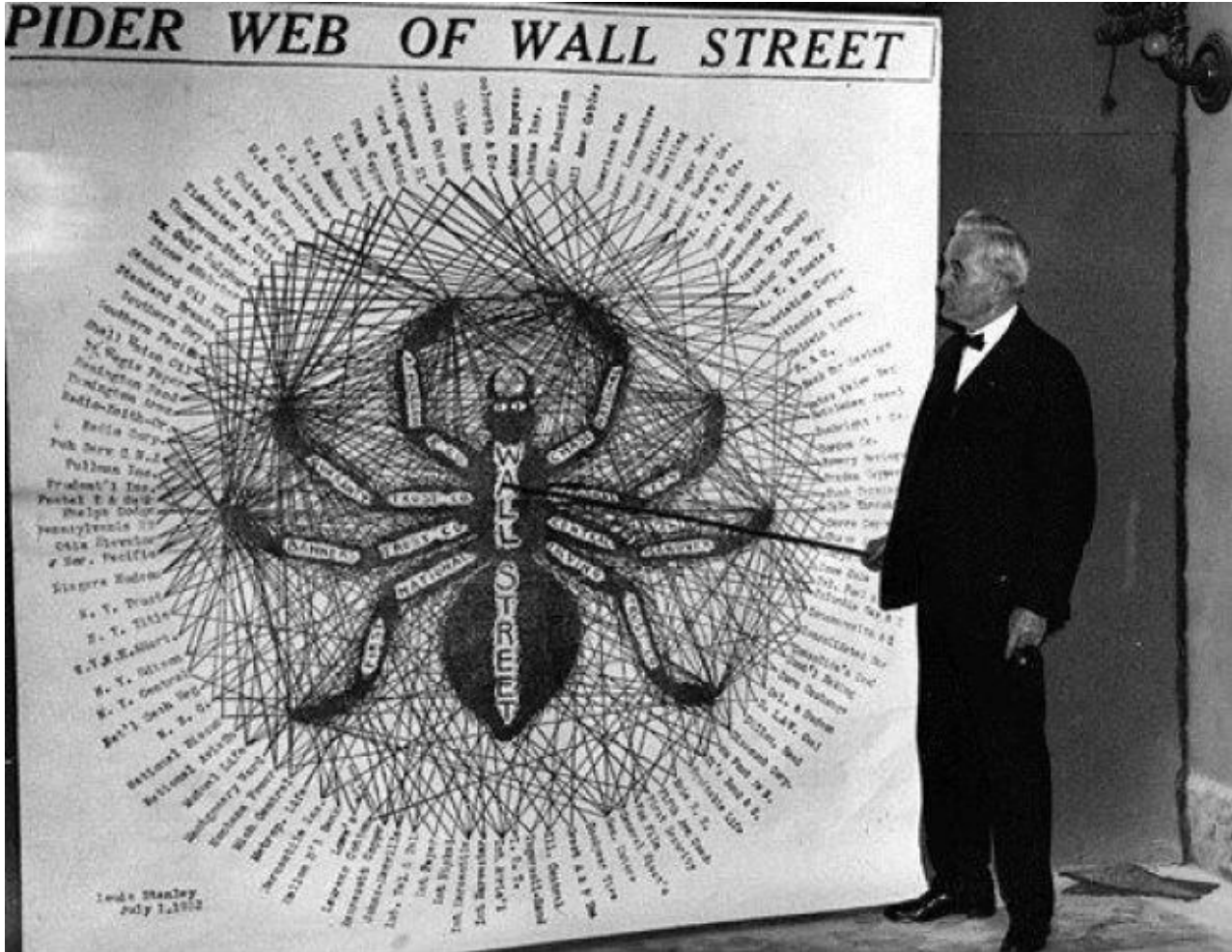
The Keynesian Myth

Even though today’s popular narrative has asserted that FDR’s New Deal was a Keynesian innovation managed by the nebulous “Brain Trust”, the reality is that Keynes believed that FDR was a buffoon and FDR believed the Fabian eugenicist could only be considered a detached ivory tower mathematician but not a competent economist.

In her autobiography, FDR’s Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recorded the 1934 interaction between the two men when Roosevelt told her: *“I saw your friend Keynes. He left a whole rigmarole of figures. He must be a mathematician rather than a political economist.”* In response Keynes, who was then trying to coopt the intellectual narrative of the New Deal stated he had *“supposed the President was more literate, economically speaking.”*

The ‘American System’ Caucus

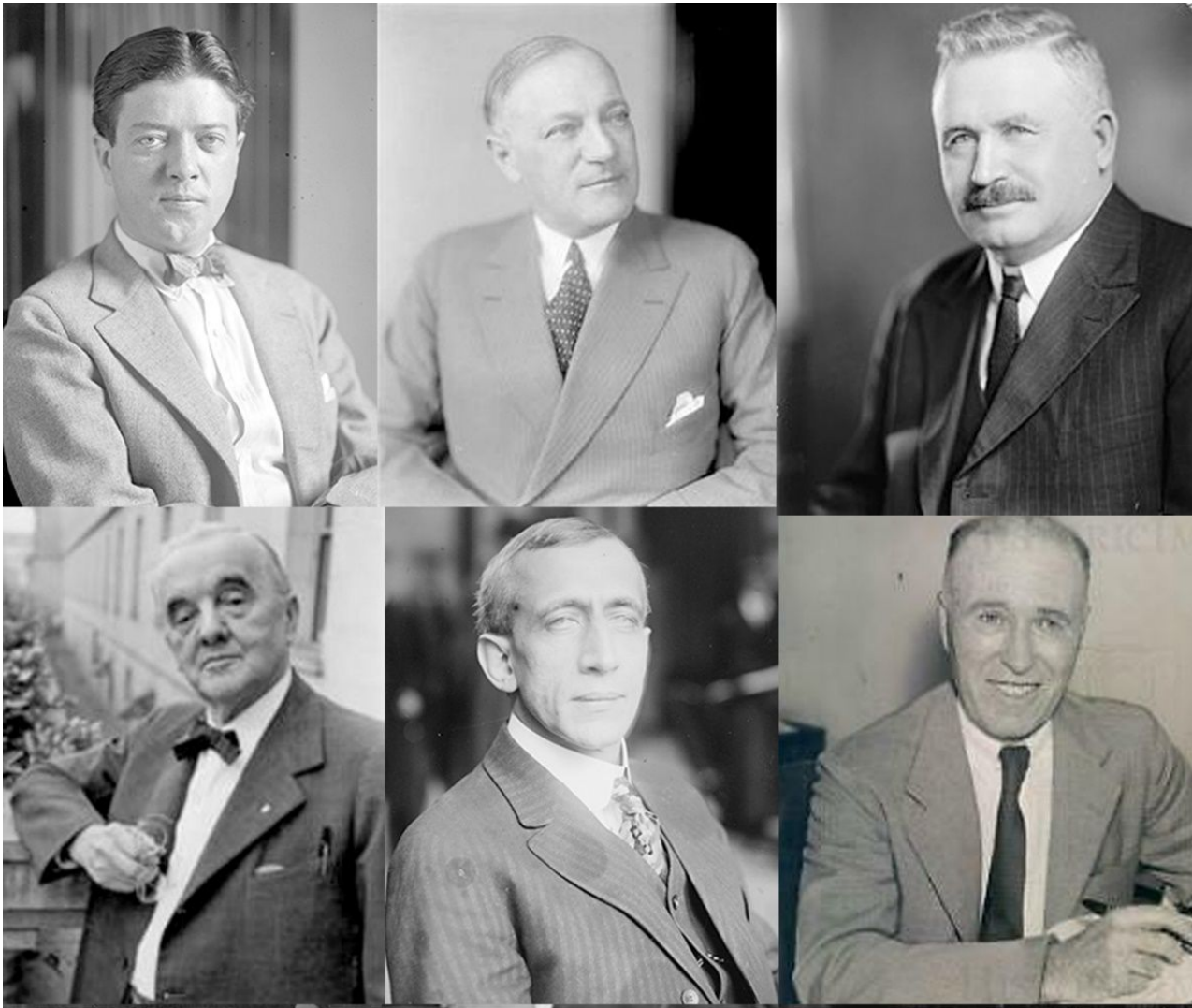
Those forgotten forces who have been nearly written out of history were American statesmen who had battled against the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, stood up to the police state apparatus begun by Teddy Roosevelt's FBI in 1908, and against America's turn towards imperialism with the death of McKinley. They were the men who risked much to stand up against the League of Nations World government schemes launched in 1919, and against the Wall Street/CFR takeover of U.S. foreign and internal policy.



Senator George Norris showcasing the web of controls managed by the Wall Street oligarchs

These names which should be celebrated today, interfaced closely with FDR and his allies Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace. Some of their names include Senator Robert Lafollette Jr (R-Iowa) (1895-1953), Sen. Robert Wagner (D-NY) (1877-1953), Sen. Peter Norbeck (R-SD) (1870-1936), Sen. Edward Costigan (D-Colo.) (1874-1939), Senator George Norris (R-Neb) (1861-1944) and Rep. William Lemke (R-N.D.)(1878-1950). These were a few of the leading men that some historians have dubbed “the American System Caucus”, and while this article doesn’t leave room for their story, rest assured that more will be said about them in a future installment.

