

WORLD MONEY POWER III

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“Moore has the fastest financial mind in existence. He can take a complex financial problem and do it in his head without drawing a breath while talking.”

This was spoken by second-generation Pilgrim Society member Walter Bigelow Wriston, chairman of Citibank-Citicorp, 1970-1984, about Pilgrim Society member George Stevens Moore, his predecessor as chairman of the huge bank. The quotation appeared in *Fortune*, January 1976, page 123. At that time Citicorp had branches in 104 countries. Moore was a director of Credit Suisse White Weld, and of the Harriman-Rockefeller Union Pacific Railroad. Wriston was a director of General Electric; Rand Corporation; Chubb Corporation (insurance); United Meridian Corporation; Fremont Group; York International; ICOS Corporation; AEA Investors; Sequoia Ventures and others. Wriston's father, who was president of Brown University from 1937-1955, was a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1943-1954, and president of the Pilgrim Society run Council on Foreign Relations, 1953-1964. I would have no definite way to establish membership of any of these three in The Pilgrims, save for the leaked 1969 list! Two of the biggest bankers on planet earth were important enough to hold membership in this organization, and it was too blasted secret for the public to know about! And we know how these megabankers detest metallic money, since they cannot create it!

There is far more to be detailed about The Pilgrims---London and New York, than can be done in 2 dozen lengthy articles. However it won't take so long to examine the most relevant points. If you read the first two articles, you understand that The Pilgrim Society came about as an alliance of big monopolistic rich in the United States and Great Britain. The driving force for the creation of the Society appears to be the British Crown. If you saw "Braveheart" (1995) by Mel Gibson, you saw the King of England reaching out to powerful nobles to make secret alliances with them. England used to own the American Colonies. The fact is it has never given up a disgusting dream of bringing us back under Crown rule. The world is currently locked in a struggle between the forces of "created" money issued by central banks, and a movement to return to the use of true money---gold and silver. The Pilgrims surely own huge amounts of physical gold and in

the case of Warren Buffet---very likely a member---physical silver, so that no matter which way the outcome goes, they expect to dominate.

The industrial base of the United States has suffered tremendous erosion especially since 1990. China is becoming the new powerhouse in terms of manufacturing capacity. But this is largely due to low labor costs. I suggest that the industrial and financial decline of the United States represents no decline in the wealth and power of members of the Society. Since they wish to abolish all borders, their assets are everywhere. My belief is that Chinese leadership is under direct covert control from New York and London; or, there is a cooperation taking place. The British exploited China for centuries and their desire to maintain control never ends. Baron Beresford, Admiral Charles William de la Poer Beresford (born 1846), a founder of The Pilgrims and close personal friend of King Edward VII (2002 book, page 14), who bombarded Alexandria, Egypt in 1882, authored "The Break-up of China" (1899). His brother, who attended a prep school appropriately located in Stabbington, England, was Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Saint Petersburg, Russia, 1898-1903. The financial powers whose base originated in North America joined the British Empire plan before the founding of the Society. Members of The Pilgrims have been active since the very beginning first in bringing the Bolsheviks to power in Russia, in the formation of the U.S.S.R., in its industrial development and its break-up, and in the transition of China first to Communist rule, now mutating into a semi-capitalistic state. Below, Pilgrim Society member William A. Hewitt, who married into the Deere fortune (chairman Deere & Company, heavy agricultural machinery), who had close ties to the governments of both the Soviet Union and Red China in that he was a director of both the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade & Economic Council and the National Council for U.S.-China Trade---



Hewitt was a director of Continental Illinois National Bank; Continental Oil Company; A.T.&T. and advisor to Chase Manhattan Bank, the most active bank in the world in developing trade with the old Soviet Union, and with Red China. Hewitt was a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose founder Andrew Carnegie, Pilgrim Society member, was openly loyal to the King of England, patron of The Pilgrims! Hewitt was a director of the United Nations Association, a hopeful movement for world government which the financiers expect to control, and involved with many other Pilgrim Society fronts including Trilateral Commission; Council of the Americas; Council on Foreign Relations; Asia Society; Committee for Economic Development; National Corporation for Housing Partnerships; Atlantic Institute for International Affairs; Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; International Executive Service Corps; California Institute of Technology and Stanford Research Council. Hewitt was lieutenant commander on the battleship California in World War II and his cabin mate was Gabriel Hauge, who became a Pilgrim Society member, headed the big Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and sat on the Bilderberg steering committee.

Then there's David Rockefeller of The Pilgrims, who has done, to all appearances, more to open up trade with, and industrialization of, Russia and China than any other Pilgrim Society member, opening a Moscow branch of his bank at 1 Karl Marx Square (below)---

THE PILGRIMS

Soviet. Below: More than 15 U.S. firms now have offices in Moscow. In May of last year David Rockefeller, Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank, arrived for the opening of his company's branch. Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is at right.



Here's Rockefeller with top Red Chinese officials---



Rockefeller and Li Chiang



Mr. Rockefeller with Premier Chou En-lai. China is "developing a broadly diversified industrial structure. It's quite impressive."

(U.S. News & World Report August 13, 1973) The caption above would more correctly read, "We Pilgrim Society members are developing a broadly diversified industrial structure within China. We are quite impressive (but unknown to the public!)"

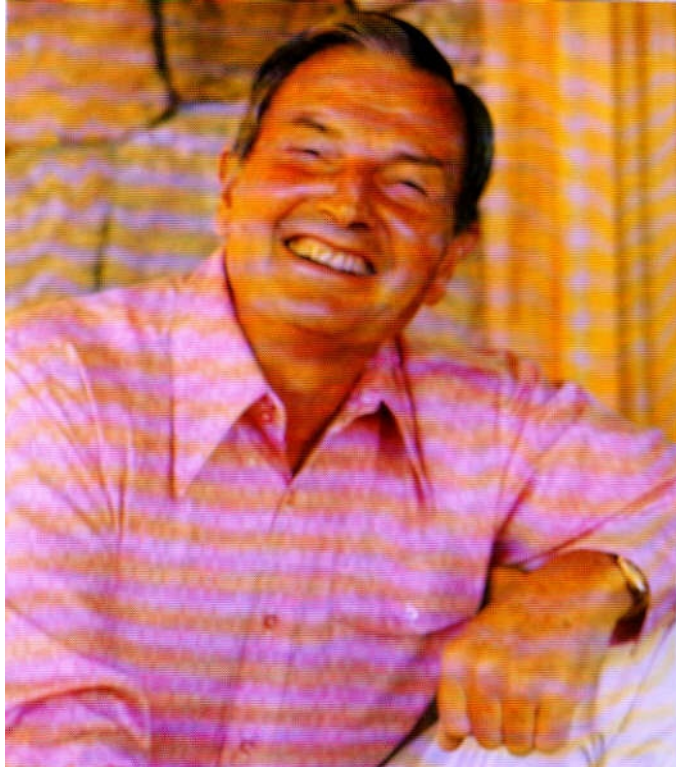
Why would Pilgrim Society members wish to see Communist systems imposed on Russia in 1917 and China in 1949? These regions represented

immense natural resources and over a half billion people as of mid 20th century. It was necessary to fasten an unproductive economic system upon these nations to prevent them from becoming competitors in world markets UNTIL such time as their productivity could be directed and harnessed by the financiers. Is it really possible that Russian and Chinese leaders are under the thumb of the international financiers? Either control, or cooperation. But to see these bankers as Red agents is totally preposterous.

Gary Allen in "None Dare Call It Conspiracy" (1972), page 121
commented---

"A strange event occurred in October 1964. David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, took a vacation in the Soviet Union. This is a peculiar place for the world's greatest "imperialist" to vacation since much of Communist propaganda deals with taking all of David's wealth away from his and distributing it to "the people." A few days after Rockefeller ended his vacation in the Kremlin, Nikita Khrushchev was recalled from a vacation at a Black Sea resort to learn that he had been fired! As far as the world knew, Khrushchev was absolute dictator of the Soviet government and, more important, head of the Communist Party which runs the USSR. Did David Rockefeller journey to the Soviet Union to fire an employee? Obviously the position of premier in the Soviet Union is a figurehead with the real power elsewhere. Perhaps in New York."

Is it possible for one man to command such international power? Yes, provided he has the support of many other powerful men---members of The Pilgrims on both sides of the Atlantic. Note the jubilant Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller, who called \$50,000 "a few cents" ("DAVID," 1972, page 141) reveling in the knowledge of the plans shared with powerful associates---



The financiers were interested not only in exploitation of America in the nineteenth century, which they did on the grand scale we read about last month. They are also interested in global exploitation or “globalization.” According to the back cover of “David: Report on a Rockefeller” (William Hoffman, 1971)---

“One President after another has done his bidding. The Governor of the richest state in the union is his brother. His life style would make Alexander the Great weep with envy. The power he wields crosses all borders, can make or destroy governments, start or stop wars, profoundly influence everyone’s life---including yours! Yet by his own careful design, few people have known anything about David Rockefeller. Until now.”

The front cover caption reads---

“For David Rockefeller The Presidency of the United States Would Be a Demotion! The Whole Story of the Single Most Powerful Man in the World.”

It was a very good unauthorized biography, but not quite the whole story. Hoffman apparently was unaware of The Pilgrims and of David’s

membership in it. The same was true of Paul Mellon, another great book by the biographer. Hoffman did note David's founding of Bilderberg in 1954 (page 153) and that his "influence with CFR is enormous" (page 155). The CFR---Council on Foreign Relations, contains hundreds of Ambassadors to many nations; Generals; Admirals; Federal Government officials; corporation chairmen and directors; the biggest publishers; and University presidents. Emanuel Josephson in his 1952 book, "Rockefeller Internationalist" has a chapter from pages 204 through 231 called "The Rockefeller-Soviet Axis," detailing Rockefeller family involvement in building up Russia or the Soviet Union. Page 216 has him mentioning Ivy Lee, a Pilgrim Society member lieutenant to inner core Pilgrim Society member John D. Rockefeller Jr. (David's father)---

"New fronts, hundreds of them, were created and sponsored, fostered and financed by the Rockefellers, their associates and allies, in order to build up sentiment in favor of Soviet Russia and recognition of the Bolshevik regime.

Ivy L. Lee took seriously the assignment he was given by his employer, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and his Standard Oil Company, to manage pro-Bolshevik propaganda and to teach the Communists all he knew of the art of propaganda and public relations. The Soviets, and Hitler in the following decade, learned so much that made their poisonous propaganda effective, from Rockefeller's agent, wily Ivy Lee. Following a two-week trip to Russia in May 1927, as representative of the Rockefeller Empire, Lee was the first of a steady stream of its emissaries who in the following decade, traveled to Russia as guests of the Soviets. After his return from Russia, Ivy Lee wrote and published a masterpiece of propaganda in favor of Russian recognition. The first edition was printed and circulated under the title, "The USSR, An Enigma." Six months later a revised edition was published by Macmillan under the title, "Present Day Russia."

Lee was a lecturer in 1911-1912 at the London School of Economics (paper money mob) and a member of the Royal Economic Society (paper money mob). His son James (born 1906) became a member. In 1928 Chase National Bank, headed by Pilgrim Society member Albert H. Wiggin, and Equitable Trust Company, headed by Pilgrim Society member Alvin W. Krech, sold Bolshevik Bonds in the U.S., probably to the Pilgrim Society's network, and made the difference of keeping the Soviet regime from disintegrating! These banks merged in 1930. Charles P. Coleman of The Pilgrims (born 1865) who was associated with the Lehigh Valley Railroad (Vanderbilt and Rockefeller ownership) was a director of the American-

Russian Chamber of Commerce from its founding in 1922. Harold B. Scott of The Pilgrims, associated with the Pfizer pharmaceutical fortune (Pratt family of Pilgrim Society members and Standard Oil heirs), chaired the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade & Economic Council from 1973-1978 after heading the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

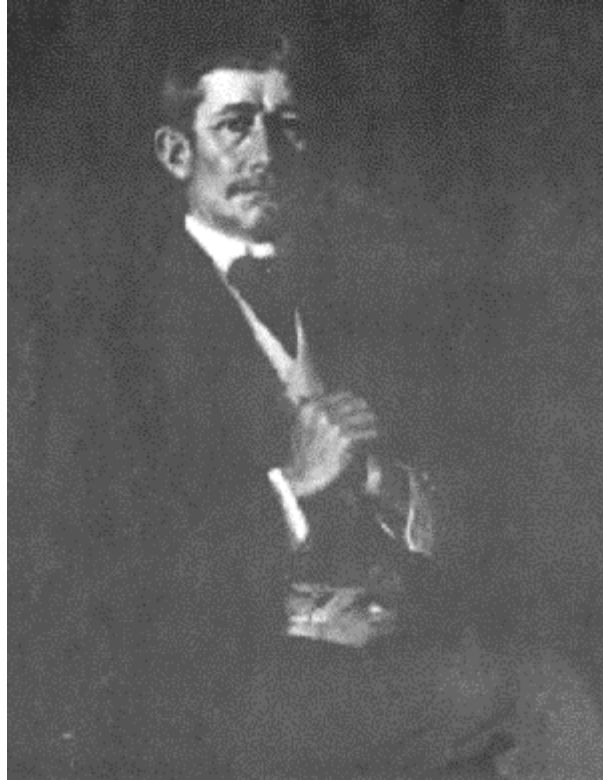
In “Secrets of the Federal Reserve” (1983) Eustace Mullins said (p. 85)---

“In Wilson’s war message in 1917, he included an incredible tribute to the Communists in Russia who were busily slaughtering the middle class in that unfortunate country.”---

“Assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening in Russia. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.”

“Wilson’s paeon to a bloodthirsty regime which has since murdered sixty-six million of its inhabitants in the most barbarous manner exposes his true sympathies and his true backers, the bankers who financed the blood purge in Russia. When the Communist Revolution seemed in doubt, Wilson sent his personal emissary, Elihu Root, to Russia with one hundred million dollars from his Special Emergency War Fund to save the toppling Bolshevik regime.”

Wilson and Root were members of The Pilgrims, and Root was once Secretary of State and an associate of Pilgrim Society member Andrew Carnegie. Elihu Root---



William Averill Harriman of The Pilgrims (whose second marriage was into the Whitney Standard Oil fortune of Pilgrim Society members) became Ambassador to Russia in 1941. In 1979 we note another Pilgrim Society member, Thomas J. Watson Jr. (below) of IBM (2nd generation member) Ambassador to the USSR.