While it would be a lie to say that there was no such thing as a “Brain Trust” or that Keynesian economists and Rhodes Scholars were not to be found among this group, the idea that this was the “cause” of the New Deal is a pure fiction.



**American System Caucus (top row): Senator Robert Lafollette Jr, Sen. Robert Wagner, Sen. Peter Norbeck
(Bottom row): Sen. George Norris, Sen. Edward Costigan, Rep. William Lemke**

Taking Back Control of Credit Policy

While surgery was begun on the cancerous financial system and unpayable debts depriving the nation of the credit needed to commence a reconstruction policy of the physical economy (over 50% of U.S. industrial potential was destroyed and unemployment hit 25%), Franklin Roosevelt's long time ally Harry Hopkins worked with Harold Ickes to provide emergency work for over 3 million people in the first months under the Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration.

Although FDR could not destroy the private Federal Reserve that had taken control of U.S. monetary policy 30 years earlier, he was able to impose his own man (Mariner Eccles) onto it in 1934, forcing the beast to start obeying national law for the first time ever. Despite this maneuver, Wall Street oligarchs continued to sabotage FDR's recovery by constricting credit, refusing to purchase treasury notes at strategic moments, or even speculating against the U.S. dollar itself. To get around these manipulations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) was brought online to function as a surrogate national bank channeling billions of dollars into small and medium businesses, industrial growth, and infrastructure projects.

Psy Ops vs the New Deal: The Rise of the Austrian School

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller interests ran a multifaceted psychological war against the population. After their coup plans failed due to Gen. Butler's brave whistleblowing in 1934, these groups created a think tank calling itself the "American Liberty League". The irony of the word "Liberty" used by an organization whose controllers sponsored fascism before and even during WWII should not be lost on anyone.

Through powerful oligarchs like William Randolph Hearst, Henry Luce, the Morgans, the Warburgs, the Duponts, and the Rockefellers, the Liberty League controlled the majority of mainstream media outlets, radio stations, and publishing houses in the USA, at the same time they co-ordinated with the newly re-organized FBI under J. Edgar Hoover. These groups worked hard to paint FDR as a Keynesian who only created inflationary "make work jobs" without any concrete intention for the future productive powers of labor. Through this sleight of hand, FDR's enemies were able to invent a straw man that they could then refute by promoting the anti-Keynesian model known as the "Austrian School" that had formerly grown out of the British System inspired theories of Carl Menger (retainer for the Habsburg empire) and his aristocratic disciples Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, Frank Knight, and Sir John Clapham.

By 1940, the *American Liberty League* formerly disbanded. However with FDR's death its cabal of controllers spawned dozens of new think tanks that were enmeshed with the Council on Foreign Relations and Mont Pelerin Society mothership founded in 1947 by von Hayek and a group of eugenics-loving oligarchs whom we will encounter in a following report..

Over the coming decades, the Liberty League morphed into hundreds of new think tanks which began with the American Enterprise Association (AEA) [later American Enterprise Institute] founded by Liberty League leader Raymond Moley and sponsored by General Mills, Chemical Bank and Bristol Meyers.

Other think tanks built up by this network over the years included the Heritage Foundation, Cato Institute, Hudson Institute, Mises Institute, Manhattan Institute etc... which would set the groundwork for the later "conservative revolution" of the 1970s. This "Austrian School" revolution would spring to life once the 1945-1971 Keynesian perversion of Bretton Woods ended with the 1971 floating of the dollar off of the fixed exchange rate gold reserve system.

Under this post-1971 era, a new god of the "markets" would replace the old god of "the state" and a new ethic of post-industrial consumerism would replace the former system of Keynesian controls that defined the post-WWII era. Those anti-Keynesian leaders of the American System tradition such as Henry Dexter White, Franklin Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie, Sumner Welles, and Harry Hopkins were taken out of power through various means between 1945-1946 as the Anglo-American establishment regained control over U.S. foreign and internal policies. This Keynesian takeover destroyed the positive

potential of the Bretton Woods Institutions which were designed originally to internationalize the New Deal via the creation of cheap credit for global development and win-win cooperation.

In our next installments, we will look more deeply into the sordid minds and political operations controlling the figures of John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek.

Strategic Culture Foundation

Matthew Ehret

January 3, 2021 | Business

How an Austrian and British Malthusian Brainwashed a Generation of Americans

The creation of false opposites has been a long-standing obstacle to human progress.

From the ancient pleasure-seeking Epicureans who argued against the logic-heavy Stoics of ancient Rome to the war of “salvation through faith vs works” that schismed western Christianity, to the chaotic emotional energy driving the Jacobin mobs of France whose passions were only matched by the radical Cartesian logic of their Girondin enemies; humanity has long been manipulated by oligarchs who knew how to set the species to war against itself. Although these operations have taken many forms, the desired effect has always been the same: divide-to-conquer bloodbaths which drowned out the saner voices of Cicero (executed in 44 BCE), Thomas More (executed in 1535 CE), or Jean Sylvain Bailly (executed in 1793 CE).

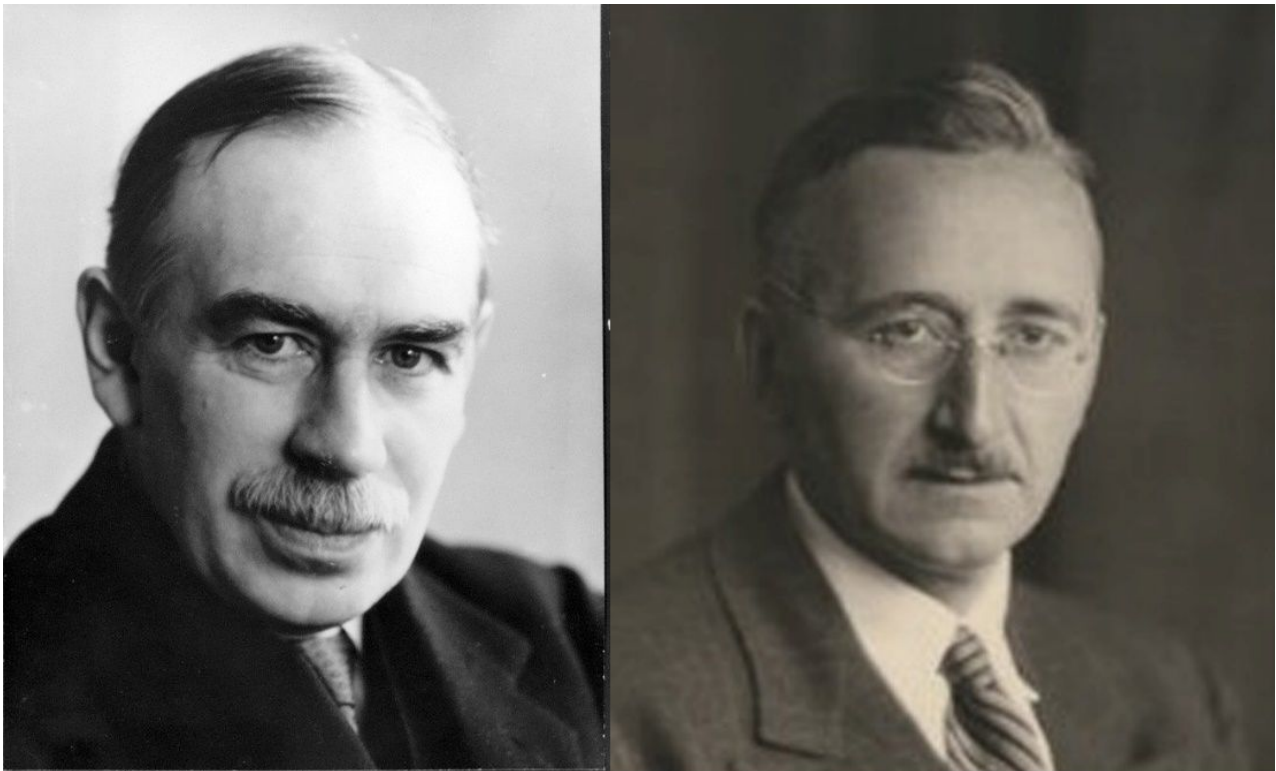
Today’s polarization across the Trans-Atlantic world has reached a fevered pitch with the “right wing conservatives” shouting for liberty and less government while left wing liberals call for more government and top-down reforms of the system (with Great Reset technocrats laughing in the background).

Everyone with half a brain should be able to sense that the danger of civil war and economic meltdown hang over our destinies like a sword of Damocles, but instead of hearing calls for restoring the SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN traditions of American System banking that author Ellen Brown recently documented in her powerful new essay, we find only feuding sects that assert we must EITHER have top-down centralized planning OR bottom-up free markets laissez faire policies devoid of any government intervention.

To the degree that this false debate continues the overtones of France's 1789-94 bloodbath will be heard growing louder with every passing day.