Gary Allen in “Building Communism” (American Opinion, December 1975) said in a caption to three photos on page 39---

“David Rockefeller and Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin are shown above in Moscow as they work out American support for the Communists. It is certainly nothing new. After the Czar abdicated, Leon Trotsky was sent to Russia from New York on an American passport supplied by Woodrow Wilson. The interim Socialist boss in Moscow was A.F. Kerensky who spent the remainder of his days in New York. When he died he left behind sealed records to be opened after 1987 detailing the “conspiratorial organizations modeled on freemasons lodges” which were responsible for the revolution. It is now clear that **an arcane conspiracy, backed by finance capitalists in the United States, has been behind the Reds from the beginning.**”

This makes the second reference to Masonry in this series. From what I’ve seen the ratio of Pilgrim Society members who are also Masons is less than in the general population, or no more so. Masonry per se is not something I’m especially concerned with, however I wouldn’t be interested in joining anything whose actions aren’t all available for public view. I also hesitate at the idea of any policy by which favoritism is enjoyed at public expense. The

average Mason has very little in common with this financier organization. I had a middle class uncle who was a Mason; and a very wealthy uncle (\$400 million ballpark based on definite details) who was a Mason and a regent of Texas A & M University. Royce E. Wisenbaker of Tyler, Texas, oil and gas operator, water systems developer and construction contractor (1917-2001) indicated he knew about The Pilgrims but was startled to hear that I, his plain middle class nephew, had any such knowledge and wanted to know how I gained information. He also called them “criminals.” I see that recently the new chancellor of that university is Mr. McTeer, former president of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank! But to return to The Pilgrims and their sponsorship of totalitarian systems!

In “Czarism and Revolution” (1962) by Arsene de Goulevitch, founder of the Union of Oppressed Peoples at Paris, we find on page 230---

“On April 7, 1917, General Janin made the following entry in his diary---he turned to the subject of the Revolution which, he claimed, was engineered by the English and, more precisely, by Lord Milner. Petrograd at the time was teeming with English. He could, he asserted, name the streets and the numbers of the houses in which British agents were quartered. They were reported during the rising, to have distributed money to the soldiers and incited them to mutiny. He personally had seen in Millionnaia Street persons who he knew were British agents, handing 25 rouble notes to the men of the Pavlovski Regiment a few hours before it turned coat and joined the revolution. In private interviews I have been told that over 21 million roubles were spent by Lord Milner in financing the Russian Revolution.”



Viscount Milner of The Pilgrim Society (1854-1925) was the Englishman who supervised the destruction of Dutch settlers in South Africa in the British Boer War. He was an associate of Cecil Rhodes, who schemed the founding of The Pilgrims. Both men were associates of Lord Rothschild and the British Royal Family. The British Empire has always been about running the world, or trying to. With the addition of their American partners, the nineteenth century “robber barons,” plans moved forward for wars, revolutions and upheavals. Reading from pages 223-225---

“British and American. The main purveyors of funds for the revolution, however, were neither the crackpot Russian millionaires nor the armed bandits of Lenin. The real money came from certain British and American circles which for a long time past had lent their support to the Russian revolutionary cause. Trotsky, in his book “My Life” speaks of a large loan granted in 1907 by a financier belonging to the British Liberal Party. This loan was to be repaid at some future date after the overthrow of the Czarist regime. According to Trotsky, the obligation was scrupulously met by the revolution. The financier just mentioned was by no means alone among the British to support the Russian revolution with large financial donations.”

“The important part played by the wealthy American banker, Jacob Schiff in the events in Russia, though as yet only partially revealed, is no longer a

secret. Referring to a telegram sent by Lord Rothschild to Wilhelm II on the eve of war, Emil Ludwig, in his book "June 1914" says---"This banker, with all that amount of Jewish money behind him, could have embarrassed us as much as Schiff of New York embarrassed Russia." From the day he was placed at the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, one of the influential American banking houses, Schiff's behavior was that of an avowed enemy of Russia. A number of references to his anti-Russian and anti-Czarist activities are contained in a book describing the life of this important personality who died in 1920. Written as it is by a friendly pen and prefaced by his son Mortimer, this book deals with the avowable aspects of Schiff's financial dealings. We are told by other writers, like Lambelin, Petrovsky et al, that there existed in America before the first World War a veritable syndicate of bankers, formed for the purpose of supplying funds for Russian revolutionary propaganda, while in the spring of 1917, Jacob Schiff openly boasted of having been instrumental in overthrowing the Czarist regime by his financial support of the revolution. It is worth noting that in his "Diary of an Author" Dostoievsky foresaw the creation of a similar syndicate."

Jacob and Mortimer Schiff were members of The Pilgrims and nothing need be added about Lord Rothschild, financial backer of Cecil Rhodes, from whose wills The Pilgrims were founded. Page 225---

"We also are in possession of more detailed information stemming, according to General Nechvolodov, from the French Intelligence Service--- Twelve million dollars are reported to have been donated by Schiff to the Russian revolutionaries in the years preceding the war, while other sources confirm and amplify this fact. Mr. Bakhmetiev, the late Russian Imperial Ambassador to the United States, tells us that the Bolsheviks, after victory, transferred 600 million roubles in gold between the years 1918 and 1922 to Kuhn, Loeb & Company."

One of the books referred to above was "Jacob Schiff, His Life and Letters," 1929, London, Cyrus Adler publishers. Page 231 of "Czarism and Revolution"---

"A copy dated September 23rd, 1919, of "To Moscow," published in Rostov, contains further interesting facts about the part played by Jacob Schiff in the 1917 revolution. The information is based on a document originating from the French High Commissioner in Washington. The authenticity of this document cannot be contested as it was extracted from the archives of the

French government offices. Later it was quoted by General Nechvolodov in his book, previously mentioned (pp. 97-104). Nechvolodov claims it was drafted by official branches of the American services and handed by them to the French High Commissioner. I present a few quotations---

“In February 1916, it was learnt that a revolution was being fomented in Russia and that the following persons and business concerns were engaged in this destructive enterprise: 1) Jacob Schiff; 2) Kuhn, Loeb & Company (directors): Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, Jerome H. Hanauer; 2) Guggenheim. In April 1917, Jacob Schiff publicly declared that it was thanks to his financial support that the revolution in Russia succeeded.”

Otto Kahn of The Pilgrims---a director of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) from 1921-1934--- was written up in “The Mirrors of Wall Street” (1933 by anonymous) on pages 164-177. Page 165 says---

“No other man I ever met---least of all a many of money---gave me such a satisfying feeling of exuberant kindness and all-pervading love of humanity as this cosmopolitan banker.”

Considering the purges and massacres that took place in Russia most notably under Stalin, the statement about Otto Kahn appears to be a textbook case of contradiction and hypocrisy. Pages 166-167---

“Otto Kahn’s father left Germany in 1848 as a result of the revolution and came to the United States, to return to the Fatherland ten years later as a representative of an American bank. The son grew up in Germany but was sent to London by the Deutsche Bank and became a British citizen. Later he moved from the Deutsche Bank to Speyer and Company, and he was so enamored of England that he just missed going to Parliament. He led a daughter of the house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company to the altar. He became an American citizen, despite the protests of his English friends.”

In The Pilgrims Society we aren’t speaking only of American and British banks, but also of the big European banks. British nobility is heavily intermarried with European royalty which has figured prominently in ownership of those banks since the beginning. Banking families such as the Rothschilds especially, and the Warburgs, are heavy influences in many European banks. Antony Sutton, the original proponent of the discredited

theory that Skull & Bones Society runs the United States, nevertheless wrote two other well researched books, "Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution" (reprinted 1993) and "Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler" (reprinted 1993). Glancing at financiers identified in these books we find the usual assortment of Pilgrim Society members, most of them "underground" in their Who's Who listings (they omitted the fact) but identified elsewhere, in the three rare books mentioned in December, and in the Congressional Record. Gary Allen, in his 1976 book "The Rockefeller File," has a chapter from pages 99 through 125 entitled, "Building the Big Red Machine," detailing Rockefeller family support for Russian Communism over the years. It could be that empire was becoming somewhat independent of them, hence the break-up of the old U.S.S.R. into many separate nations, leaving Russia itself as the major entity. He had a similar chapter in "None Dare Call it Conspiracy" (1971, pages 111-126). The Morgan interests also supported the Communist revolutionary cause in Russia, with at least \$1 million in funds identified in one instance (Washington Post, February 2, 1918).

The Associated Press, October 20, 1969, announced that International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), a Rockefeller brothers holding, acquired as partners in Soviet trade, industrialization and development, the firm of N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London. Possibly the two most important names in The Pilgrim Society took an interest in building Communism. On July 17, 1973, Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller urged Congress to grant the Soviet Union most favored nation trading status (United Press International.) In Allen's 1971 book, page 85, take note---

"In one country after another Communism has been imposed on the population from the top down. The most prominent forces for the imposition of that tyranny came from the United States and Great Britain."

In simple language, The Pilgrims New York and London, the leading organization of super rich, spread Communism to over 12 million square miles of planet earth. The Soviet delegation to the United Nations was originally located in a mansion across from the Pilgrim Society front, the Council on Foreign Relations. That mansion was owned by Pilgrim Society member Percy Rivington Pyne II, grandson of Moses Taylor, who owned over 208,000 railroad shares as of 1864, with an average price of \$240 a share---a fortune of some \$50 millions! ("Secrets of the Federal Reserve," page 65, see also "History of the Great American Fortunes.") Percy Pyne II,

born 1882, had interests in National City Bank; Delaware & Hudson Railroad; Empire Trust; Farmers Loan & Trust; Princeton Bank & Trust; Commercial Trust; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal; New Amsterdam Gas; Morris & Essex Railroad; Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad; Lackawanna Steel; United New Jersey Railroad; East River Gas Company; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad and many others and was a Princeton University trustee. As of 1994 another Pyne, Eben Wright Pyne, turned up on The Pilgrims executive committee, and was an executive with National City Bank of New York (forerunner of Citigroup) and was a director of Long Island Lighting; U.S. Life Insurance; City Investing Company; Home Insurance Company; W.R. Grace & Company and others.

The Lend-Lease Administration, run by Pilgrim Society members during World War II did much to build up the Soviet Union. At the close of the war, at the Yalta Conference, and a few months later at the Potsdam Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill, and later Truman and Attlee of Great Britain---all members of The Pilgrims---made arrangements for Joseph Stalin to occupy all of Eastern Europe, or install puppet dictators there. The nature of Communism was known to the world. There was no need to allow the giveaway of Hungary; Czechoslovakia; Poland; Yugoslavia; Romania; Bulgaria and so forth to Communism. It was what the financiers wanted. In Josephson's 1952 book on the Rockefellers, pages 274-299 is the chapter, "Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations," which details the story of the American betrayal of mainland China to Communism. Head of the Institute of Pacific Relations was Pilgrim Society member Gerard Swope, former chairman of General Electric. Various Pilgrim Society members were trustees, including General George C. Marshall, commander of the 15th Infantry in China, 1924-1927, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, 1939-1945, and Secretary of State, 1947-1949. In 1948 he became the architect of the Marshall Plan, supposedly for providing American monetary assistance for rebuilding Europe, in reality, another Pilgrim Society looting scheme.

George Catlett Marshall (below)---



Just like outgoing Secretary of State Colin Powell, the British Crown, patrons of The Pilgrims Society, inducted Marshall into the Order of the Bath (Knight Grand Cross). Bath refers to the ceremonial bath taken by British knights after conquering the designated enemies of the Crown! Marshall also was decorated with the Order of Suvarov from the U.S.S.R. in regard to his assistance for spreading Communism in Eastern Europe by not opposing the actions of Roosevelt, Churchill and Clement Attlee in gifting Stalin with so much additional territory. In November 1945 Truman appointed Marshall his personal representative to China with rank of ambassador. According to Josephson in "Rockefeller Internationalist" (page 295)---

"The supply to the communists of essential war materiel has flowed continuously through such devices as "lend lease," UNRRA, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Part and the Point IV Program. The situation parallels the arming of the Germans and the Japs prior to World War II, by the same principals. As a reward for delivering China to the Communists, that has

proved so costly and disastrous for the U.S., Marshall was promoted to the post of Secretary of State; he served the Rockefeller-Soviet axis well. His first official act was to appoint his masters' agent, who had previously directed his treacherous mission to China, Dean Acheson, his chief of staff. The so-called Marshall Plan was written by Rockefeller, promoted and propagandized by Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and its subsidiary agencies, and actively pushed in Congress by the Rockefellers personally. It was another tap on the U.S. Treasury and a device for looting the American people for the benefit of the Rockefeller Empire and its allies, on the pretense of aid to Europe, while at the same time leading the nation further on the road to bankruptcy and dictatorship."

Not surprisingly, there was established in Marshall's name the George Marshall scholarships, by which American students would spend up to 2 years at British Universities. The purpose is identical to the Rhodes Scholarships---to indoctrinate Americans to serve the British Crown! Lord Sherfield of The Pilgrims of Great Britain, ambassador to Washington, 1953-1956, endowed the Marshall Scholarships with a sub-set called the Sherfield Fellowships. According to marshallscholarship.org/

"The Scholarships were founded by an Act of Parliament in 1953 and commemorate the humane ideals of the European Recovery Programme (Marshall Plan). They are funded by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and administered by the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission in the UK (for which the Association of Commonwealth Universities provides the Secretariat). The selection process in the US is managed by the British Council, on behalf of the British Embassy in Washington DC, and the regional Consulates-General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco."

Lord Sherfield was involved with the League of Nations till 1939, when the Society was readying to replace it with the United Nations. Sherfield chaired the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, 1960-1964, then became chairman of Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation; Ship Mortgage Finance Company; Estate Duties Investment Trust; Technical Development Capital; and a director of the big global merchant bank, Hill, Samuel & Company. He additionally was a trustee of the Kennedy Memorial Trust and governor of Imperial College of Science and Technology. Later he joined the British North American Committee, another Pilgrim Society front organization, previously managed by another

of their fronts, the National Planning Association, now by the Atlantic Council of the United States. Lord Sherfield married one of the daughters of Dwight Davis, founder of the Davis Cup tennis championships, as did Federal Reserve chairman (1951-1970) William McChesney Martin Jr. also of The Pilgrims. The 2002 Pilgrim book, page 164, shows Lord Sherfield shaking hands with the Queen, with the incredibly subversive Lord Astor behind her, at a Pilgrims function. Lord Sherfield (below)---



At the website of the Marshall Scholarships you will find in the upper left corner the flag of Great Britain, its right half cut off, merged with the American flag, its left half removed, indicating the Pilgrim Society influence towards the same object---reunification of America with Britain. If you take the incredibly long time it takes to scan the thousands of pages of Who's Who volumes over the years, you will find at least hundreds of Marshall Scholars across the years. After the indoctrination, they return to the United States, exactly like the even more important Rhodes Scholars, and are placed by The Pilgrim Society in positions in government and academia and media where their influence is used on behalf of the Crown of England and its allied financiers.

So thoroughly were members of The Pilgrims involved with the Communist Revolution in 1916-1918, that certain of their young operatives present there, became members later. Included among these we note Norman Armour, embassy secretary at Petrograd, Russia, 1916-1918, who later held ambassadorships to Canada; Chile; Argentina; Venezuela; Spain and Guatemala. He married into European nobility, Princess Myra Kondacheff, February 2, 1919 (Who's Who, 1958, page 88). Walter Hampton Mallory, special assistant to the American ambassador in Petrograd, Russia, 1916-1917; and president of the China Institute in America, 1943-1947, and a member of Pilgrim Society member John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s China Medical Board beginning in 1947, was another Pilgrim Society member controlling their public kindergarten, the Council on Foreign Relations, via his directorship of that entity, from 1927 into the 1960's and later became an emeritus director. He was decorated the Order of Pure Gold by China. Post Wheeler (Pilgrims United States, Who's Who, 1927, page 2011), was secretary at the embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1909-1911. Joshua Butler Wright, son in law of real admiral W.H.H. Southerland (Who's Who, 1927, pages 2090-2091) was counselor at the American embassy in Petrograd, Russia, in 1916. He was secretary of the American delegation at the Opium Conference at The Hague, 1913, probably a whitewash of drug-dealing activities in China of ancestors of founders of the London Pilgrims. Wright was U.S. Commissioner at the Brazilian Centennial Exposition in Rio de Janeiro in 1922 and secretary of the U.S. delegation to the 5th International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. Pilgrim Society member Isaac F. Marcossou (born 1877) wrote "The Rebirth of Russia" (1917), the same year he wrote "The Business of War," very profitable for his Pilgrim Society cronies. Another Pilgrim Society member, Henry Cutler Wolfe (born 1898) wrote "The Imperial Soviets" (1940). He was with the American Relief Administration in Russia in 1922, another front for assisting the Bolsheviks. Wolfe was a contributor to Harper's magazine; Saturday Review; New York Times; Wall Street Journal and others. If you find time look up his articles and you will surely find no mention of his Pilgrim Society activities.

The Associated Press, July 16, 1973 reported---

"David Rockefeller, just back from opening financial doors to China, has worked banking miracles in globe-girdling missions the last six months. In January, Rockefeller toured Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland, cementing banking relations in the satellite countries."

In the mid-1970's, the Chase Manhattan Bank, under Rockefeller, along with the Export-Import Bank of the United States---another Pilgrim Society run funding source whose "loans" are guaranteed by U.S. taxpayers, jointly funded the Kama River truck factory in the U.S.S.R., to that date, the largest such facility in existence. The production schedule was set at 150,000 industrial type trucks per annum. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation---still another Pilgrim Society instrumentality---guaranteed the loans made by Chase Manhattan Bank with taxpayer funds! His father, Pilgrim Society member John D. Rockefeller Jr., was a trustee of the China Medical Board, another virulently questionable front organization. Pilgrim Society member Charles Hitchcock Sherrill (born 1867), trustee of New York University and ambassador to Turkey, 1932-1933, wrote a book (1920) entitled, "Have We A Far Eastern Policy?" Yes, The Society does have a Far Eastern (and global) policy---keep engineering wars until they make the peoples of the world desperate enough to surrender their sovereignty to a World Government (which THEY will run!) Decorated by Italy, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Holland, and Czechoslovakia, he also wrote "Prime Ministers and Presidents" (1922) based on his extensive acquaintances with foreign heads of state. It calls to mind what Cecil Rhodes said of his Pilgrim Society "patent"---"I am on the lookout for those who will do the governing of the nations in the years that are to come."

William Merriam Chadbourne (born 1879), listed in the Congressional Record for 1940 as a member of The Pilgrims---and invisible elsewhere---was a high-powered New York lawyer who was a vice president of the China Society of America (Who's Who, 1933, page 497). He was also a member of the American Legion, but it is doubtful that the average member of that organization today is in favor of the internationalism and interventionism (warmongering) clearly central to the intentions of The Pilgrims and their extensive galaxy of powerful satellite organizations. Who's Who in the East, 1957, page 160, shows Pilgrim Society member John Warren Hill, who was with the banker warmongers Draft Board in 1917, as a member of the finance committee for New York county of the American Legion, 1927-1928, and in 1946 he became a member of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. He was also a director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the term used before "mental health" became the buzzword-catchall for slandering as crazy those who take issue with the global puppetmasters.

In "The Rockefellers An American Dynasty" (1976) by Peter Collier, page 428 we find---

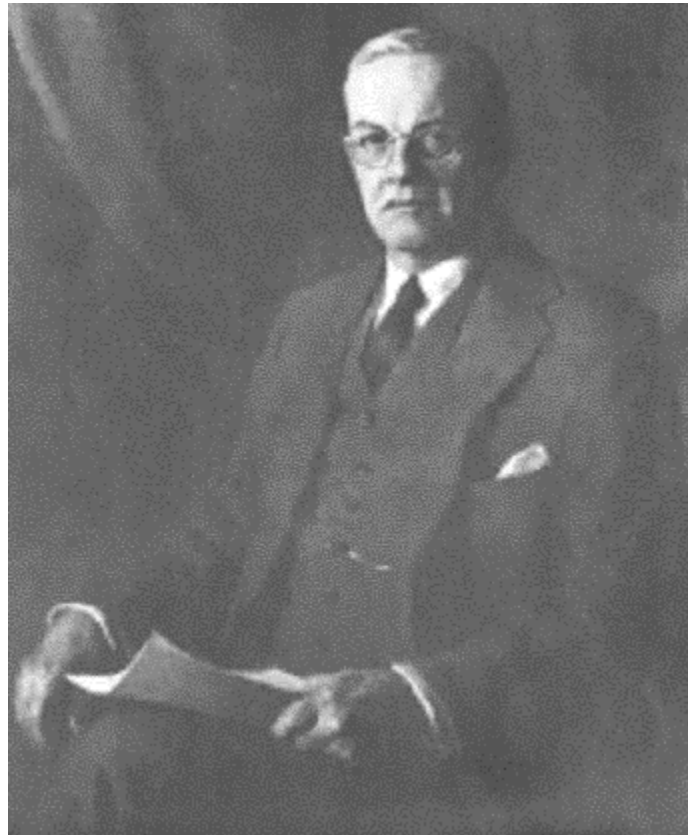
"Ever after, David would have a special cachet in Moscow. After the 1968 elections, the Russians let it be known through diplomatic channels that chances for rapprochement would be dramatically increased if David were ambassador. George Guilder says---"David goes through Russia and is treated royally. Ironically, nobody knows how to revere, blandish and exalt a Rockefeller half so well as the Marxists."

In "Rockefeller and the Reds" (American Opinion, January 1976) by Gary Allen, we read on page 73---

"Consider the role of the Rockefellers in engineering the turnover of China to the Communists through the work of three family controlled organizations, the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Council on Foreign Relations. The Rockefellers had earlier laid the groundwork for this betrayal through their financing of key Chinese universities which were the breeding grounds for leadership of Mao's movement. The prize educational institution financed by the Rockefellers in China was the Harvard-Yenching University in Peiping. The faculty was loaded with radical Harvard types and the results were commensurate with their input. One of their most famous products was Chou En-Lai."

This was the same Chou En-Lai who as Premier of the People's Republic of China, met with David Rockefeller (above) in 1973 to work out financing and trade deals. The first Rockefeller agent to send money to the Institute of Pacific Relations as chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation was John Foster Dulles (Pilgrim Society), whose brother Allen, also of The Pilgrims, headed the Central Intelligence Agency as of 1953. Allen Dulles was also a director of the Pilgrim Society front, the Council on Foreign Relations. John Foster Dulles was a partner in Sullivan & Cromwell, as was Allen, 48 Wall Street, the world's most influential law firm. Allen Dulles was a member of President Johnson's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, 1963-1964, forerunner of the Warren Commission in 1965, another Pilgrim Society affair. Arthur H. Dean, ambassador to Korea, 1953-1954 of The Pilgrims was another Sullivan & Cromwell partner and a director or trustee of the Japan Society; Asia Society; United Nations

Association; Bank of New York; El Paso Natural Gas; and the Council on Foreign Relations. Dulles sister Eleanor was a delegate to the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference that created the International Monetary Fund, a leading instrumentality for wealth transfer to The Pilgrim Society; she authored the 1932 book, "The Bank for International Settlements At Work." Dulles, for whom is named Dulles International Airport in Washington, D.C. (below)---

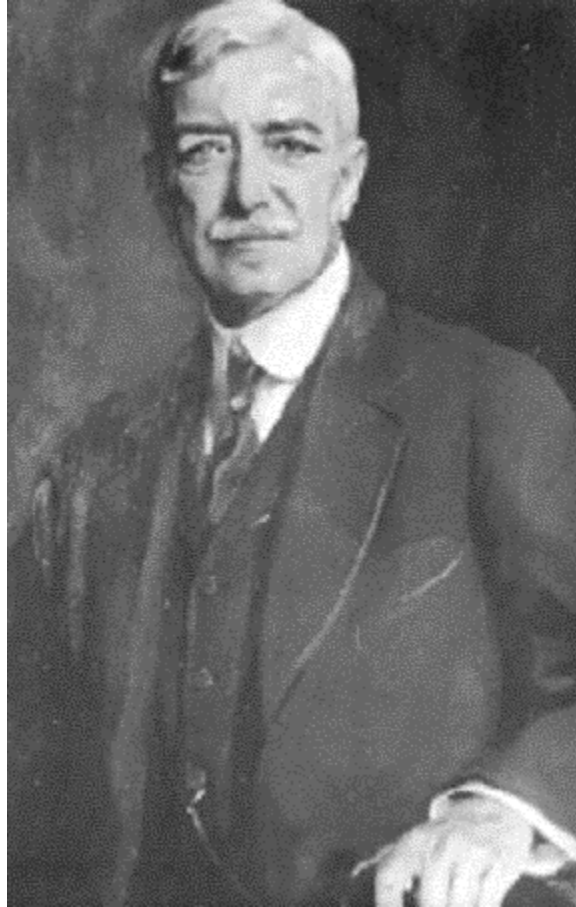


After Dulles, Pilgrim Society member Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1952-1960, later to become Secretary of State in 1961, sent Rockefeller Foundation funds to the IPR. Rhodes Scholar Dean Rusk (below)---



In “Harvest of Deceit” by Edward Delaney (1971), pages 163-172, “Why Was General Patton Murdered?” the answer lies in the fact that General was astray from the financier plan, and was kept in check by Eisenhower of The Pilgrims (Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships are another Pilgrim Society front). If you saw the 1970 film “Patton” with George C. Scott you noticed his hatred for Communism. In fact Patton wanted to move the Soviets out of Germany at the close of the war, but other plans prevailed.

The Society has long maintained interest in China. Other than the obvious history of the British and the old Chinese opium trade and their descendants being represented in The Pilgrims London today, another example is found in the case of Robert Lansing (born 1864). According to the 1927 Who’s Who, page 1156, he was Secretary of State from 1915-1920. He became legal counsel to the Chinese Government afterwards. He was a member of the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace, 1918-1919 at Paris, and one of the architects of the Treaty of Versailles which was intended to provoke Germany into launching another war. Lansing was a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, possibly the most dangerous foundation in existence. He founded the American Society for International Law in 1906, an organization opposed to United States sovereignty. He authored “Notes on Sovereignty” (1921). His father in law was John W. Foster, Secretary of State in the Harrison administration, 1889-1893. John W. Foster was grandfather to John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles, of The Pilgrims. Robert Lansing (below)---



We could look at many other instances of Wall Street and London bankers assisting events in Russia and China, but this should suffice. Well, let's do several more!

Richard Cunningham Patterson Jr. of *The Pilgrims* (Who's Who in the East, 1957, page 703), started with the Du Ponts in 1921, got on with National Broadcasting in 1932; chaired RKO Corporation (films, 1939-1943); ambassador to Yugoslavia, 1944-1947; to Guatemala, 1948-1951; to Switzerland, 1951-1953; and got on the boards of New Hampshire & Hudson Railroad; John C. Paige Incorporated Insurance Brokers; Hilton Hotels International; Empire State Building Corporation; General Dynamics; Burrus Mills; American Export Lines; Hidden Splendor Mining Company (uranium project of Pilgrim Society kingpin Floyd B. Odum, of whom we will make the acquaintance); Mercast Corporation; and Wah-Chang Smelting & Refining Company. Patterson was director and first president of the China-America Council of Commerce & Industry. Patterson chaired the Military Intelligence Reserve Society in 1930 and received the Order of the Jade (China), in addition to decorations from Yugoslavia; Monaco; Serbia;

Panama; France; Ethiopia; Brazil; Liberia; Haiti; Cuba; Federal Republic of Germany; Spain; New York State; Columbia University; and University of Nebraska. He also chaired the United Nations Committee for the City of New York. The U.N. is an organization created by The Pilgrims as the structure for their aspired World Government! A parallel organization was the Far East-America Council of Commerce & Industry, of which second generation Pilgrim Society member Arthur K. Watson of IBM was a vice president. His older brother, Thomas J. Watson Jr. was a trustee of the China Institute and was called by Fortune Magazine “the most successful capitalist who ever lived” (January 1976, page 122, “Wall Street is awed by the vast wealth Tom Jr. created for his stockholders.”) To return to Society involvement with Russian affairs, we note (Who’s Who in the East, 1957, pages 877-878) Pilgrim Society member James Graham Phelps-Stokes (born 1872) was honorary councillor of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, 1917-1922. He owned gold and silver mining (Austin Mining; Manhattan Silver Mine; Ione Gold Mining), banking and railroad interests in Nevada (Nevada Central Railroad; Nevada Motor Lines; The Nevada Company; State Bank of Nevada. He was president of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 1907-1918 and was a member of the China Society of America; Royal India and Pakistan Society; Oriental Institute of University of Chicago; American Oriental Society; American Legion; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars and others. The Pilgrims have staged infiltration of various patriotic societies over the years (Pelham Saint George Bissell, 1943 Who’s Who, page 327, was president of the Sons of the Revolution; council of the Society of Colonial Wars; past commander, American Legion; Judge Advocate, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and member of the anti-American United Nations League!) Stokes was a member of the New York Governor’s Committee in 1921 to welcome to New York representatives of European countries to attend the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments, a forerunner of the questionable “S.A.L.T.” talks (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) under which the bankers wanted a specific ratio of military power between nations, the better to manipulate the outcome of wars. It appears that World War III is being brewed, possibly by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and its Pilgrim Society trustees. Russia and China could be the two main antagonists against a coalition of America, Britain, Europe and a heavily re-armed Japan, in a conflict set mainly in the Middle East. Armageddon, perhaps?