Keynes vs Hayek: A False Dualism

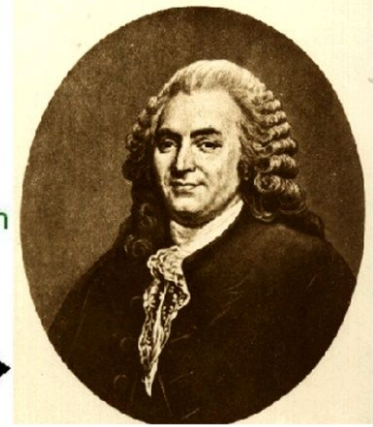
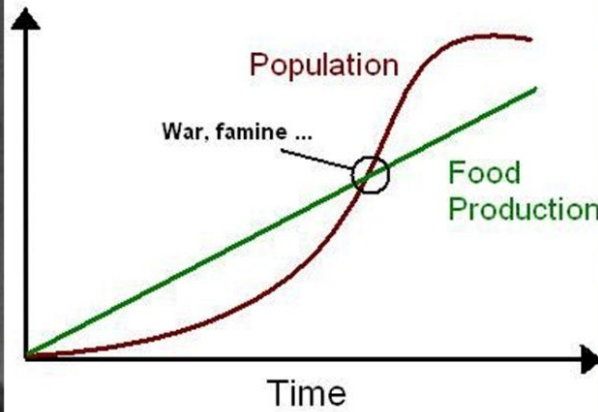
In this first of a three-part series, I will argue that the source of this confusion among Americans was first concocted in London during the height of the depression, centering on the figures of two London-based Malthusian hedonists. One was top-down economist John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) and the other played the role of his supposed opponent in the form of “bottom up” advocate Friedrich von Hayek (1899-1992).



John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek

To put it another way, these two fundamentally anti-republican ideologues whose lives were each devoted to the hereditary systems of empire constructed a widely publicized debate that asserted two opposing economic theories, either 1) government must spend arbitrarily to create jobs OR 2) government must cut budgets, end social safety nets and public services and let the strong survive leaving each unit of society to its own (supposedly) self-regulating passions.

The constants among both apparent opponents (who remained friends throughout their lives) were that 1) neither believed that INTENTION or MIND should govern economic policy (Keynes believed in arbitrary “make work” which could not differentiate between the qualitative difference of a \$100 paycheck to a digger of random holes vs \$100 paycheck to an engineer building a dam), and 2) both believed equally in the universal validity of Malthus’s population theories, and of Bernard Mandeville’s satanic belief that personal vice creates public virtue. Both theories have underpinned British imperial grand strategy for over two centuries.



British East India Co. Economist Thomas Malthus (left) and Hellfire Club leader Bernard Mandeville (right). Whenever vice becomes the norm, minds stop working, and population growth loses its power to overcome limits to growth illustrated in Malthus' graph

It is also important to hold in mind that this 1932 debate emerged at a time that the world government agenda driven by the Bank of England and League of Nations were on the ascendency. This operation, in which both Keynes and von Hayek were thoroughly enmeshed, demanded fascist regimes control the world under a “scientifically managed” bankers’ dictatorship.

One month after the London Times October 17, 1932 publication began to print arguments from proponents of both schools on how to best end the depression, Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the U.S. presidency.

With his presidential victory, a specific form of economic planning was restored to the republic that had nothing to do with either school of Keynes or Hayek and everything to do with something uniquely embedded in the U.S. Constitutional traditions that petrified the hereditary empires of Europe’s old nobility.

In the years leading up to his victory, FDR had worked closely with a grouping of bipartisan American congressmen and senators to revive a form of political economy which involved the paradoxical coexistence of increased government involvement together with massive increase in entrepreneurship, and private sector growth. The fact that FDR is attacked by communists for being a capitalist shill while being simultaneously attacked by capitalists for being a communist shill to this very day is a sign of this ongoing confusion and a testament to the effectiveness of British intelligence propaganda.

The systemic inability for modern Americans to resolve the ‘FDR paradox’ today is due entirely to a sleight of hand pulled by the very same imperial power that has never forgiven the USA for declaring its independence in 1776.

What Ben Franklin Created

When Benjamin Franklin (1705-1790) had orchestrated his life-long project of establishing a new nation on this earth founded upon the principle of the sanctity of the individual (enunciated in the 1776 Declaration of Independence) and the sanctity of the

General Welfare (as outlined in the Constitution's 1787 pre-amble), he and his leading co-thinkers demonstrated a profoundly philosophical understanding of the political economy and also nature of true freedom which citizens must re-learn – *quickly*.

In order to give practical meaning to the ideals of individual (bottom up) freedom and national (top down) collective well-being enshrined in America's founding documents, a new system of political economy was created by Franklin and his closest followers among the founding fathers.

This new system did not arise *ex nihilo* but was itself based upon the greatest traditions of French dirigisme of Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), and earlier Cameralist schools of economic planning which grew out of the creation of the first modern nation states of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII. For the first time in history (at least since the short-lived effort by Charlemagne in the 8th century), the idea of "money", "value", "profit" were tied not to the passive capital off which feudal landlords fed parasitically, or bounty to be looted, but rather the improvement of the lives of people from whom the legitimacy of government was recognized to originate.

Throughout the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin became a leading American force for this school of thought which was outlined in his 1729 On the Necessity for a Paper Currency. In this influential essay, the young scientist argued for a system of finance, colonial scrip, and value governed by the growth of manufacturing and full spectrum economics. In his essay Franklin battled the British establishment who argued that the colonies should forever remain agrarian, backward and cash cropping, saying:

"As Providence has so ordered it, that not only different Countries, but even different Parts of the same Country, have their peculiar most suitable Productions; and like wise that different Men have Genius's adapted to Variety of different Arts and Manufactures, Therefore Commerce, or the Exchange of one Commodity or Manufacture for another, is highly convenient and beneficial to Mankind."

Some of Franklin's leading protégé's who carried this tradition into the 19th century included the first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), John Jay (1745-1829), Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), Robert Morris (1734-1806), Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794) (great-great grandfather to Franklin Roosevelt) and later Henry Clay (1777-1852), John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Matthew Carey (1760-1839). Matthew Carey's son Henry C. Carey (1793-1879) became a leading economic advisor to Abraham Lincoln.

All of these figures defended the right of the young republic to develop "full spectrum economics" in order to gain true independence from the City of London.



Leaders of the American System (top row): Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Isaac Roosevelt, Gouverneur Morris
(bottom row): Robert Morris, Matthew Carey, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Henry C. Carey

Henry C. Carey's Seminal works that rallied the nation's patriots to the cause of the American System included *The Principles of Political Economy* (1840), *How to Outdo England Without Fighting Her* (1865), *Unity of Law* (1872) and more. It was in *The Harmony of Interests* (1856) that Carey famously foretold of the emerging global fight between open vs closed systems that would define the post Civil War decades:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labor of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all, giving to the laborer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”

What did the “American System” Do?

While the British System of laissez fair free trade demanded that governments do nothing, regulate nothing and plan nothing in order for the magical creative animal spirits of the self-regulating markets to “do their thing”, the American System took a very different approach.

By applying protectionism, national banking, internal improvements and public credit, the American System was driven by the idea that “value” was located not in money or any material thing existent in the ephemeral “now” but rather in the development of the

creative powers of mental activity of the people. Lincoln outlined this concept beautifully in his powerful “On Discoveries and Inventions” (1858) and this principle governed the creation of the Greenbacks when private bankers made every effort to cripple the Union’s access to credit needed to win the war.

Using protection, all nations have the right and even duty to prevent the cheap dumping of foreign goods by imposing a tariff upon imports, thus ensuring that local production be favored. Dumping was an old practice of economic warfare which the British had honed since the 17th century crushing its colonies’ efforts to build up local manufacturing on countless occasions (and continues to be a key element of economic warfare masquerading behind the veneer of globalization in our current age).

As demonstrated in the LPAC documentary 1932, whenever American System-followers in Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Spain and France applied protection, rail, and dirigiste credit, prosperity, independence and abundance flourished. Whenever these policies were abandoned, those nations were crippled and manipulated into wars by foreign interests.

Between 1880-1930, this system was led by nationalist forces affiliated with President Garfield (1831-1881), President Ulysses Grant (1822-1885), Governor William Gilpin (1813-1894), President McKinley (1843-1901), Secretary of State James Blaine (1830-1893), and President Warren Harding (1865-1923). Each time it began to take hold the system was derailed by timely assassinations and it was only able to emerge once more in 1932.



Post-Civil War American System leaders (Top row): President Garfield, President Grant and Governor Gilpin
(Bottom row): President McKinley, Sec. of State Blaine and President William Harding

How Franklin Roosevelt Revived the American System

With Roosevelt's entry into office, the British Empire (using its Wall Street lackies) that had intentionally orchestrated the Great Depression in 1929 had realized that the American System was coming back to life for the first time in decades.

While Warren Harding's short-lived presidency saw a few noble attempts to resurrect the McKinley-Lincoln traditions of the republican party, his convenient "death by oyster poisoning" in 1923 ensured that the revival of the American System would not succeed. Over Harding's dead body, free trade, bank deregulation, and speculation ran rampant throughout the "roaring twenties" led by Andrew Mellon, the Morgan dynasty and their puppet Calvin Coolidge. This decay turned the once-productive industrial economy of America into a casino of bubbles built on unpayable debts and over-extended broker call loans that went up in smoke in 1929.