MORE COMMENTS ON THE PILGRIMS

In “The Mirrors Of Wall Street” (1933) by Anonymous, pages 27 and 29 we read---

“There can be no question that Mr. Mellon is one of the canniest cash collectors that this or any other country has ever developed. Mr. Mellon alone can explain why he did not raise his voice to avert the greatest financial cataclysm that had ever befallen the nation. He was a member of the Federal Reserve Board.”

Mellon had no intention in alerting anyone outside his circle of you-know-what-by-now-(or you haven't been paying attention) because the crash and depression were calculated to strip others of wealth. Mellon, as Treasury Secretary, conferred with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, in Washington on February 6, 1929. Norman, another member of The Pilgrims, admitted---

“I hold the hegemony of the world.”

“Hegemony” = leadership, in case anyone needs a vocabulary exercise. This was the same Montagu Norman who refused to visit any nation not having a central bank! He disapproved of countries not having covert British control! The quote from Norman cited above is referenced on page 62 of “Tragedy and Hope” (1966) by Carroll Quigley of the Newcomen Society, a Pilgrim Society front organization. The Wall Street Journal, November 11, 1927, called Norman the “currency dictator of Europe.” Since he was actually head of the Bank of England, yet the Journal said he had power over European finances, take that as an indication of European central banks colluding with the grandmaster of all central banking, the Bank of England, for such is the case. Let it not be thought that Norman was such a substantial power in himself, but rather he had power delegated to him by such as the Windsors, the British Royal family, and the Rothschilds.

Just after the closed conference of Mellon---who was a substantial power in himself, in fact, surely one of the two most powerful men in the United States at that time, the other being John D. Rockefeller Jr. of The Pilgrim Society---with Lord Norman, the Federal Reserve reversed its cheap money policies and began tightening. A boom had been engineered, now it was time to stage a bust, so that the big rich could recapture their payrolls from

the middle class, and break down many non-allied rich. By late October, the Crash was under way. Pilgrim Society members such as Floyd Odlum (never hear of him before---it's time you did) went short the market, then bought megamillions of shares at 90% off their highs! It's widely known that Mellon himself was strongly benefited by such actions. Let's consider some details about Pilgrim Society member Andrew Mellon from "Paul Mellon---Portrait of an Oil Baron" by William Hoffman (1974).

"The Depression came, the greatest depression this country has ever experienced. It bothered Andrew Mellon not at all. It merely presented him with another business opportunity, a chance to swallow up weaker corporations and, when it was over, to emerge stronger than ever. As Drew Pearson pointed out, Andrew Mellon spent his first eight years in office predicting federal deficits. This was so the government could claim it was broke and thereby deny World War I veterans their bonuses and dissuade the hard-pressed from seeking assistance. Andrew Mellon's last four years in office, however, brought predictions of surpluses, so that the Depression plagued American public would not demand an increase in income and inheritance taxes. When the Depression refused to fade away, Andrew Mellon was a man no longer in touch with reality. He urged people to work hard and spend money that, he said, was the solution to the Crash. Yet how could people spend money when Andrew Mellon's banks refused to loan them any? How could they work hard when his companies laid them off and said there was no work? In May 1931, the Secretary of the Treasury said there should be no pay cuts, but in October of the same year his Aluminum Company of America slashed wages ten percent. In June 1932 the Aluminum Company slashed wages ten per cent more." (pages 49-50)

"At the Alcoa mills in a Pittsburgh suburb, more than half the normal work force of four thousand was laid off. A welfare worker revealed that those still working had been forced by the company to donate a day's pay to those who were unemployed, despite the fact that a high weekly wage for those working full time was only twelve dollars. The aluminum company itself paid nothing to those it laid off. Panic spread. In September 1931, 305 banks closed. In October 522 banks closed. Thirteen million were unemployed. National wages were 60 percent less than in 1929. U.S. industry was operating at less than half its maximum. With Pennsylvanians starving and freezing in the streets in the winter of 1931, Governor Gifford Pinchot visited Andrew Mellon at his Washington office. Before being allowed to see the Treasury Secretary, the governor admired the \$1.7 million

worth of gems Andrew Mellon had recently purchased from the Soviet Union. When the two sat down to talk, Governor Pinchot offered a business deal---he suggested that well to do Pennsylvanians lend \$35 million to the state for needed relief programs; the loan would be repaid at 4 percent interest, as authorized by a constitutional amendment already passed, and Andrew Mellon was asked to chip in \$1 million. It was a drop in the bucket for the Treasury Secretary but he refused. So did every other rich person in Pennsylvania.” (pages 50-51)

Pinchot was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C., two well established banker-financier front organizations.

“Poverty and hunger gripped the nation by its throat. Riots were commonplace. A group of World War I veterans marched on Washington and demanded the cashing of soldiers bonus certificates. The Government drove them out of Washington with armed troops under the command of Douglas McArthur. There was talk of revolution as desperate people called for desperate measures. Texas Representative Wright Patman was appalled by Andrew Mellon’s policies and by his lack of concern for widespread suffering. Patman brought impeachment proceedings against the Treasury Secretary. The date was January 6, 1932, a date most American newspapers seem to have forgotten. Whenever Andrew Mellon’s name is mentioned in print, it is as a “philanthropist” or “businessman” or “public servant.” Very seldom is the word “impeachment” is brought up, though that drastic course of action is precisely what was taken.” (page 51)

“Representative Patman went on to make the remarkable statement that “Mr. Mellon has violated more laws, caused more human suffering and illegally acquired more property to satisfy his personal greed than any other person on earth without fear of punishment and with the sanction and approval of three chief executives of a civilized nation.” (page 52)

The three executives must have been the President; Speaker of the House and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the Vice President. So powerful were the Mellon interests that Gulf Oil was the only major oil company in the United States to hold its own against the group formerly known as Standard Oil (Rockefellers, Harknesses, Whitneys and Pratts the biggest holders). Much later the Mellons would sell Gulf Oil to Chevron, after being enriched by gushers from Kuwait to Venezuela, where it extracted

some 200,000 barrels of oil daily at its peak of operations (page 97, Hoffman). “Gulf Oil’s assets were greater than the gross national product of most countries.” (page 134)

“Representative Patman also revealed that Andrew Mellon, while in office, had voting stock in more than three hundred corporations engaged in “mining properties, bauxite, magnesium, carbon electrodes, aluminum, sales, railroads, Pullman cars, gas, electric light, steel railways, copper, glass, brass, steel, tar, banking, locomotives, water power, steamships, shipbuilding, oil, coke, coal, and many other different industries.” There were other questionable deals. All U.S. banks (and Andrew Mellon was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board) refused credit to the Columbian Government until it signed the Barco oil concession giving 1.5 million acres of oil land worth as much as \$2 billion to Gulf Oil and a company owned largely by the Morgans. When finally the giveaway was signed, credit was miraculously available.” (page 53)

There was a James William Barco (born 1916) who turned up in *The Pilgrims* in the 1970’s; it’s unclear whether there was a relation to the Columbian deal. Barco was American ambassador to the United Nations, 1960-1961, vice-chairman of *The Pilgrims Atlantic Council*, trustee of American University in Cairo, et cetera.

“The *New Republic* found it unfortunate that “an American Secretary of State had used his high office to persuade the National City Bank of New York to grant an unsound bank credit to the government of Columbia as a means of obtaining one of the world’s largest oil concessions for a company controlled by the interests of Mr. Mellon, our Secretary of the Treasury.” Andrew Mellon contended that the National City loan was unconnected to the granting of the Barco concession, but few people took him seriously. He was taken even less seriously when a Senate Finance Committee investigation showed that Allen Dulles, a former undersecretary of state, represented Morgan at the time; that Herbert Stabler, formerly chief of the State Department’s Latin American division, was working for Gulf; and that Andrew Mellon’s former top aide, Garrard Winston, was a lawyer for National City Bank.” (pages 53-54)

Garrard Winston (Yale 1904, probably a member of one of its five super-fraternities) was undersecretary of the Treasury under Mellon, 1923-1927 and became a partner in Shearman & Sterling, a leading Wall Street law firm

whose key partners are always members of The Pilgrims; he was a member of the important Links Club in Manhattan; treasurer, Roosevelt Hospital; and secretary of the American Debt Funding Commission, another banker front.

“Representative Patman had another serious charge, and such was the wretched state of the economy and the angry mood of the populace in the 1930s that Congress was listening. Andrew Mellon was, said Patman, “more responsible for the country’s poor economic condition than any other person.” Representative Patman revealed that the War Department had paid Andrew Mellon’s Koppers Company \$18,582,428.44 during World War I and that Koppers had not produced one dollar’s worth of goods. Nonetheless, after the war Koppers was allowed to purchase buildings and machinery that had cost the government \$2,987,200 for \$600,000; and materials that cost \$5,558,000 for \$300,000. This second deal, it was later revealed, was made despite the fact that a different company had bid \$700,000 for the materials.” (page 54)

“The impeachment hearings proceeded without a hitch. Patman dredged up a dozen scandals. It turned out that Andrew Mellon’s Standard Steel Car Company built a plush club during World War I which was used to entertain government bureaucrats responsible for keeping war costs down. At the club all expenses---food, lodging, entertainment---were paid by Standard Steel Car. The bureaucrats were, of course, receiving expenses from the government since they were supposed to be on state business. During the hearings Patman demonstrated that Andrew Mellon was hardly suffering because of the Depression---“The Union Trust Company is a Mellon owned corporation in Pittsburgh. It commenced business during the panic of 1893, prospered during the panic of 1907 and the hard times of 1914, and has been paying 200 percent dividends and more during the depression years of 1930, 1931 and 1932.” Patman put the Mellon money in perspective---“The fortune I have mentioned is twice as much money as the average amount of money that has been in circulation during the past three years. It is equal to two-thirds of all the gold in the entire world. It is equal to one-half the value of all the property in the United States in the year 1860.” (pages 54-55)

There you have it, once again, as demonstrated in the first essay in this series. The Pilgrims exist to “seize the wealth necessary,” and to “gradually absorb the wealth of the world,” and they are “on the lookout for those who will do the governing of the nations in the years that are to come.” Mellon

also chaired the U.S. delegation of the Pan-American High Commission, another banker ripoff organization set up to loot South America.

Because of the scandals Patman continued to press in on, a game of musical chairs ensued. Mellon left as Treasury Secretary and became ambassador to Great Britain. On April 14, 1932, The Pilgrims of Great Britain welcomed Andrew Mellon as United States ambassador, and the Prince of Wales (Royal family) spoke at the reception (Pilgrims book, 2002, page 26). Royalty and robber barons working together for the New World Order; The Pilgrims! Hoffman stated (page 56)---

“Andrew Mellon became friends with royalty, threw huge parties at the embassy, was imperious with dukes and earls.”

More of Hoffman on Mellon---

“Andrew Mellon’s friend Henry Frick was importing people from Hungary and Italy and Yugoslavia to work his coke ovens and was paying them next to nothing. He and Andrew Mellon felt there was no need to clean up the environment, which was probably the filthiest on earth. Indeed, many wealthy Pittsburghers believed that the “subhuman” immigrants probably thrived on the heat of the coal ovens and the gases they had to breathe. In fact, Andrew Mellon stated that fresh air would probably be harmful for the workers, whom rich people called “wops” and “polacks” and “hunkies.” The fresh air issue was a rationalization for exploitation, but Andrew Mellon and Henry Frick probably really believed that fresh air was harmful for workers. If God intended workers to breathe fresh air, the reasoning went, He would not have inspired the building of industry. Andrew Mellon was thoroughly in agreement with Frick’s methods of preventing and smashing strikes which, according to Philip Foner’s “History of the American Labor Movement” included torture and beatings and murder administered by paid private police.” (page 39)

According to Hoffman (page 146), as of 1928 private police carried machine guns at Mellon owned mines. Was Frick also a member, you ask? If so I cannot say, due to the problem of incomplete and unavailable lists. He was earlier a partner with Carnegie, another member, who defected to work with Mellon, a member. Certainly both of them were much larger financially than Frick, who could have been a member. Frick had dealings with Pennsylvania Senator Penrose (“History of the Great American Fortunes,”

page 495). Two members of the Penrose family, Charles (born 1886) and Charles Jr. (born 1921) were both Pilgrim Society members and headed the British front, the Newcomen Society of North America. Frick was also associated in business with Edward H. Harriman, a member (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, page 78), and Frick was said to nevertheless belong to “the top circle of wealth” (page 29). George F. Baker, second-generation Pilgrim Society member and father in law of third generation member John Mortimer Schiff (treasurer of The Pilgrims as of 1973), was a trustee of the Frick Collection (art gallery). The Baker fortune (First National Bank of New York; General Electric; U.S. Steel; Consolidated Gas Company of New York; Mutual Life Insurance; General Motors; Pullman Company; United States Trust Company, et al, was estimated at around \$500 million in 1924 dollars (“America’s 60 Families,” page 26, based on tax return information). George F. Baker III appeared in the 1969 list. Back to Hoffman on Mellon---

“Henry Frick presided over one of the bloodiest strikes in American history. The year was 1892, the place was Homestead, Pennsylvania. The strike began when management announced a pay cut. Frick brought in a barge filled with scores of gunmen to smash the workers, who retaliated by firing on the thugs and making them captives. Governor Pattison called out state troopers and they occupied Homestead for 95 days. The entire country was for the Homestead strikers, but Frick refused to budge an inch. From New York came anarchist Alexander Berkman---he stabbed and knifed Frick, but failed to kill him. When it was announced Frick had been wounded, a soldier let out three cheers. The soldier was hung by his thumbs. Andrew Mellon hastened to Frick’s bedside and remained with his friend until he was out of danger. The strikers lost. Ten persons died in the Homestead strike, and many more were wounded.” (page 40)

“In 1899 Andrew Mellon conceived his grandest plan. He and Henry Frick would build the Union Steel Company and challenge mighty Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie was unimpressed. He had intended to retire anyway and sell huge Carnegie Steel. He went to New York but Wall Street did not offer enough. He went to Andrew Mellon. Why not, Carnegie suggested, go into steel in a really big way? Union Steel and Carnegie Steel would be a corporate marvel. Andrew Mellon offered \$160 million saying he would put up \$80 million and raise the rest. He tried to obtain the second \$80 million from J.P. Morgan, who laughed at him. The price, said Morgan, was too high. J.P. Morgan was wrong. Within two years Morgan was scrambling to

organize the first billion dollar company---U.S. Steel---and to succeed he needed to purchase Carnegie Steel. It cost him \$492 million to do it, more than three times what Carnegie had been willing to sell it for to Andrew Mellon. And still Morgan had problems---Andrew Mellon and Henry Frick.” (pages 40-41)

If you noticed last month we saw where Carnegie received \$300 million, here we see a \$492 million figure. The other \$192 million went to Carnegie’s partners including Pilgrim Society member Charles Schwab, who ended up with a net worth of at least \$40 million (page 29, “America’s 60 Families) and still more went to the Phipps family of Pilgrim Society members, intermarried with the Carnegie family.