The "solution" that the financial oligarchy provided to the world in anticipation of the fear and starvation unleashed by the planned meltdown of the banking system was a novel economic miracle solution called "fascism". This system soon swept the world from Italy, Germany, Austria and Spain. Within Britain, Canada and the USA, Wall Street/London

sponsored fascist movements arose with lightning speed offering to solve all financial woes “and put food on the table” for millions of traumatized citizens. In a world of fear and instability, the masses were proving all too willing to ignore Ben Franklin’s sage advice by giving up their liberties to achieve a bit of security.

It was within this context that Franklin Roosevelt’s call to kick the money changers out of the temple and declare war on the abuses of Wall Street was an unexpected breath of fresh air for millions of suffocating citizens. With FDR’s sabotage of the 1933 London Conference, the empire gasped as their carefully laid plans for world government run by local fascist enforcers were going up in smoke. Wall Street’s assassination plot in February 1933 and a military coup plot in 1934 failed, as the Pecora Commission shone the light of truth upon the abuses of those bankers that created the great depression.

After putting dozens of leading bankers in prison, prosecutor Ferdinand Pecora described the operation years later: *“Under the surface of the governmental regulation of the securities market, the same forces that produced the riotous speculative excesses of the ‘wild bull market’ of 1929 still give evidence of their existence and influence. Though repressed for the present, it cannot be doubted that, given a suitable opportunity, they would spring back to their pernicious activity.”*

In Washington, a bi-partisan network of patriotic statesmen representing the Lincoln-McKinley-Harding traditions rose to prominence and shaped in large measure the policies which came to be known as the New Deal together with associated bank reforms of the Glass-Steagall, national credit, protectionism, and large-scale megaprojects known as the “four corners” vision (Tennessee Valley authority/Rural Electrification, Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee dam/Colorado River development, and St Lawrence Seaway).

Much like the Belt and Road Initiative today, these large-scale macro projects governed the tens of thousands of smaller state, county and municipal “micro” projects within a top-down dynamic.

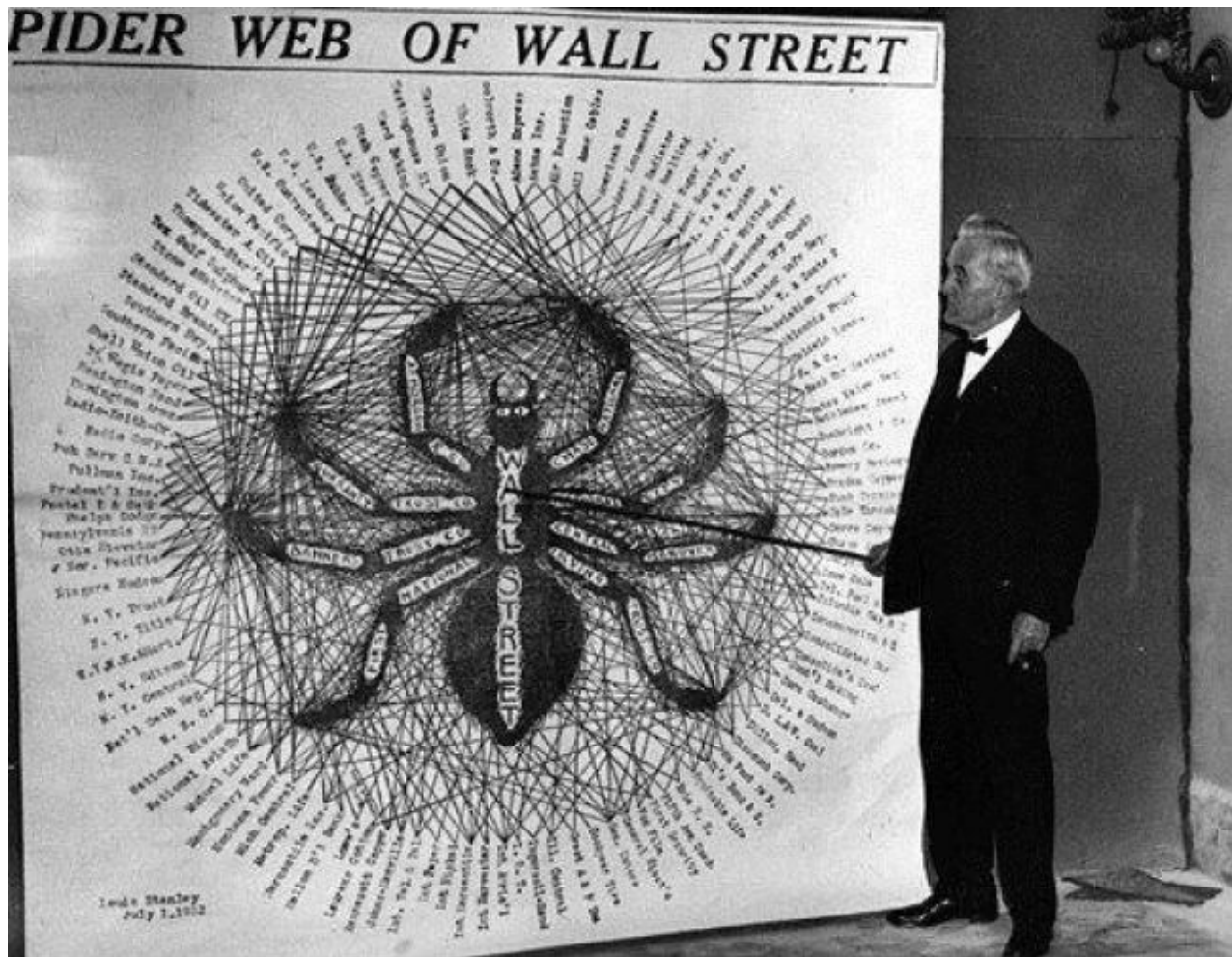
The Keynesian Myth

Even though today’s popular narrative has asserted that FDR’s New Deal was a Keynesian innovation managed by the nebulous “Brain Trust”, the reality is that Keynes believed that FDR was a buffoon and FDR believed the Fabian eugenicist could only be considered a detached ivory tower mathematician but not a competent economist.

In her autobiography, FDR’s Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recorded the 1934 interaction between the two men when Roosevelt told her: *“I saw your friend Keynes. He left a whole rigmarole of figures. He must be a mathematician rather than a political economist.”* In response Keynes, who was then trying to coopt the intellectual narrative of the New Deal stated he had *“supposed the President was more literate, economically speaking.”*

The ‘American System’ Caucus

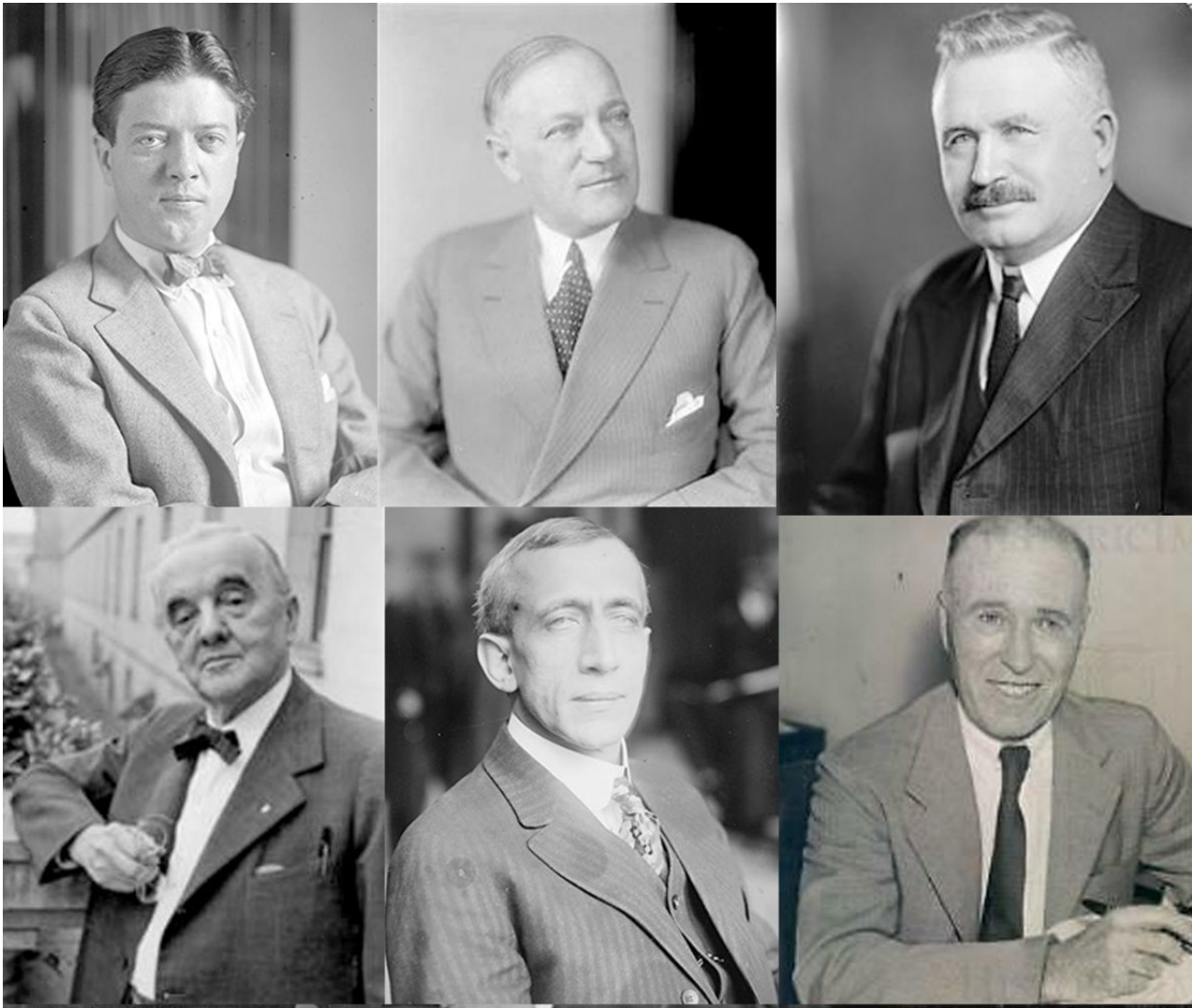
Those forgotten forces who have been nearly written out of history were American statesmen who had battled against the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, stood up to the police state apparatus begun by Teddy Roosevelt's FBI in 1908, and against America's turn towards imperialism with the death of McKinley. They were the men who risked much to stand up against the League of Nations World government schemes launched in 1919, and against the Wall Street/CFR takeover of U.S. foreign and internal policy.



Senator George Norris showcasing the web of controls managed by the Wall Street oligarchs

These names which should be celebrated today, interfaced closely with FDR and his allies Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace. Some of their names include Senator Robert Lafollette Jr (R-Iowa) (1895-1953), Sen. Robert Wagner (D-NY) (1877-1953), Sen. Peter Norbeck (R-SD) (1870-1936), Sen. Edward Costigan (D-Colo.) (1874-1939), Senator George Norris (R-Neb) (1861-1944) and Rep. William Lemke (R-N.D.)(1878-1950). These were a few of the leading men that some historians have dubbed “the American System Caucus”, and while this article doesn't leave room for their story, rest assured that more will be said about them in a future installment.

While it would be a lie to say that there was no such thing as a “Brain Trust” or that Keynesian economists and Rhodes Scholars were not to be found among this group, the idea that this was the “cause” of the New Deal is a pure fiction.



**American System Caucus (top row): Senator Robert La Follette Jr, Sen. Robert Wagner, Sen. Peter Norbeck
(Bottom row): Sen. George Norris, Sen. Edward Costigan, Rep. William Lemke**

Taking Back Control of Credit Policy

While surgery was begun on the cancerous financial system and unpayable debts depriving the nation of the credit needed to commence a reconstruction policy of the physical economy (over 50% of U.S. industrial potential was destroyed and unemployment hit 25%), Franklin Roosevelt's long time ally Harry Hopkins worked with Harold Ickes to provide emergency work for over 3 million people in the first months under the Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration.

Although FDR could not destroy the private Federal Reserve that had taken control of U.S. monetary policy 30 years earlier, he was able to impose his own man (Mariner Eccles) onto it in 1934, forcing the beast to start obeying national law for the first time ever. Despite this maneuver, Wall Street oligarchs continued to sabotage FDR's recovery by constricting credit, refusing to purchase treasury notes at strategic moments, or even speculating against the U.S. dollar itself. To get around these manipulations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) was brought online to function as a surrogate national bank channeling billions of dollars into small and medium businesses, industrial growth, and infrastructure projects.

Psy Ops vs the New Deal: The Rise of the Austrian School

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller interests ran a multifaceted psychological war against the population. After their coup plans failed due to Gen. Butler's brave whistleblowing in 1934, these groups created a think tank calling itself the "American Liberty League". The irony of the word "Liberty" used by an organization whose controllers sponsored fascism before and even during WWII should not be lost on anyone.

Through powerful oligarchs like William Randolph Hearst, Henry Luce, the Morgans, the Warburgs, the Duponts, and the Rockefellers, the Liberty League controlled the majority of mainstream media outlets, radio stations, and publishing houses in the USA, at the same time they co-ordinated with the newly re-organized FBI under J. Edgar Hoover. These groups worked hard to paint FDR as a Keynesian who only created inflationary "make work jobs" without any concrete intention for the future productive powers of labor. Through this sleight of hand, FDR's enemies were able to invent a straw man that they could then refute by promoting the anti-Keynesian model known as the "Austrian School" that had formerly grown out of the British System inspired theories of Carl Menger (retainer for the Habsburg empire) and his aristocratic disciples Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, Frank Knight, and Sir John Claphan.

By 1940, the *American Liberty League* formerly disbanded. However with FDR's death its cabal of controllers spawned dozens of new think tanks that were enmeshed with the Council on Foreign Relations and Mont Pelerin Society mothership founded in 1947 by von Hayek and a group of eugenics-loving oligarchs whom we will encounter in a following report..

Over the coming decades, the Liberty League morphed into hundreds of new think tanks which began with the American Enterprise Association (AEA) [later American Enterprise Institute] founded by Liberty League leader Raymond Moley and sponsored by General Mills, Chemical Bank and Bristol Meyers.

Other think tanks built up by this network over the years included the Heritage Foundation, Cato Institute, Hudson Institute, Mises Institute, Manhattan Institute etc... which would set the groundwork for the later "conservative revolution" of the 1970s. This "Austrian School" revolution would spring to life once the 1945-1971 Keynesian perversion of Bretton Woods ended with the 1971 floating of the dollar off of the fixed exchange rate gold reserve system.

Under this post-1971 era, a new god of the "markets" would replace the old god of "the state" and a new ethic of post-industrial consumerism would replace the former system of Keynesian controls that defined the post-WWII era. Those anti-Keynesian leaders of the American System tradition such as Henry Dexter White, Franklin Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie, Sumner Welles, and Harry Hopkins were taken out of power through various means between 1945-1946 as the Anglo-American establishment regained control over U.S. foreign and internal policies. This Keynesian takeover destroyed the positive

potential of the Bretton Woods Institutions which were designed originally to internationalize the New Deal via the creation of cheap credit for global development and win-win cooperation.

In our next installments, we will look more deeply into the sordid minds and political operations controlling the figures of John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek.

The author can be reached at matt.ehret@tutamail.com

© 2010 - 2021 | Strategic Culture Foundation | Republishing is welcomed with reference to Strategic Culture online journal www.strategic-culture.org.

The creation of false opposites has been a long-standing obstacle to human progress.

From the ancient pleasure-seeking Epicureans who argued against the logic-heavy Stoics of ancient Rome to the war of “salvation through faith vs works” that schismed western Christianity, to the chaotic emotional energy driving the Jacobin mobs of France whose passions were only matched by the radical Cartesian logic of their Girondin enemies; humanity has long been manipulated by oligarchs who knew how to set the species to war against itself. Although these operations have taken many forms, the desired effect has always been the same: divide-to-conquer bloodbaths which drowned out the saner voices of Cicero (executed in 44 BCE), Thomas More (executed in 1535 CE), or Jean Sylvain Bailly (executed in 1793 CE).

Today’s polarization across the Trans-Atlantic world has reached a fevered pitch with the “right wing conservatives” shouting for liberty and less government while left wing liberals call for more government and top-down reforms of the system (with Great Reset technocrats laughing in the background).

Everyone with half a brain should be able to sense that the danger of civil war and economic meltdown hang over our destinies like a sword of Damocles, but instead of hearing calls for restoring the SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN traditions of American System banking that author Ellen Brown recently documented in her powerful new essay, we find only feuding sects that assert we must EITHER have top-down centralized planning OR bottom-up free markets laissez faire policies devoid of any government intervention.

To the degree that this false debate continues the overtones of France’s 1789-94 bloodbath will be heard growing louder with every passing day.

Keynes vs Hayek: A False Dualism

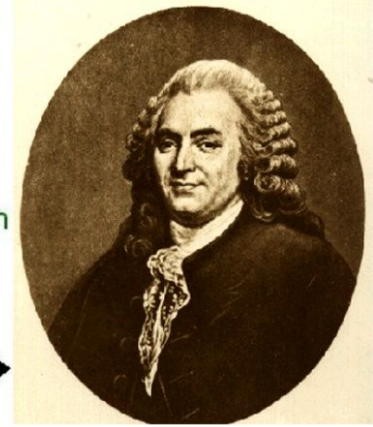
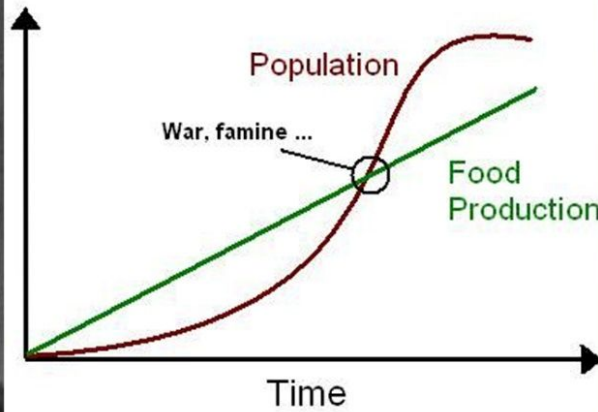
In this first of a three-part series, I will argue that the source of this confusion among Americans was first concocted in London during the height of the depression, centering on the figures of two London-based Malthusian hedonists. One was top-down economist John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) and the other played the role of his supposed opponent in the form of “bottom up” advocate Friedrich von Hayek (1899-1992).