“Mellon and Frick went about building Union Steel. Andrew Mellon picked up other companies---Republic Coke; Schoen Works; Pressed Steel Car; Marshall Construction. Union Steel, renamed Union-Sharon Steel after a merger, remained Andrew Mellon’s pet project. After all, he was holding his own in competition with the greatest financier of them all---J.P. Morgan. Now it was Andrew Mellon who could laugh. Some people dislike heights. Others despise war. The thing J.P. Morgan hated above all else was competition. He considered competition wasteful, something only free enterprisers and fools believed in, it drove prices and profits down. Morgan tried to buy Union-Sharon Steel. When his offer reached \$75 million, Mellon and Frick accepted. It was far more than their company was worth. For example, part of the purchase price was \$4,000,000 for an ore mine that had cost Union-Sharon only \$150,000 several years earlier.” (page 41)

“A special House of Representatives committee established specifically to investigate U.S. Steel pointed out how Mellon and Frick were able to get the best of the mighty Morgan---“The aggressive attitude of Union-Sharon and the capacity and long experience in business of Mr. Frick and others associated with him caused the Steel Corporation grave concern. The methods which destroyed the smaller companies could not be rendered effective to eliminate Union-Sharon Steel. It soon became manifest that this company would not push. Located in the midst of the Corporation’s great plants, it was in a position to render its competition especially troublesome. There remained but one solution---to pay such price as those in charge might deem for an agreement not to further disturb industrial conditions which the Steel Corporation sought to establish. Or compete with them for business. The Corporation decided to pay.” (pages 41-42)

Many competitions for wealth have taken place between members of The Pilgrims, but always on the inside, where the facts about the organization and the membership in it of competing interests is kept extremely secret.

“It was boom one year, bust the next, around the turn of the century, but neither state of the economy affected Andrew Mellon. In boom times he counted stock dividends, interest payments, trust charges, expanded production in companies he had purchased earlier. When the economy went bust it was foreclose; buy up property at a fraction of its value; force weaker companies to sell or merge. The aluminum company, the golden black profits of oil, the real estate and industrial companies acquired by foreclosure, the soaring assets of the banks and insurance companies, all combined to make Andrew Mellon one of the richest men in the world.”
(pages 43-44)

“No man appointed to public office ever had to resign from as many corporate boards as Andrew Mellon did. There were fifty-one in all, and their activities spanned the spectrum of industry and finance. Included were aluminum companies, oil companies, steel companies, companies involved in coke, coal, carbon, shipbuilding, electricity, automobiles, land development, railroads, construction, insurance and banking. Andrew Mellon served for twelve years as Secretary of the Treasury, first with Harding, then with Coolidge and Hoover. The Harding and Coolidge administrations particularly might better have been called the Mellon administration. “For eight years,” wrote Drew Pearson, “he dominated the national capital. **For eight years his word was law with every banker throughout the land. For eight years Presidents served under him. So powerful was his influence, so great his prestige that he told them what to do and his judgment was final.** Andrew Mellon was active in other areas behind the scenes. In 1922 aluminum import duties were increased 250 percent by the Republican sponsored Fordney-McCumber Tariff. In addition, the tariff lowered the import duty on linseed oil. The reason for these seemingly contradictory tariffs was clear. Andrew Mellon had a 100 percent monopoly on American aluminum. By keeping the metal out of the country with an outrageous import duty he maintained that monopoly. The more linseed oil that came in, however, and the cheaper it got in, the better. Mellon owned two of the eight largest linseed crushers in the country.”
(pages 47-48)

“In 1928 Judge Mellon’s son set his sights on the highest goal of all---the Presidency of the United States. He almost made it. Insiders knew that the battle between Andrew Mellon and Herbert Hoover was simply a struggle between Morgan money and Mellon money. With the help of the New York Times, which thought it ludicrous that such a wealthy man should *openly* run the country, (Mellon was actually running it from behind the scenes), Herbert Hoover, the Morgan man, captured the Republican presidential nomination. **Such was Andrew Mellon’s power, however, that after the election he remained on in Treasury. If blame could be placed on one man for the Great Depression, that man would be Andrew Mellon. Andrew Mellon’s optimism convinced investors that stock prices could go up forever.**” (pages 48-49)

“It is likely that Patman would have succeeded in removing Mellon from office had not President Herbert Hoover come to the rescue. He appointed Mellon ambassador to the Court of St. James. As Patman ruefully remarked, there was no way to remove from office a man who had already been removed. He called Hoover’s action the equivalent of a Presidential pardon.” If Americans were delighted to be rid of their Treasury Secretary, Europeans were happy to have him. One French newspaper analyzed his fortune and estimated that **if cut into bricks of gold there would be 160,000 bricks, each with a value of a million francs.** The newspaper did additional paperwork and discovered those bricks would construct **fifty-two gold houses.**” (pages 55-56)

In the Mellons we consider what is surely one of the four largest fortunes in existence, the others being the Rothschilds and Rockefellers, with the fourth one being more uncertain, but possibly the Windsors (British Royals). According to Hoffman (page 76), when Andrew Mellon’s daughter married David Bruce, the son of a Maryland Senator with banking interests in June 1926, President Coolidge was present, several Supreme Court Justices, and many Senators and Congressmen among the 2,000 invited guests. Mellon himself presented the bride with a cash gift of \$10 million, easy enough when you’re part of the crowd who controls the printing presses! As noted last month, David Bruce turned up as a vice president of The Pilgrims as of the spooky 1973 letter I got from them that was not followed up despite requests. David Bruce was also with the OSS, Office of Strategic Services during WWII, the forerunner to the Central Intelligence Agency, and was ambassador to France (1949-1952), West Germany (1957-1959), Great Britain (1961-1969), U.S. liaison to People’s Republic of China (1972-1974)

and was appointed ambassador to NATO in 1974. He was chief of the French operations of the Marshall Plan in 1948-1949 (already described). His older brother James, also a member of The Pilgrims, was military aide to President Wilson in 1919 at the Treaty of Versailles which was designed to goad Germany into a second World War. By 1927 Bruce was a director of Chase National Bank and eventually sat on such boards as Revlon; Republic Steel; National Dairy Products; Congoleum; U.S. Industries; Fruehauf; Avco; General American Investors; Loew's Theatres; Technicolor and others, and was ambassador to Argentina, 1947-1949.

“Andrew Mellon was an admirer of Benito Mussolini. “A strong man,” said the Treasury Secretary in 1924 “has come in to reestablish the Italian government and not by bargaining.” In 1926 Andrew Mellon’s opinion of Mussolini had risen even higher---“Mussolini is making a new nation out of Italy. He is one of the world’s most vigorous personalities. Many of his measures are unique indeed, but they are effective.” (page 130)

On pages 137-138 Hoffman mentioned the involvement of Paul Mellon’s wife, Bunny, heir to the Listerine fortune, with some notables. (She traced her lineage all the way back to Thomas Lloyd, deputy governor under William Penn, for whom Pennsylvania is named). Paul was Andrew Mellon’s son, and another member of The Pilgrims. Some of those his wife associated with included Henry F. Du Pont (likely another member) of the Du Pont chemical fortune, and Silver Users Association member; Charles Englehard (probably not a member, but one level below), of the chemical and metals refining company by the same name, another Silver Users Association member; Mrs. Douglas Dillon, wife of the then Treasury Secretary, the Pilgrim Society member who removed our silver coins and gifted them to the Silver Users Association; John L. Loeb, New York investment banker whose son John Jr. became a member of The Pilgrims; John Walker (Pilgrim Society), director of the Mellon endowed National Gallery of art; and Pilgrim Society member Charles Francis Adams, chairman of defense contractor Raytheon Company and great-great-great grandson of President John Adams. Charles F. Adams was also brother in law of Pilgrim Society member Henry Sturgis Morgan of Morgan Stanley & Company, grandson of J.P. Morgan. In “War And Silver” (archives) you will find the Mellon aluminum plants being “loaned” 13,000 tons of Treasury silver during World War II for use as electrical conductors called “bus bars,” and it’s unclear whether all the silver was returned.

Others Paul and Bunny Mellon ran with included Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, wife of the President who helped his fellow Pilgrim Society member Douglas Dillon steal our silver coins; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren, who presided over the whitewash of the Kennedy assassination; Senator, later vice president Hubert Humphrey, a member of The Pilgrims Council on Foreign Relations subsidiary; Mr. And Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich (Pilgrim Society, Order of the British Empire, ambassador to Britain, 1953-1957), of the Chase National Bank and the family of Senator Nelson Aldrich of the Federal Reserve Act; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates of The Pilgrims. Gates was Secretary of the Navy (one of the world's largest purchasers of oil), 1957-1959, and Secretary of Defense in 1960. By 1965 Gates was president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the commercial banking subsidiary of J.P. Morgan & Company at 23 Wall Street, and was on the boards of Insurance Company of North America; Smith, Kline & French Labs; Scott Paper; Campbell Soup; General Electric (major defense contractor) and others and was a life trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. His father became president of that university in 1930, coming directly from J.P. Morgan & Company, director of many corporations and a highly likely Pilgrim Society wheelhorse. Charter Pilgrim Society member George Woodward Wickersham of powerhouse law firm Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft (of the Presidential family) was a University of Pennsylvania trustee 1920-1926, became president of the American Law Institute in 1923 and was chairman of the executive committee of the France-America Society, a direct Pilgrim Society front. Luther Martin III, a chemical, oil and gas tycoon, was a member of The Pilgrims and president of the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, 1936-1938 (Who's Who 1949, pages 1593-1594) As Lundberg said on page 402 of "America's 60 Families"---"It should be obvious by now that the universities and colleges are hotbeds of political intrigue." Gates (below)



Page 148, Hoffman noted that some 188 million pounds of aluminum per annum came from Alcoa for bomb casings in the Vietnam War. In 1970-1971 David Bruce was U.S. representative to the Paris Peace Talks on the Vietnam War, and many observers knew the war was needlessly prolonged so defense contractors could continue selling armaments. Hoffman noted Mellon's share of the \$38 billion in after tax war profits during World War I (page 37).

Pages 156-157, Hoffman mentions the fact that in March 1966 Paul Mellon gave a dinner for 110 big shot guests at the Sulgrave Club in Washington, D.C., at about exactly the same moment a coup was taking place in Indonesia---which would cost some 400,000 victims their lives, and that "one of its principal beneficiaries was Alcoa."

It should not be reckoned that the Alcoa aluminum monopoly in the U.S. lasted forever. After World War II, the Reynolds family of Virginia---whose fortune was estimated at \$117 million in 1924 ("America's 60 Families," page 26) founded Reynolds Metals, with proceeds diverted from their tobacco company, R.J. Reynolds Industries. Richard S. Reynolds Jr. of Reynolds Wrap, and tobacco and banking interests, appeared in the leaked 1969 list of The Pilgrims. So in the case of any significant competitor to a Pilgrim Society run quasi-monopoly, the other entity is also under their control.

"In August 1957, Paul gave his daughter, Catherine Conover Mellon, in marriage to John William Warner Jr., an assistant United States attorney at

the time of the marriage, but better posts were ahead. He became assistant secretary of the Navy and in 1972 Secretary of the Navy. No public official mentioned there might be a conflict of interest, with the U.S. Navy being one of the world's largest purchasers of oil and its secretary being married into the Gulf Oil fortune." (page 168)

In his Who's Who listing Virginia Senator Warner (since 1979) doesn't mention the fact of Paul Mellon's daughter being his first wife, nor the fact that he was also married to actress Elizabeth Taylor for a time. Warner is very likely a Pilgrim Society member and very dangerous to the interests of the Average working class American! As befits leading members of The Pilgrim Society, Paul Mellon was acquainted with the patrons of the Society, the British Royal family, whose ancestors presided over a global exploitation covering some 13,000,000 square miles; a reign of pillage that went on for centuries! In 1960 Paul was honored by a reception at Buckingham Palace by His Royal Highness Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Society of Arts, for promoting "Anglo-American understanding" (code language for British-American world rule!) Was the Prince a member of The Pilgrims? Absolutely (page 45, 2002 Pilgrim book). According to Hoffman (page 167)---

"Paul was a personal friend of Prince Philip. He and Bunny entertained the Prince and Queen Elizabeth at the Upperville estate in October 1957."

The Mellons have had a lengthy list of influential associates and functionaries over the years, including General Matthew Ridgway (Pilgrim Society), Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, 1951-1953 and Army chief of staff till 1955. Ridgway chaired the Mellon Institute from 1955-1960, whereupon Paul Mellon assumed its chairmanship. The Mellon Institute and Carnegie Institute merged in 1967 to form Carnegie-Mellon University, fully similar to the many other such universities founded or taken over by Pilgrim Society members. On October 14 1952 The Pilgrims London gave a dinner in honor of Ridgway, who had been in command of United Nations forces in Korea as the North was being readied for a sellout to Communism. The 2002 Pilgrim book, page 140, shows Ridgway between the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Winston Churchill. Page 171, Hoffman noted others who associated with Paul Mellon---including Jacqueline Kennedy, William Paley of Columbia Broadcasting System and The Pilgrims and friend of the British Royal family ("The Windsor Story" 1979 page 492); and John Hay Whitney, a vice president alongside of David Bruce of The Pilgrims. Whitney (Order

of the British Empire) was a major heir to the Standard Oil fortune and financial partner to David Selznick, whose film company released such hits as *A Star Is Born*; *Prisoner of Zenda*; *Tom Sawyer*; and the biggest classic of all time, *Gone With The Wind* (1939).