John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek

To put it another way, these two fundamentally anti-republican ideologues whose lives were each devoted to the hereditary systems of empire constructed a widely publicized debate that asserted two opposing economic theories, either 1) government must spend arbitrarily to create jobs OR 2) government must cut budgets, end social safety nets and public services and let the strong survive leaving each unit of society to its own (supposedly) self-regulating passions.

The constants among both apparent opponents (who remained friends throughout their lives) were that 1) neither believed that INTENTION or MIND should govern economic policy (Keynes believed in arbitrary “make work” which could not differentiate between the qualitative difference of a \$100 paycheck to a digger of random holes vs \$100 paycheck to an engineer building a dam), and 2) both believed equally in the universal validity of Malthus’s population theories, and of Bernard Mandeville’s satanic belief that personal vice creates public virtue. Both theories have underpinned British imperial grand strategy for over two centuries.



British East India Co. Economist Thomas Malthus (left) and Hellfire Club leader Bernard Mandeville (right). Whenever vice becomes the norm, minds stop working, and population growth loses its power to overcome limits to growth illustrated in Malthus' graph

It is also important to hold in mind that this 1932 debate emerged at a time that the world government agenda driven by the Bank of England and League of Nations were on the ascendency. This operation, in which both Keynes and von Hayek were thoroughly enmeshed, demanded fascist regimes control the world under a “scientifically managed” bankers’ dictatorship.

One month after the London Times October 17, 1932 publication began to print arguments from proponents of both schools on how to best end the depression, Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the U.S. presidency.

With his presidential victory, a specific form of economic planning was restored to the republic that had nothing to do with either school of Keynes or Hayek and everything to do with something uniquely embedded in the U.S. Constitutional traditions that petrified the hereditary empires of Europe’s old nobility.

In the years leading up to his victory, FDR had worked closely with a grouping of bipartisan American congressmen and senators to revive a form of political economy which involved the paradoxical coexistence of increased government involvement together with massive increase in entrepreneurship, and private sector growth. The fact that FDR is attacked by communists for being a capitalist shill while being simultaneously attacked by capitalists for being a communist shill to this very day is a sign of this ongoing confusion and a testament to the effectiveness of British intelligence propaganda.

The systemic inability for modern Americans to resolve the ‘FDR paradox’ today is due entirely to a sleight of hand pulled by the very same imperial power that has never forgiven the USA for declaring its independence in 1776.

What Ben Franklin Created

When Benjamin Franklin (1705-1790) had orchestrated his life-long project of establishing a new nation on this earth founded upon the principle of the sanctity of the individual (enunciated in the 1776 Declaration of Independence) and the sanctity of the

General Welfare (as outlined in the Constitution's 1787 pre-amble), he and his leading co-thinkers demonstrated a profoundly philosophical understanding of the political economy and also nature of true freedom which citizens must re-learn – *quickly*.

In order to give practical meaning to the ideals of individual (bottom up) freedom and national (top down) collective well-being enshrined in America's founding documents, a new system of political economy was created by Franklin and his closest followers among the founding fathers.

This new system did not arise *ex nihilo* but was itself based upon the greatest traditions of French dirigisme of Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), and earlier Cameralist schools of economic planning which grew out of the creation of the first modern nation states of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII. For the first time in history (at least since the short-lived effort by Charlemagne in the 8th century), the idea of "money", "value", "profit" were tied not to the passive capital off which feudal landlords fed parasitically, or bounty to be looted, but rather the improvement of the lives of people from whom the legitimacy of government was recognized to originate.

Throughout the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin became a leading American force for this school of thought which was outlined in his 1729 On the Necessity for a Paper Currency. In this influential essay, the young scientist argued for a system of finance, colonial scrip, and value governed by the growth of manufacturing and full spectrum economics. In his essay Franklin battled the British establishment who argued that the colonies should forever remain agrarian, backward and cash cropping, saying:

"As Providence has so ordered it, that not only different Countries, but even different Parts of the same Country, have their peculiar most suitable Productions; and like wise that different Men have Genius's adapted to Variety of different Arts and Manufactures, Therefore Commerce, or the Exchange of one Commodity or Manufacture for another, is highly convenient and beneficial to Mankind."

Some of Franklin's leading protégé's who carried this tradition into the 19th century included the first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), John Jay (1745-1829), Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), Robert Morris (1734-1806), Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794) (great-great grandfather to Franklin Roosevelt) and later Henry Clay (1777-1852), John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), Matthew Carey (1760-1839). Matthew Carey's son Henry C. Carey (1793-1879) became a leading economic advisor to Abraham Lincoln.

All of these figures defended the right of the young republic to develop "full spectrum economics" in order to gain true independence from the City of London.



Leaders of the American System (top row): Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Isaac Roosevelt, Gouverneur Morris
(bottom row): Robert Morris, Matthew Carey, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Henry C. Carey

Henry C. Carey's Seminal works that rallied the nation's patriots to the cause of the American System included *The Principles of Political Economy* (1840), *How to Outdo England Without Fighting Her* (1865), *Unity of Law* (1872) and more. It was in *The Harmony of Interests* (1856) that Carey famously foretold of the emerging global fight between open vs closed systems that would define the post Civil War decades:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labor of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all, giving to the laborer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”

What did the “American System” Do?

While the British System of laissez fair free trade demanded that governments do nothing, regulate nothing and plan nothing in order for the magical creative animal spirits of the self-regulating markets to “do their thing”, the American System took a very different approach.

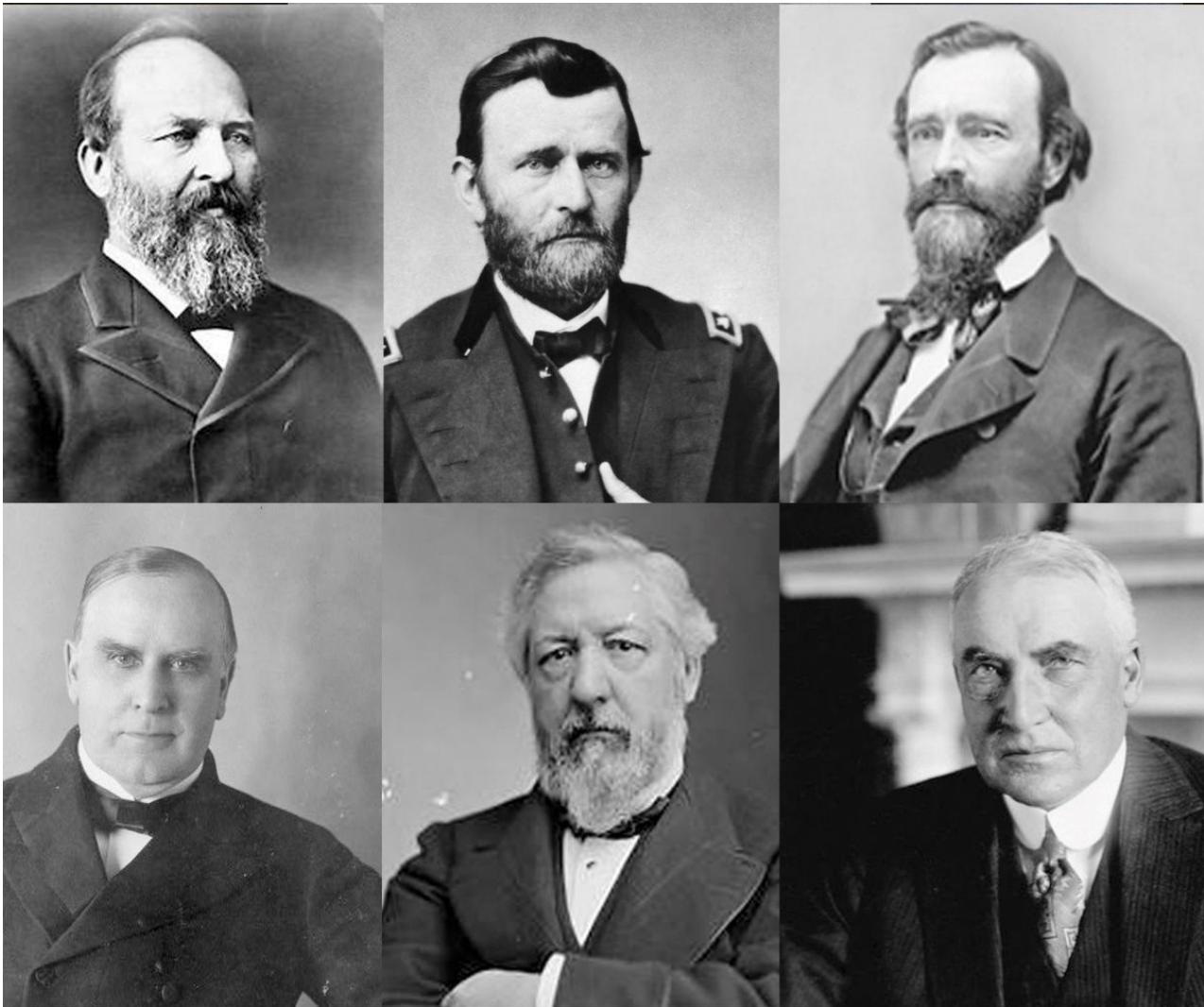
By applying protectionism, national banking, internal improvements and public credit, the American System was driven by the idea that “value” was located not in money or any material thing existent in the ephemeral “now” but rather in the development of the

creative powers of mental activity of the people. Lincoln outlined this concept beautifully in his powerful “On Discoveries and Inventions” (1858) and this principle governed the creation of the Greenbacks when private bankers made every effort to cripple the Union’s access to credit needed to win the war.

Using protection, all nations have the right and even duty to prevent the cheap dumping of foreign goods by imposing a tariff upon imports, thus ensuring that local production be favored. Dumping was an old practice of economic warfare which the British had honed since the 17th century crushing its colonies’ efforts to build up local manufacturing on countless occasions (and continues to be a key element of economic warfare masquerading behind the veneer of globalization in our current age).

As demonstrated in the LPAC documentary 1932, whenever American System-followers in Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Spain and France applied protection, rail, and dirigiste credit, prosperity, independence and abundance flourished. Whenever these policies were abandoned, those nations were crippled and manipulated into wars by foreign interests.

Between 1880-1930, this system was led by nationalist forces affiliated with President Garfield (1831-1881), President Ulysses Grant (1822-1885), Governor William Gilpin (1813-1894), President McKinley (1843-1901), Secretary of State James Blaine (1830-1893), and President Warren Harding (1865-1923). Each time it began to take hold the system was derailed by timely assassinations and it was only able to emerge once more in 1932.



Post-Civil War American System leaders (Top row): President Garfield, President Grant and Governor Gilpin
(Bottom row): President McKinley, Sec. of State Blaine and President William Harding

How Franklin Roosevelt Revived the American System

With Roosevelt's entry into office, the British Empire (using its Wall Street lackies) that had intentionally orchestrated the Great Depression in 1929, had realized that the American System was coming back to life for the first time in decades.

While Warren Harding's short-lived presidency saw a few noble attempts to resurrect the McKinley-Lincoln traditions of the republican party, his convenient "death by oyster poisoning" in 1923 ensured that the revival of the American System would not succeed. Over Harding's dead body, free trade, bank deregulation, and speculation ran rampant throughout the "roaring twenties" led by Andrew Mellon, the Morgan dynasty and their puppet Calvin Coolidge. This decay turned the once-productive industrial economy of America into a casino of bubbles built on unpayable debts and over-extended broker call loans that went up in smoke in 1929.

The "solution" that the financial oligarchy provided to the world in anticipation of the fear and starvation unleashed by the planned meltdown of the banking system was a novel economic miracle solution called "fascism". This system soon swept the world from Italy, Germany, Austria and Spain. Within Britain, Canada and the USA, Wall Street/London

sponsored fascist movements arose with lightning speed offering to solve all financial woes “and put food on the table” for millions of traumatized citizens. In a world of fear and instability, the masses were proving all too willing to ignore Ben Franklin’s sage advice by giving up their liberties to achieve a bit of security.

It was within this context that Franklin Roosevelt’s call to kick the money changers out of the temple and declare war on the abuses of Wall Street was an unexpected breath of fresh air for millions of suffocating citizens. With FDR’s sabotage of the 1933 London Conference, the empire gasped as their carefully laid plans for world government run by local fascist enforcers were going up in smoke. Wall Street’s assassination plot in February 1933 and a military coup plot in 1934 failed, as the Pecora Commission shone the light of truth upon the abuses of those bankers that created the great depression.

After putting dozens of leading bankers in prison, prosecutor Ferdinand Pecora described the operation years later: *“Under the surface of the governmental regulation of the securities market, the same forces that produced the riotous speculative excesses of the ‘wild bull market’ of 1929 still give evidence of their existence and influence. Though repressed for the present, it cannot be doubted that, given a suitable opportunity, they would spring back to their pernicious activity.”*

In Washington, a bi-partisan network of patriotic statesmen representing the Lincoln-McKinley-Harding traditions rose to prominence and shaped in large measure the policies which came to be known as the New Deal together with associated bank reforms of the Glass-Steagall, national credit, protectionism, and large-scale megaprojects known as the “four corners” vision (Tennessee Valley authority/Rural Electrification, Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee dam/Colorado River development, and St Lawrence Seaway).

Much like the Belt and Road Initiative today, these large-scale macro projects governed the tens of thousands of smaller state, county and municipal “micro” projects within a top-down dynamic.

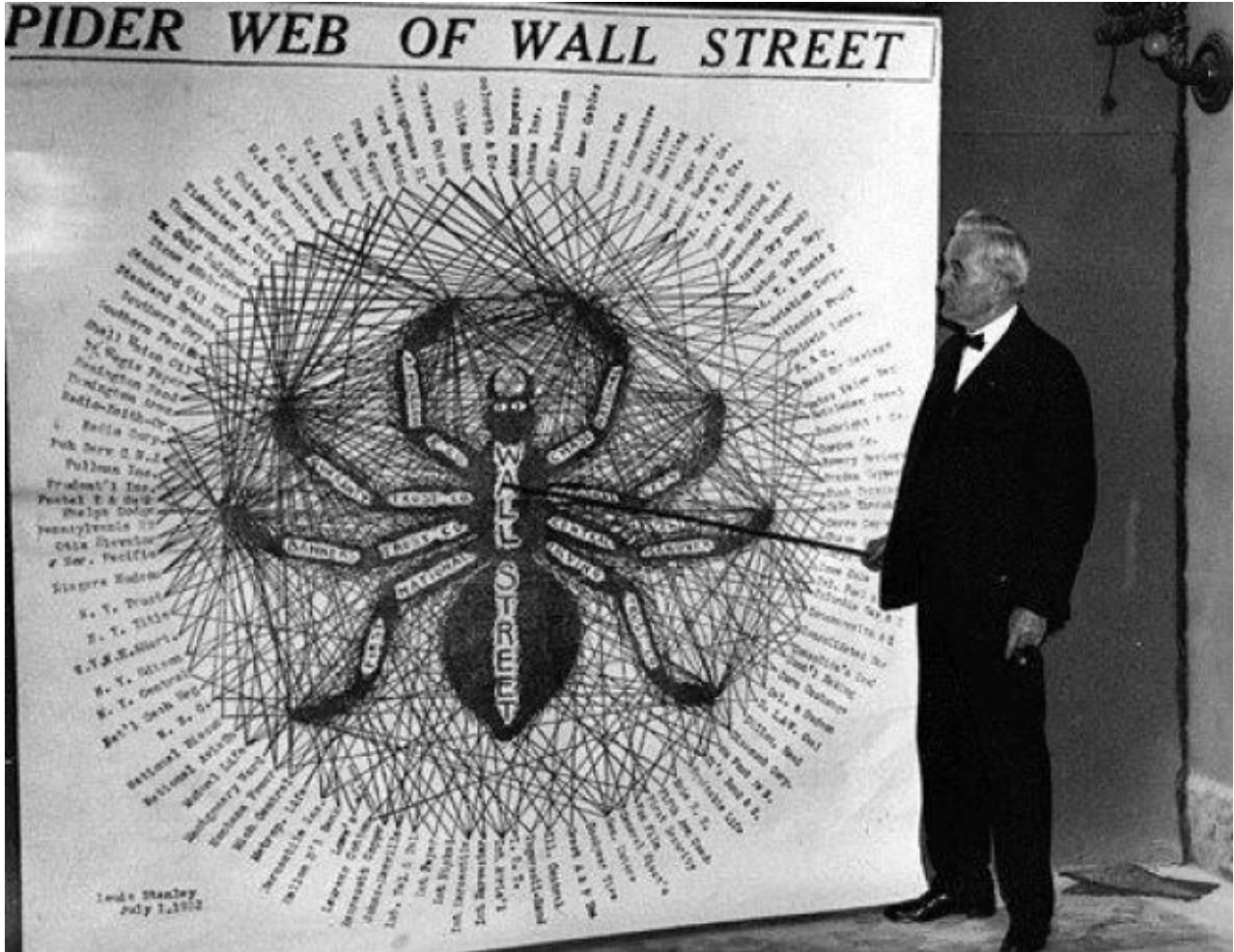
The Keynesian Myth

Even though today’s popular narrative has asserted that FDR’s New Deal was a Keynesian innovation managed by the nebulous “Brain Trust”, the reality is that Keynes believed that FDR was a buffoon and FDR believed the Fabian eugenicist could only be considered a detached ivory tower mathematician but not a competent economist.