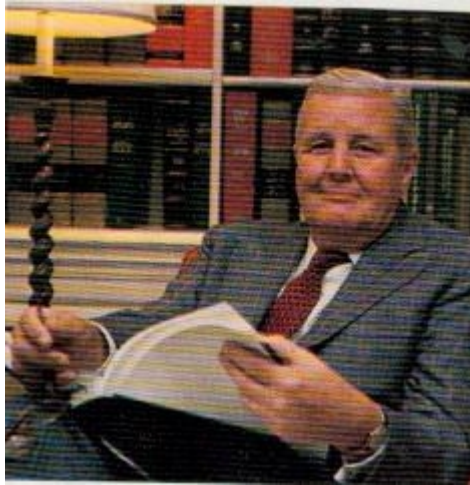
Whitney, ambassador to Great Britain, 1957-1961, owned the New York Herald Tribune, Whitney Communications, J.H. Whitney & Company, and Whitcom Investment Company. Whitney served as chairman of the English Speaking Union of the United States, 1961-1963, a key Pilgrim Society front organization, whose rank and file members they deride as “hoi-polloi” (commoners), page 145, admitting *The Pilgrims* “is a more exclusive affair.” Whitney was a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a member of the New York Banking Board in the 1960’s. The 2002 Pilgrim book, page 145, has a photo of Whitney shaking hands with Mrs. Pandit, High Commissioner for India, at a Pilgrims banquet in London on April 4, 1957. Walter Nelson Thayer (*The Pilgrims* 1969) was a Whitney agent and director of Bankers Trust Company of New York, headed by Pilgrim Society member Alfred Brittain III, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The interlocks appear endless! Thayer was a director of National Dairy Products Corporation on whose board sat member James Bruce, Paul Mellon’s in-law, also a director of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. Thayer was with the Lend-Lease Administration in 1941-1942, which did so much to increase Soviet power, and was an assistant to Averill Harriman of *The Pilgrims*, at the Harriman Mission in London, 1941-1945. Whitney, like Paul Mellon, was a member of Scroll & Key Society at Yale, a powerful counterpart to Skull & Bones Society which, while important, has been overrated---probably to distract attention away from the Pilgrim Society! In “*The Rockefellers An American Dynasty*” by Peter Collier (1976, page 228) we read about Whitney being pals with them, not surprising since they all came from Standard Oil, and the Whitneys are intermarried with the Pagets, of which two were listed in *The Pilgrims of Great Britain* (circa 1969), and a Whitney has been a director of Rolls Royce; chairman of British European Airways; British Overseas Airways; and Midland Bank, “one of the world’s greatest financial institutions” (“*Tragedy and Hope*,” page 944). Whitney was rated number 22 in a list of big rich inheritors in 1957 (“*The Rich and the Super Rich*,” Lundberg, 1968). In the late 1950’s Whitney was chairman of Freeport Sulphur Company and director, Great Northern Paper Company and presided over the John Hay Whitney Foundation, a tax dodge. Whitney

(below) whose second marriage was into the Roosevelt family of Pilgrim Society members---

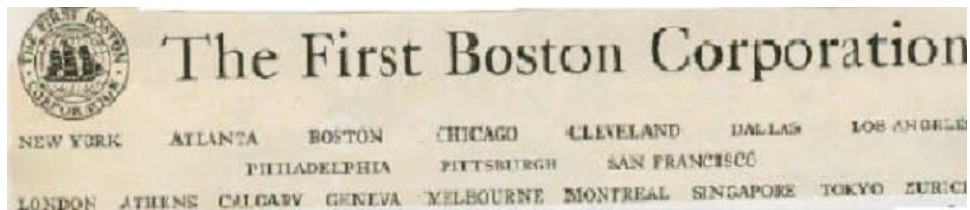


Paul Mellon's stepdaughter Eliza married Viscount Moore a director of The Economist (London) and a member of The Pilgrims of Great Britain in 1968 (Later known as The Earl of Drogheda, descendant of the Earl of Drogheda who was Queen Victoria's private secretary for a quarter of a century, and helped coordinate details of the Chinese Opium Trade!)

Hoffman (page 175) mentioned a House of Representatives subcommittee that found Mellon National Bank---headed by Pilgrim Society member John Anton Mayer (director General Motors, H.J. Heinz Foods, Armco Steel, Edgewater Steel, Westinghouse, Consolidated Coal Company, PPG Industries, Norfolk & Western Railway, Duquesne Light Company, Lincoln National Life Insurance, Pittsburgh Baseball Club and others), held 99.9 % of the preferred stock of First Boston Corporation, of which Pilgrim Society member, Mellon agent Emil J. Pattberg Jr. was chairman. Mayer and Pattberg (below)---



First Boston has occasionally rated as the world's leading investment banking operation. Its national and global reach is evident---



It later merged with Credit Suisse as Credit Suisse First Boston, probably reflecting Mellon holdings in one of Switzerland's two biggest banks, possibly acquired with funds from the sale of Gulf Oil to Chevron. Pages 177-178, Hoffman noted the House investigation of Mellon Bank showed director interlocks with four major chemical companies, twelve steel

companies, and with Westinghouse Electric and General Electric--- corporations supposedly in competition with each other. Page 184 Hoffman mentioned the New York Times on the Mellons, without giving the page number (I would have!) New York Times, May 2, 1971---

“One characteristic the family shares is an intense craving for privacy. In weeks of research, not one Mellon or relative of the family agreed to be interviewed. Moreover, some business and financial associates of the family, when informed by Mellon spokesmen that a story on family activities was unwelcome, closed the door to information about family business or foundation matters. The Mellons, with their great wealth, are shielded by phalanxes of lawyers, business and financial counselors and family retainers. This is by design. So great is the desire for anonymity that one branch of the family a few years ago hired a public relations agency to keep its name out of the papers. Furthermore, the very thought of articles tying together the family fortune makes Mellon lawyers uneasy.”

Pages 186-187 lists “some of the companies the Mellons either have an interest in or control:”---

“Alcoa; Allegheny Ludlum Steel; Armstrong Cork; Brockway Glass; Carborundum; Certain-Teed; Chrysler; Columbia Gas; Eastman Kodak; General Electric; General Motors; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea; Gulf Oil; Hanna Mining; H.J. Heinz; Jones & Laughlin Steel; Koppers; Martin Marietta; Montana-Dakota Utilities; National Cash Register; National Steel; Pacific Lighting; Pittsburgh Plate Glass (PPG); Pullman; Reichhold Chemicals; TRW; Union Carbide; United States Steel; Warner Lambert; Westinghouse Electric”

Hoffman concluded (page 189) on Paul Mellon (below)---



“His companies became even more mammoth, surging with a life of their own. They devoured smaller and weaker companies and made a mockery of the word “competition.” They invaded the councils of government, like a sinister virus, and they ruled the markets of the world. Foreign governments rose and fell by the power of those companies, and people died in the struggles that ensued.”

On pages 175-176 there is a lengthy list of shares in corporations held by Mellon Bank trust department, which at that time included 47.3% of Bush Terminal Company. In the 1943 Who’s Who in America, page 445, we find Irving T. Bush (born July 12, 1869---relative of the Bush family we hear so much about---maybe). We read---

“Founded Bush Terminal Company 1902, with 125 warehouses, 8 piers, 18 model loft or industrial buildings & facilities for receiving, shipping, storing, selling & manufacturing goods, covering 30 city blocks in South Brooklyn, N.Y., attracting over 300 manufacturing & wholesale establishments. Also established the 30 story Sales Building, 42nd Street, N.Y.C. & Bush Terminal Railroad.”

In “The Rich and the Super Rich” we find on page 227---“The Mellons are obviously still in the ascendant” and page 228 features a statement concerning attempts to trace the family holdings---

“To trace all such ramifications would be a virtually endless task.”

THE “MIRRORS” OF WALL STREET

Returning to that 1933 volume we find (pages 43-46 and 49)---

“A few hours after Great Britain was catapulted into the war, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice called Mr. Morgan from Washington. An engagement was made for an immediate conference. Before the ambassador and the financier met, the world was topsy-turvy. Armies were marching. Navies were at their war stations. Trade lanes were deserted. Gold, the international common denominator, fled to the cyclone cellars, leaving foreign exchange to ricochet around the globe. In the seclusion where his father had solved so many financial problems, Morgan heard Sir Cecil present the position of the British Empire and its immediate war needs. Downing Street wanted an answer to one question! “Would Mr. Morgan lend all of his power and force, financial and commercial, to the British Government?” “I will,” Mr. Morgan replied. The ambassador and the financier shook hands. The greatest financial arrangement in history had been consummated.”

“Nothing that had ever taken place in that library was comparable in scope, in magnitude, in its effect on mankind. Nothing that Junius Morgan or J.P., the Elder, ever dreamed of could be classed with this partnership between George the Fifth and J.P. Morgan. Under his guidance the firm moves in an orbit into which it had scarcely ventured when the elder J.P. Morgan died in Rome in 1913. It deals in billions where it formerly dealt in millions. There is hardly a spot on the globe where civilization has blazed a trail that the firm does not reach for its tithe. It has all the power bequeathed to it by its founder, and much more. Maybe its interests are too far-flung for it to focus its attention on the welfare of America. Maybe it is because the present Mr. Morgan’s spiritual home is in England and that the crudities of America he abides only because it affords such an excellent market place for his wares. The British Empire had known and trusted his father and his grandfather, and their trust in Mr. Morgan was justified, as subsequent developments proved.”

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Pilgrim Society member from London and agent of King George V, then Patron of The Pilgrims, could have expected no outcome other than Morgan’s cooperation, as he himself was a second-generation British agent. Morgan recruited many wealthy Pilgrim Society families to join forces in many trust arrangements with J.P. Morgan & Company, and apart from the Vanderbilts, the other top-tier power bloc in the Morgan banking universe has been the Du Ponts, According to pages 34-35 of “America’s 60 Families”---

“The Du Ponts have a family holding company, the Christiana Corporation, which gives them the largest industrial participation of any family in the United States. J.P. Morgan & Company includes the Du Ponts among its supporting families.”

According to the same source (page 34)---

“The Rockefellers may be likened to the Hapsburgs; the Mellons to the Hohenzollerns; the Du Ponts to the Romanovs, etc.”

Those are references to feudal royal European families dating back centuries. Lundberg spoke (page 35) of Morgan banking influence---

“He derives his unique and perhaps unprecedented power from the massed resources of the many families and their corporations that stand behind him. The allegiance of these families was gradually won over a period of many decades by Morgan prestige, earned by demonstrated ability in ruthless financial statesmanship and political intrigue exercised on behalf of the rich.”

Page 37 Lundberg mentioned “the weighty charge that they maneuvered America into the World War, when J.P. Morgan and Company was purchasing agent for the Allies.”

Various commentators who aren't members of the banker sponsored American Historical Association have pointed out that Germany was becoming a tough competitor with Britain in global markets, and the British didn't approve. So the King of England, whose ancestors and associates set out centuries earlier to extend the British Empire around the world, enlisted J.P. Morgan of his secret Pilgrim Society (no references exist in any Who's Who about any Morgan family member having been members, but the rare books and Congressional Record reveal it) to help drag America into the British sponsored war. The British hoped the League of Nations, established after the war, would absorb all national sovereignties and become the only military superpower, after which, presumably, the King would emerge as the world ruler, with sections of the planet assigned to members of The Pilgrims. Lundberg continued on Morgan (pages 36-37)---

“The Morgan firm and its affiliated commercial banks act on behalf of such tremendous accumulations as those of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Drexels, Wideners, Berwinds, Phippses, Hills, Dukes, Ryans, McCormicks, Bakers, Du Ponts, Fishers, Fields, Jameses and others. **The total extent of Morgan power in American industry and finance defies statistical measurement.**”

Lundberg mentioned “the vast amount of power wielded by J.P. Morgan and Company” (page 42).

Fortune magazine, part of the Luce family (Pilgrim Society) publishing empire, said of J.P. Morgan (1837-1913) in its January 1975 issue, page 67

“A mathematics professor at the university of Gottingen was deeply disappointed to hear that his brilliant American student planned to desert academia and enter business. But John Pierpont Morgan, born in Hartford, came back to the U.S. to apply that analytical mind to the mobilization of financial resources for the huge expansion of the U.S. economy. For that task, Morgan was strategically placed; his father Junius, was the leading American banker in London, from which capital flowed to the U.S. As a mathematician, Morgan wanted the business world to make sense. U.S. Steel Corporation, integrated from coal and iron ore deposits up to wire, plate, and rails, was his greatest achievement. **Many Americans were more horrified than grateful that he had the power to stop financial panics** and perform other functions now assigned to the Federal Reserve.”

Notice how the magazine declined to describe Morgan’s role in causing financial panics! As a brief note, Huntington Hartford 3rd (born 1911) appeared in the 1969 list of The Pilgrims and was incognito elsewhere. Hartford, of the family that founded Hartford Connecticut and associated with the Hartford Insurance interests, was owner of the Oil Shale Corporation, later renamed the Tosco Corporation, then merged into Conoco-Phillips, another Pilgrim Society run entity. Hartford was also owner of Paradise Island in Nassau, the Bahamas and was a director of the New York World Fair, 1964-1965, and a member of such Pilgrim Society fronts as the United States Committee for the United Nations and the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). “The Mirrors of Wall Street,” pages 47 and 50 commented---

“Mr. Morgan wonders why his bank is not accepted as an example of perfect management rather than as a horrible example of uncontrolled power. I have referred to the fact that the power of Morgan and Company is greater than ever before; it continues on the ascendancy. That is true.”

Successors running J.P. Morgan & Company---without exception---have all been Pilgrim Society members. According to “America’s 60 Families” page 33---

“An extraordinarily complex and resourceful personality like Thomas W. Lamont, who has been the brains of J.P. Morgan and Company throughout the postwar period and was a mentor of Woodrow Wilson in Wilson’s second administration as well as of President Herbert Hoover throughout his fateful single term in the White House, **has exercised more power for twenty years in the Western hemisphere, has put into effect more final decisions from which there has been no appeal, than any other person.**

Lamont has been the First Consul de facto in the invisible Directory of postwar high finance and politics, a man consulted by presidents, prime ministers, governors of central banks, the directing intelligence behind the Dawes and Young Plans. Lamont is Protean; he is a diplomat, a publisher, a politician, a statesman---**an international presence as well as a financier.**”

If you read the first article in this series---the first of its kind to ever be done anywhere in the world on this organization---you may recall seeing the name Thomas Lamont as chairman of the executive committee of The Pilgrims as of 1942, a post he must have held for quite a few years. The fantastic power attributed to Lamont by Lundberg sounds close to Hoffman’s description of Andrew Mellon! Which was the more powerful? The important fact is that they were both members of The Pilgrims---a fact neither admitted to in Who’s Who volumes! The drift of accumulated information on the members of this Society is overwhelmingly convincing to solidly establish it as **THE most powerful organization of mortal men to ever exist!** Mellon was certainly far wealthier; however, Lamont (an overseer of Harvard University from 1912-1925) wielded the delegated powers of many other dynastic Pilgrim Society families, some of which were listed by Lundberg. Note that neither Mellon (Western University of Pennsylvania) nor Lamont were Yale graduates---a fact along with the long time and still current leadership of the American establishment of David Rockefeller (Harvard) puts the lie to the myth that “Yale University alone is the only important elitist university in

the nation because it's where the Skull & Bones Society is based." Yale is one of the highly important institutions, but hardly alone in that regard.

We have an organization of the world's most powerful men of which few outsiders have ever heard---an organization which is firmly in control of our foreign and domestic policies. The problems we face as a nation cannot ever be solved unless we first force these Pilgrims into the full light of day.

Consider the Lamont family for a moment. Thomas Lamont arranged a \$100 million loan to Mussolini in 1926. Before that, in 1919, he was the representative of the United States Treasury in Paris with the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace, which wasn't negotiations in any sense, but everything forced on Germany. The Young Plan was a reference to the forced arrangement by which Germany was made to repay war debts and damages. It was named after Owen D. Young whom we met last December in the first of this series; Young turned up on The Pilgrims executive committee as of 1942. The Young Plan (started in 1930) superceded the Dawes Plan (1924 through 1929), also having to do with German reparations. Lamont was also a director of the First National Bank of New York.

Charles G. Dawes of The Pilgrims wrote "The Banking System of the United States" (1892)---naturally, since that Society is so deeply in control of the system. He was Comptroller of the Currency, 1897-1901. Dawes organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois at Chicago in 1902, associated with the J.P. Morgan interests. Dawes was chairman of the General Purchasing Board of the Allied Expeditionary Forces during World War I---meaning, that this Pilgrim Society member (age 51 at the time) personally presided over awarding of who knows how many thousands of military and naval related contracts. You may be certain he dispensed the most important and lucrative of these to his hidden fellows in the concealed Pilgrim Society! Dawes was Vice President of the United States, 1925-1929. Dawes was also ambassador to Great Britain, 1929-1932, a post reserved for those deepest in league with the British Crown. As of 1932 Dawes became chairman of the \$2 billion Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Very heavy hitters, these Pilgrim Society members! As of the 1947 Who's Who---when Dawes was 82---he still had not admitted in that volume to being a member of The Pilgrims. He was "underground" or "invisible" as most members are!

Owen D. Young, also identified with the J.P. Morgan interests, was chairman of both General Electric and Radio Corporation of America, and was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1923-1940.

We took a look at the Dawes and Young Plans because Lundberg commented as to Thomas Lamont having been the “directing intelligence” behind both those plans. He and the other two big shots associated with administration of those plans were all Pilgrim Society members. The relevance is overpowering. The Wall Street and London financial community, which by extensions such as Bilderberg and the Trilateral Commission, also includes European and Japanese banks, all act in coordinated plans by which the world has been looted for generations. The purpose of this series is to identify those responsible. It isn’t merely any certain specific financial institution. It is an organization that qualifies by acceptable criteria as a secret society that is responsible. They call themselves The Pilgrims! As for Thomas Lamont of the J.P. Morgan interests, more must be made note of.

We have had a look at backing of Communism in Russia and later in China. Considering that Thomas Lamont was one of the half dozen leading bankers in the world for a long span of years, it might appear a bit shocking to the uninformed to discover that his younger son, Corliss Lamont (born 1902) was a leading Socialist-Communist in the United States for many years and the 1947 Who’s Who (page 1341) listed him as a contributing editor to a publication called “Soviet Russia Today.” He was a professor of philosophy at Columbia University, 1928-1932, during the time when Nicholas Murray Butler, then president of The Pilgrims New York, was also president of Columbia University. Recall in the January 2005 item in this series the quote from Butler as to his view about totalitarian governments bringing forth “men of far stronger character than the system of elections.” In 1942 Corliss Lamont---who was probably NOT a member of The Pilgrims (his older brother, Thomas Stilwell Lamont, born 1899, was)---chaired the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. In 1943 he was elected to the national council of that organization. Corliss listed himself as a director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). National chairman of the A.C.L.U. as of Who’s Who In The East, 1957, page 29, was New York lawyer Ernest Angell of The Pilgrims, who married Elizabeth Chapin of the American Motors fortune. Corliss was an advisor to the American Humanist Association, 1939-1941; an instructor at the New School for Social Research, 1940-1942; member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and described himself as a “radical writer on political and economic affairs

since 1933.” It was in that year he authored “Russia Day By Day.” In 1939 he authored, “You Might Like Socialism---A Way of Life For Modern Man.” According to the 1961 Who’s Who, page 630, later listed as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, authored “I Want To Be Like Stalin” (1947) and was a Columbia University professor, 1927-1956, under part of the tenure of Nicholas Murray Butler, its president and Pilgrim Society member who, as we have seen, voiced support for totalitarian systems as opposed to holding elections. Counts held posts with the National Education Association (banker front) and was a member of the A.C.L.U.

In 1956 Corliss Lamont was indicted for contempt of Congress, but was rescued by a United States Court of Appeals. He was a member of assorted Pilgrim Society fronts including the Foreign Policy Association and the American Association for the United Nations. Gordon Lamont (born 1893) appeared in the 1969 list of The Pilgrims and remained invisible as to his membership elsewhere. Apparently he was a cousin to Corliss and Thomas, because he was a director of “Lamont, Corliss & Company” 1925-1951. He was president of Dairy Industry Supply Association, 1944-1946 and director, Dairy Society International. He chaired the Beryllium Corporation, 1955-1958 and was a director of Nestle, the Swiss food multinational. Gordon Lamont was mayor of Jupiter Island, Florida, 1967-1977, a community of wealthy retired persons.

Thomas Stilwell Lamont, older brother of the Communist Corliss Lamont, was with J.P. Morgan & Company from 1922 to his retirement in the late 1960’s, rising to vice chairman, 1955-1958 and director, Phelps-Dodge Corporation (copper mining); International Minerals & Chemicals; and Texas Gulf Sulphur. Chairman of Phelps-Dodge at that time was Louis S. Cates of The Pilgrims and ex-head of the American Mining Congress. Lamont was an overseer of Harvard University. There appears to be no major university the Society is not firmly in control of. Like his father, this second generation Pilgrim Society member was a trustee of the pro-British Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and was a director of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Another J.P. Morgan & Company Pilgrim Society member, Ellmore Clark Patterson (underground or invisible save for the leaked 1969 list), was also a director of that railroad and many other big corporations, and occasionally appeared before Congressional and Senatorial committees giving testimony on banking, trade and financial matters, probably flying back to Manhattan satisfied with more

banker ripoffs of the American taxpayers. Thomas S. Lamont was president, 1946-1956 of the Phillips Exeter Academy, a prep school for children of Pilgrim Society members and its affiliates, who afterwards frequently enroll at Yale, Harvard, Princeton or Columbia.

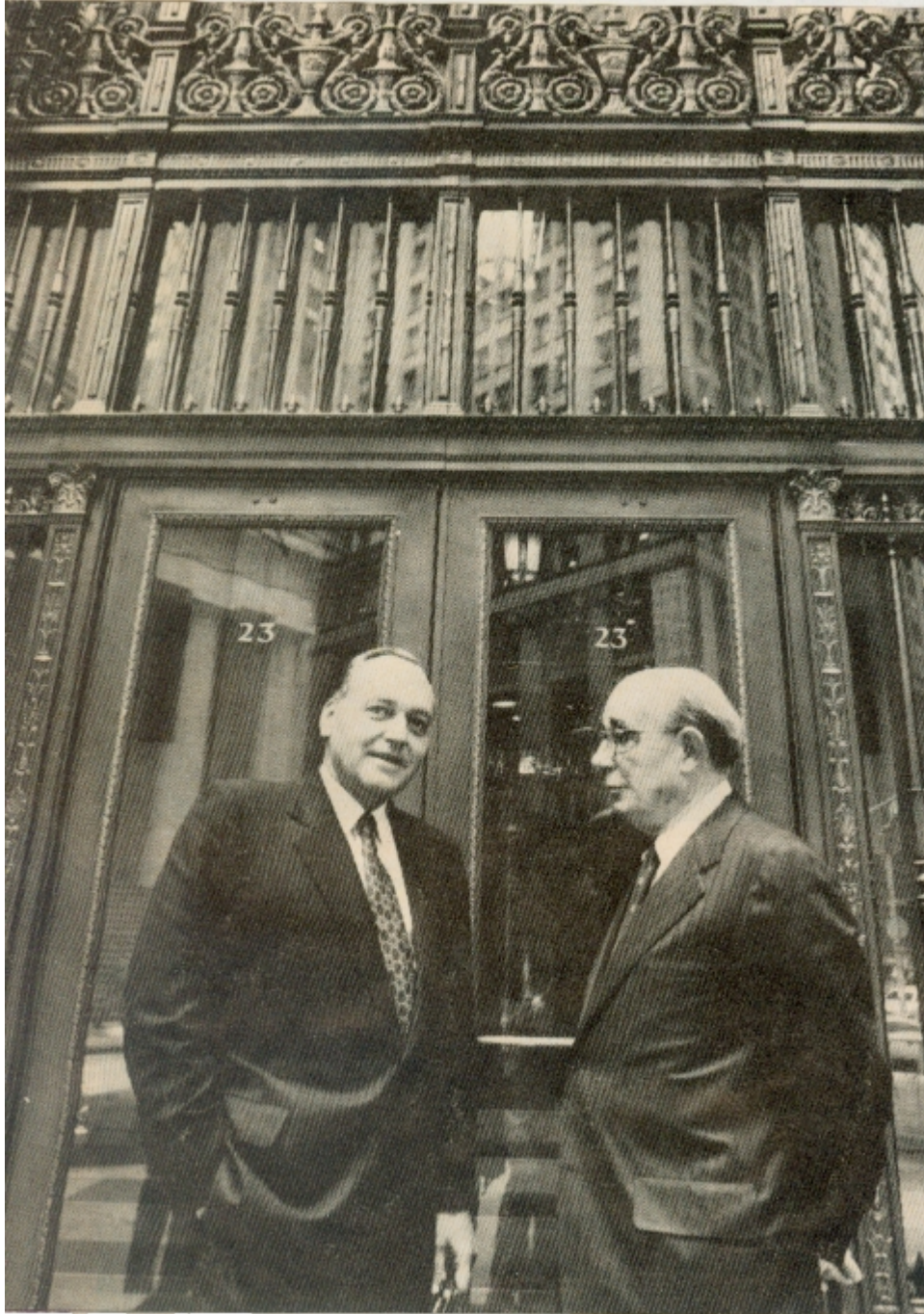
The J.P. Morgan interests, one of the three strongest banking groups in the United States---with the Rockefeller associated banks---Citigroup and Chase, and the Mellons---joined forces much more recently to become JPMorganChase. Bank One recently merged into that structure, which earlier took over the large Chemical Bank circa 1986. Will we witness a merger of JPMorganChase and Citigroup? It matters little either way. Pilgrim Society members will remain in control of separate or merged institutions. More recently than the days of Lamont and his eldest son, who, along with Pilgrim Society member Russell Leffingwell (director of Council on Foreign Relations, 1927-1960), ran J.P. Morgan & Company, other identifiable Pilgrim Society members have been at the helm of the ultra-powerful institution. Ellmore Clark Patterson (born 1913) appeared in the 1969 list. Patterson married Ann Hyde Choate in 1940, a product of the Hyde family of Pilgrim Society members (Equitable Life Assurance Society) and the Choates (Joseph H. Choate, a Rockefeller attorney, was ambassador to Britain, 1899-1905 and was U.S. delegate to the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907). Patterson was with J.P. Morgan & Company beginning in 1935 and became chairman in 1971. He served as a trustee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago, and was a director of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; Schlumberger Limited; Standard Brands; Bethlehem Steel; General Motors and Canada Life Assurance. Schlumberger is a close rival to Halliburton---oil and gas services---both in the range of \$13 billion with over 80,000 employees each (2003). Patterson (below) was also a member of the important Presidential Commission on Financial Structure and Regulation, 1970-1972.



President of J.P. Morgan & Company under Patterson was Walter Hines Page II, whose grandfather Walter Hines Page, was ambassador to Great Britain during the critical World War I years, 1913-1918; Page authored “The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths” (1902) establishing himself as a North American collaborator of the British Empire, which is exactly what The Pilgrim Society is about. Arthur Wilson Page (born 1883) was very likely a member, but it’s one of many such cases where absolute proof is to date unavailable. Arthur was a director of Chase National Bank (“competitor”); Prudential Insurance; Carnegie Corporation; Continental Oil; Westinghouse Electric; Kennecott Copper; American Telephone & Telegraph and Bell Telephone of Canada. Walter Page II assumed the chairmanship at J.P. Morgan & Company in 1978 upon Patterson’s retirement. Page was a director of Kennecott Copper and Merck & Company, a big pharmaceutical interest. My intention is to present a discussion of the pharmaceutical and medical research fields, as The Pilgrims are firmly in control of these areas and my belief is---they will use these as the final measure to drain wealth from the rest of us. If you are blind, diabetic, have a weak heart, failing lungs or cancer, would you not trade all your assets for a cure or at least a life extender??? The Society will plunder the world unchecked lest they are exposed and stopped. Page II served as president of the Long Island Biological Association; director or trustee, Foreign Policy Association; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory; New York Urban Coalition; and Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Lewis T. Preston Jr. (born 1926) became chairman of J.P. Morgan & Company at 23 Wall Street, 1980-1990. In the 1981 Who’s Who he

admitted his membership in The Pilgrims, but in the 1994 edition he went underground about it. He was a director of General Electric and a trustee of the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia, another institution for children of the intermarried dynastic rich. Preston married Gladys Pulitzer in 1959, of the Pulitzer newspaper publishing fortune. I suggest you take a look at “News Media Silver Blackout” here in the Archives for an overview of Pilgrim Society domination of the news media. Walter Page II and Lewis T. Preston Jr. (below)---



reston and Page of J.P. Morgan

Preston became president of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (World Bank) in Washington, D.C., as of 1993, a highly important Pilgrim Society instrumentality for looting the American middle class and stealing resources from the so-called developing world. He followed a long list of Pilgrim Society members in that role, including Leon Fraser, on record as opposing silver coinage, and George D. Woods, of the

Mellon controlled First Boston Corporation. Fraser was a Council on Foreign Relations director, 1936-1945. Over and over I notice the dominant management of the outer ring known as the CFR is always members of The Pilgrims! Fraser was with both the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan, a delegate to the 1933 London Monetary & Economic Conference and a Federal Reserve Bank of New York director, First National Bank of New York, General Electric, Mutual Life and others.