In her autobiography, FDR’s Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recorded the 1934 interaction between the two men when Roosevelt told her: *“I saw your friend Keynes. He left a whole rigmarole of figures. He must be a mathematician rather than a political economist.”* In response Keynes, who was then trying to coopt the intellectual narrative of the New Deal stated he had *“supposed the President was more literate, economically speaking.”*

The ‘American System’ Caucus

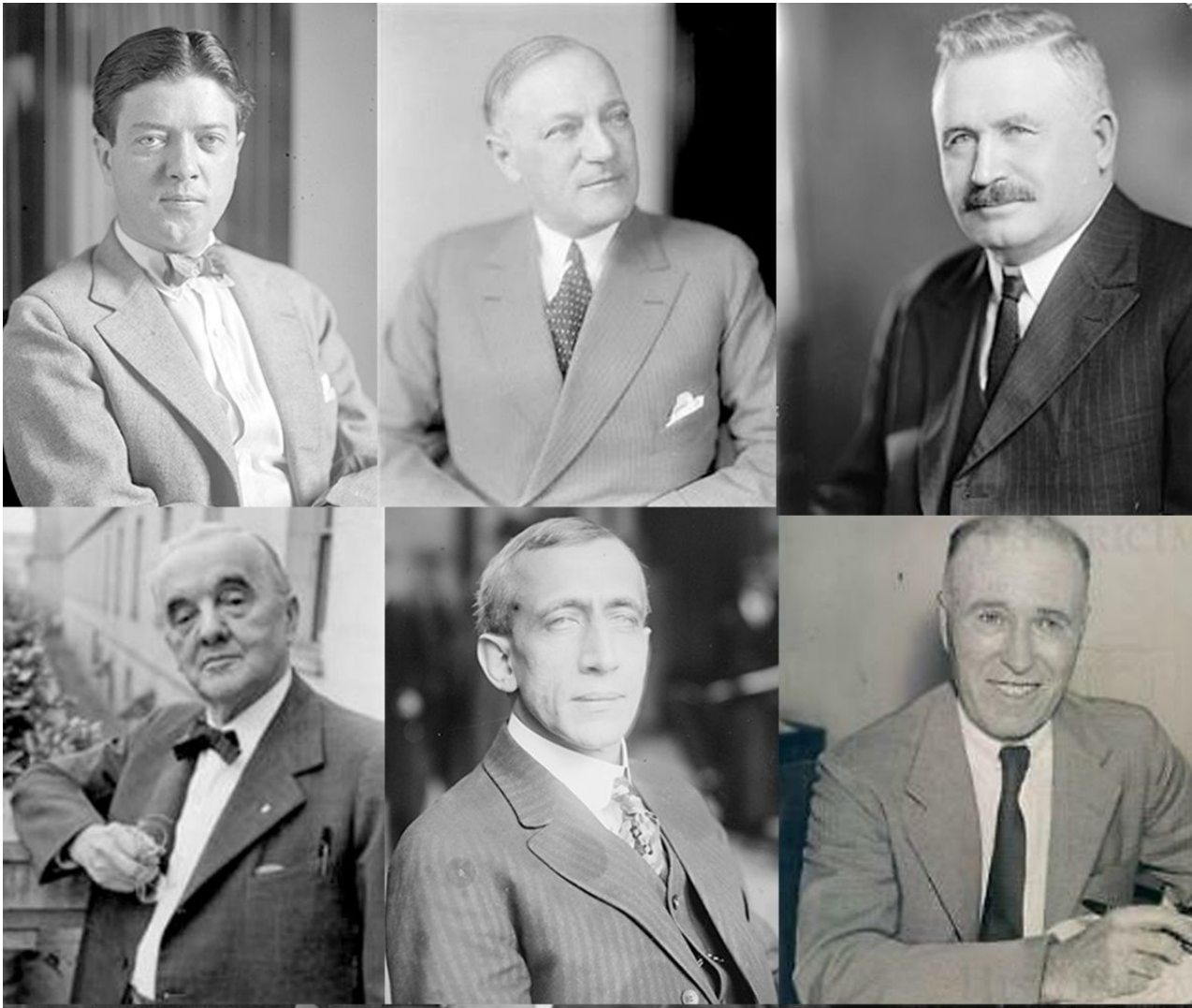
Those forgotten forces who have been nearly written out of history were American statesmen who had battled against the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, stood up to the police state apparatus begun by Teddy Roosevelt's FBI in 1908, and against America's turn towards imperialism with the death of McKinley. They were the men who risked much to stand up against the League of Nations World government schemes launched in 1919, and against the Wall Street/CFR takeover of U.S. foreign and internal policy.



Senator George Norris showcasing the web of controls managed by the Wall Street oligarchs

These names which should be celebrated today, interfaced closely with FDR and his allies Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace. Some of their names include Senator Robert Lafollette Jr (R-Iowa) (1895-1953), Sen. Robert Wagner (D-NY) (1877-1953), Sen. Peter Norbeck (R-SD) (1870-1936), Sen. Edward Costigan (D-Colo.) (1874-1939), Senator George Norris (R-Neb) (1861-1944) and Rep. William Lemke (R-N.D.)(1878-1950). These were a few of the leading men that some historians have dubbed “the American System Caucus”, and while this article doesn't leave room for their story, rest assured that more will be said about them in a future installment.

While it would be a lie to say that there was no such thing as a “Brain Trust” or that Keynesian economists and Rhodes Scholars were not to be found among this group, the idea that this was the “cause” of the New Deal is a pure fiction.



**American System Caucus (top row): Senator Robert Lafollette Jr, Sen. Robert Wagner, Sen. Peter Norbeck
(Bottom row): Sen. George Norris, Sen. Edward Costigan, Rep. William Lemke**

Taking Back Control of Credit Policy

While surgery was begun on the cancerous financial system and unpayable debts depriving the nation of the credit needed to commence a reconstruction policy of the physical economy (over 50% of U.S. industrial potential was destroyed and unemployment hit 25%), Franklin Roosevelt's long time ally Harry Hopkins worked with Harold Ickes to provide emergency work for over 3 million people in the first months under the Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration.

Although FDR could not destroy the private Federal Reserve that had taken control of U.S. monetary policy 30 years earlier, he was able to impose his own man (Mariner Eccles) onto it in 1934, forcing the beast to start obeying national law for the first time ever. Despite this maneuver, Wall Street oligarchs continued to sabotage FDR's recovery by constricting credit, refusing to purchase treasury notes at strategic moments, or even speculating against the U.S. dollar itself. To get around these manipulations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) was brought online to function as a surrogate national bank channeling billions of dollars into small and medium businesses, industrial growth, and infrastructure projects.

Psy Ops vs the New Deal: The Rise of the Austrian School

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller interests ran a multifaceted psychological war against the population. After their coup plans failed due to Gen. Butler's brave whistleblowing in 1934, these groups created a think tank calling itself the "American Liberty League". The irony of the word "Liberty" used by an organization whose controllers sponsored fascism before and even during WWII should not be lost on anyone.

Through powerful oligarchs like William Randolph Hearst, Henry Luce, the Morgans, the Warburgs, the Duponts, and the Rockefellers, the Liberty League controlled the majority of mainstream media outlets, radio stations, and publishing houses in the USA, at the same time they co-ordinated with the newly re-organized FBI under J. Edgar Hoover. These groups worked hard to paint FDR as a Keynesian who only created inflationary "make work jobs" without any concrete intention for the future productive powers of labor. Through this sleight of hand, FDR's enemies were able to invent a straw man that they could then refute by promoting the anti-Keynesian model known as the "Austrian School" that had formerly grown out of the British System inspired theories of Carl Menger (retainer for the Habsburg empire) and his aristocratic disciples Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, Frank Knight, and Sir John Clapham.

By 1940, the *American Liberty League* formerly disbanded. However with FDR's death its cabal of controllers spawned dozens of new think tanks that were enmeshed with the Council on Foreign Relations and Mont Pelerin Society mothership founded in 1947 by von Hayek and a group of eugenics-loving oligarchs whom we will encounter in a following report..

Over the coming decades, the Liberty League morphed into hundreds of new think tanks which began with the American Enterprise Association (AEA) [later American Enterprise Institute] founded by Liberty League leader Raymond Moley and sponsored by General Mills, Chemical Bank and Bristol Meyers.

Other think tanks built up by this network over the years included the Heritage Foundation, Cato Institute, Hudson Institute, Mises Institute, Manhattan Institute etc... which would set the groundwork for the later "conservative revolution" of the 1970s. This "Austrian School" revolution would spring to life once the 1945-1971 Keynesian perversion of Bretton Woods ended with the 1971 floating of the dollar off of the fixed exchange rate gold reserve system.

Under this post-1971 era, a new god of the "markets" would replace the old god of "the state" and a new ethic of post-industrial consumerism would replace the former system of Keynesian controls that defined the post-WWII era. Those anti-Keynesian leaders of the American System tradition such as Henry Dexter White, Franklin Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie, Sumner Welles, and Harry Hopkins were taken out of power through various means between 1945-1946 as the Anglo-American establishment regained control over U.S. foreign and internal policies. This Keynesian takeover destroyed the positive

potential of the Bretton Woods Institutions which were designed originally to internationalize the New Deal via the creation of cheap credit for global development and win-win cooperation.

In our next installments, we will look more deeply into the sordid minds and political operations controlling the figures of John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich von Hayek.

The author can be reached at matt.ehret@tutamail.com