THE MIRRORS ON THOMAS LAMONT

The 1933 volume, which we have looked at some, had a chapter on Thomas Lamont (born 1870) on pages 98-112. Some excerpts---

“Few living financiers have such a world-wide reputation as this son of a village Methodist minister who worked his way through Harvard, became a newspaper reporter and at forty-one was a member of J.P. Morgan & Company. Few have had wider experience in international affairs--- diplomatic as well as financial. During the twenty years that Mr. Lamont has been a considerable figure in the world he has ventured into fields other than those devoted solely to money making. His name has been associated with the formation of organizations, national and international, that were heralded in the interest of the commonweal. He commenced to rebuild a great newspaper on the foundations of the New York Evening Post. Lamont of Morgan and Company has become its envoy extraordinary, its glorified propagandist, part of a money-making machine. He has never recovered from his earlier impressions of the elder Mr. Morgan. No peasant ever bowed more humbly before the Roman pontiff than Lamont bowed before Mr. Morgan. His word was dogma. And now, after twenty years, he genuflects before the old gentlemen’s chair and thanks God that he was chosen to live in his beatified shadow.” (pages 99-101)

“The House of Morgan can do no wrong. It is impeccable and infallible in its succession. Great ventures in the world of money---the kind that thrill most bankers---have long since become his commonplaces. There is scarcely a type of major finance that he has not initiated or sealed. His successful negotiations have been completed on both sides of the Atlantic, and of the Pacific. He is no longer a specialist as are other members of the firm. He is not preoccupied with the details of transactions no matter how

great. He is Mr. Morgan's alter ego. He sits at his right hand, and when "The Chief" is aboard the Corsair---the fourth of the line, as Mr. Morgan is the fourth of his line---Mr. Lamont takes his place at the head of the table.

When he speaks, his voice is the voice of Morgan and Company. Mr. Morgan speaks to Mr. Lamont and Mr. Lamont speaks to the people. He attends innumerable conferences and conventions of a public and quasi-public nature, and expounds the principles of banking and service to mankind. His assistant, Martin Egan, a one-time newspaper publisher, studies the trends of public opinion and assists Mr. Lamont in the preparation of utterances to the end that unhealthy tendencies may be snuffed out and encouragement be given to those consonant with Morgan dogma." (pages 101-102)

"The partners of Morgan and Company are chosen as carefully as are the members of the College of Cardinals, if for different reasons. There is no club quite so select. Members are invited to join; they are not recruited from the ranks. With three notable exceptions, no employee of the firm has ever sat at the table unless the blood of a member ran in his veins. It is an unusual role---typically Morganesque. Candidates for admission must be approved by Mr. Lamont before Mr. Morgan signs their partnership papers. Lamont chose Russell Leffingwell, who was an assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of foreign finance when the Allied loans were negotiated. Mr. Leffingwell took to Washington a personable, if unknown, young man fresh from law school as his secretary---Seymour Parker Gilbert. Next only to his immediate superior, Mr. Gilbert was in a position to know more than any other about the workings of that division of the Treasury. When Leffingwell retired and took his knowledge to "The Corner," Gilbert succeeded him at Treasury." (pages 104-105)

"Mr. Gilbert became Under Secretary of the Treasury in his early thirties. His well-ordered mind and his willingness to devote his entire time to business charmed the newspapermen, and he became a national figure. The press presented him to the public as another Alexander Hamilton, and the description was accurate. In due course he became Agent General of Reparations, and after the Methuselahs who conduct European banking systems overcame the shock induced by his youthful appearance, they discovered in him a very efficient person. Then he was invited to join Morgan and Company." (page 105)

In the 1947 Who's Who Leffingwell stated (page 1379) "director and president Council on Foreign Relations" and admitted in his listing to being a member of "Pilgrims;" this was when he was chairman of the executive committee of J.P. Morgan & Company. In the 1961 Who's Who, page 1702, he stated "fellow, Royal Economic Society" and member American Economic Association, Piping Rock Club and other clubs interlocked with The Pilgrim Society. The Royal Economic Society, like its American counterpart at Vanderbilt University, opposes silver as money, both being propaganda fronts for fiat money creators. Gilbert was another Pilgrim Society operative with delegated power---not an inner core member.

"It is doubtful if Mr. Lamont would have ever discovered John W. Davis as the proper person to become chief counselor to the firm if he had to seek him out in Wheeling, West Virginia. But after Mr. Davis had been Solicitor General of the United States and, particularly, Ambassador to Great Britain, he had more than an attractive personality and a good legal mind. He had experience that Morgan and Company could use, and his word carried magic in political circles. Frank Polk, Davis' legal partner had been Under Secretary of State and sat for a while as an American representative at the Peace Conference; he was of value for more than his legal lore. Lamont used rare judgment in the selection of all these gentlemen." (pages 106-107)

John W. Davis, Ambassador to Great Britain, 1918-1921 (also director American Telephone & Telegraph) and Frank L. Polk were both Pilgrim Society members. Polk was a director of their kindergarten subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations, 1921-1943; Davis was a CFR director from 1921 through 1955. Davis was president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1931-1932. The most high-powered attorneys in the United States are members of The Pilgrims. Davis, Polk & Wardwell, current name of the law firm launched by Davis and his Pilgrim Society partners, has always been a representative of the Morgan interests, also of the Rockefellers, especially since the mammoth merger of J.P. Morgan & Company with the Chase Manhattan Corporation. The original firm name was Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed, circa 1921; later it became Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl. Allen Wardwell (born 1873) was president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1943-1945, director of the Bank of New York. (President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1927-1929, was "invisible" Pilgrim Society member Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, 1924-1925, who became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1930-1941).

Wardwell was “commissioner” of the Red Cross mission to Russia, 1917-1918 and again chairman of the Red Cross delegation to Russia in 1941, both almost certainly fronts for funneling money to the Reds. Chances are very great that Wardwell was a member. Fragmentary information stands in the way of identification of all past and present members. Highly influential men were members of a secret society whose efforts are coordinated towards the object of “absorbing the wealth of the world,” and we cannot ascertain all their identities!

Another member of that J.P. Morgan associated law firm was Edwin Sherwood Stowell Sunderland (born 1887), member Pilgrim Society, whose lengthy listing on page 2826 of the 1961 Who’s Who shows that his daughter Dorothy Joan married Charles Scribner Jr. Scribner, a large scale publishing tycoon, turned up in the 1969 list of The Pilgrims, and served as president of the American Book Publishers Council and trustee, Princeton University. There are numerous instances of younger members being son in law to older members. Sunderland was a director of the Jekyll Island (Georgia) Club---of Federal Reserve fame---and a governor of the Union club, an important New York City club. A member of various Pilgrim Society fronts including the American Society for International Law and the English Speaking Union, Sunderland was a director of Morningside Heights Incorporated (with which Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller was later to take a large interest in); United States Trust Company of New York; Berwind-White Coal Mining; Illinois Central Railroad; Harriman, Ripley & Company; Missouri Pacific Lines and others.

To return to “The Mirrors of Wall Street” on Thomas Lamont---

“He developed a keen interest in international politics. He fancied that he had a flair for improving conditions in the world through the power of his banking house. He approved heartily of the United States entering the League of Nations. All the debating societies he helped finance solemnly demanded that the United States sign on the dotted line.” (pages 108-109)

All the big bankers and cartelists in the Society want a World Government. National borders stand in the way of profits. They want to get rid of the entire middle class and leave people just enough for subsistence. That is, those they don’t deem “surplus population” to be exterminated by means of wars, famines, or created biological plagues. Many of these Pilgrim Society members are involved with the United Nations Association.

From “America’s 60 Families,” pages 184-185 and 318, we encounter---

“Morrow and Lamont shuttled in and out of the White House with the regularity of confirmed tipplers visiting their favorite tavern. When Lamont was not in Washington the telephone line between the White House and 23 Wall Street was in almost constant use. Morrow and Lamont, it is known in Wall Street, put Hoover up to declaring the moratorium on war debts; Lamont conferred with Hoover just before Hoover announced the extension of time limits on New York bank credits to Germany. Lamont is virtually ubiquitous in the American press. When the New York newspapers, in editorial or news columns, allude to “prominent banking opinion, impressions in financial circles” and “the consensus among bankers,” they refer to Lamont. The newspaper accounts, rewritten by the Associated Press and the United Press, then blanket the country. But when newspapers refer to “a Conflict of banking opinion,” or to “an alternative view held by other well-posted financiers,” they mean only that Winthrop W. Aldrich at the Chase Bank has taken issue with Lamont.”

Aldrich (The Pilgrims and Harvard---not Yale graduate) was uncle to David and Nelson Rockefeller (“PUS” or Pilgrims United States). Aldrich (1885-1974) headed Chase National Bank, 1930-1953, when he became ambassador to England and gave his speech to The Pilgrims London on March 19, 1953. Aldrich was a director of Westinghouse Electric; American Telephone & Telegraph; International Paper; Discount Corporation of New York and Metropolitan Life Insurance. Pilgrim Society world financier
Aldrich (below)---



Lundberg mentioned Dwight Morrow (born 1873) and Lamont being in near constant touch with the President, so know this---Morrow was also a Pilgrim Society member. He was a member of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, another Society law firm and was with J.P. Morgan & Company, 1914 through 1927 when he became ambassador to Mexico. In 1919 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing (very likely a member) for “exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service” in connection with military shipping matters and the Military Board of Allied Supply. Anything high level having to do with war, The Pilgrims will be strongly in the picture, and invisible to all but a few outsiders! Morrow was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; and a trustee of the Commonwealth Fund, set up by the Harkness family of Pilgrim Society members and Standard Oil heirs; of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Amherst College; Union Theological Seminary; and the Russell Sage Foundation (named after a railroad magnate and looter by that name, see previous article in this series.) Morrow’s daughter Anne S. married Charles

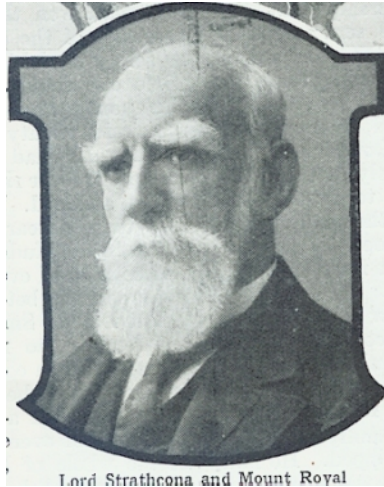
A. Lindbergh, famous aviator who made the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight from New York to Paris in 33 hours in May 1927.

But let's take a brief look at Russell Sage, a business associate of Jay Gould, since the foundation bearing his name passed into the control of the Society. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes," pages 474-475 had this to say---

"The one associate whom Gould could not overreach or fleece was Sage. Sage hied himself to New York early in the course of the Civil War. There in Wall Street was the headquarters of many of the railroad corporations which had been bribing and plundering. Whoever might be the actual physical builders of the railroads, the owners were either Wall Street men or kindred capitalists---men who by some species of fraud or manipulation had pushed themselves into control. In New York was the scene of the greatest activity in the current widespread despoliation; from there radiated the plans and plots which resolved themselves into colossal swindles. Had the center of this deviltry been elsewhere, there Sage and all the others of the brood indubitably would have flown. A money lender on a great scale Sage became; he invented a special system of usury---the "put" and "call" system, the intricacies of which we shall not attempt to describe. Now could be seen what he was doing with the millions he was extracting in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Ordinarily he would loan money at high enough rates, but in times of panic and Wall Street "squeezes" he demanded---and received---as much as sixty percent a month. Friends or enemies, it did not matter; all alike had to pay the enormous interest that he exacted if they desired a supply of ready money which he always kept on hand and thus save themselves from defaulting on contracts, and so going into bankruptcy. He was one of that eminent constellation of patriots who hoarded gold when it was most needed and refused to loan it except at the most incredibly extortionate rates."

Such are the connections of the J.P. Morgan empire. Sage, who passed on in 1906, could have been a charter member of The Pilgrims---he attained a fortune reckoned at least \$100 million---in pre-1913 dollars, before their Federal Reserve started us on course for ruin. Another robber baron kingpin whose fortune became linked to The Pilgrims was James J. Hill of the Northern Pacific Railway. We find as of 1959, Pilgrim Society member Arthur M. Anderson, member of the executive committee of J.P. Morgan & Company on the board of "N.P. Ry," meaning, Northern Pacific. Anderson

married Alice Mary Sloane in 1909, of a family which appears related to other members including Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. According to Myers (page 683) in "History of the Great American Fortunes" the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which James J. Hill and Lord Strathcona (page 678) were leading magnates, owned at least 57,000,000 acres of land, granted in connection with the original chartering of that line in 1864. Strathcona (below) was a founder of The Pilgrims in London in 1902 and British High Commissioner in Canada---



Northern Pacific stock rose from \$58 to as high as \$1,000 in 1901 (page 589) and paid a 629% dividend in 1908 (page 691). Hill (below) owned "immense" iron ore deposits in Minnesota (page 681)---



Of such are the stunning ramifications of the Morgan interests, now far more fearsome in the merger as JPMorganChase, largest holder of derivatives in the world.

MIRRORS AND INVISIBLE PILGRIMS

Winthrop W. Aldrich, pictured above, second generation Pilgrim Society member, was the feature of some comments in “The Mirrors” book---

“There is no other American who was fated to carry a heavier financial responsibility than Mr. Aldrich, who appeared suddenly as a power among the bankers who had bartered our national moral code for pots of gold. The greatest banking amalgamation in American history was carried through successfully in the spring of 1930 when John D. Rockefeller Jr. withdrew from the Bankers Trust Company and merged the Chase National Bank with the Equitable Trust. The sums involved were quite dazzling. **If the resources of these institutions were reckoned in gold, they would represent about a third of the world’s visible supply.** As a result of the merger and subsequent developments, a good deal of nonsense has been written about a Morgan-Rockefeller war for control of the banking resources of America. While the Morgans and the Rockefellers do not intermarry, neither do they fight each other. They choose their targets with better judgment. In this particular situation they worked to a common purpose. They exerted some of their great power to strengthen the banking structure and the commercial system, and to benefit themselves. Mr. Rockefeller thereby concentrated his holdings under one roof and became **the dominant force in the greatest bank in the world.** The entire New York banking situation was stabilized by the gold and the magic name of the Oil King.”
(pages 116-117 & 120)

Winthrop W. Aldrich, son of Federal Reserve activist Nelson Aldrich, became head of the merged institution in 1930; or rather beginning a three year transition of Chase National Bank being run by one Pilgrim Society member, Albert H. Wiggin, to another member, who the unidentified author of “The Mirrors of Wall Street” called “**an uncanny genius---rich and potent.**” Wiggin was most adept in supplying funds to his security dealer associates, who were enabled to manipulate pools while they were sold out before the call money was withdrawn. In retrospect Wiggin appears quite

unbelievable. There was a prize galaxy of seventy-two hand picked gentlemen on his board.” (pages 118, 126-127).

“Aldrich was a lawyer. He was Rockefeller’s brother in law. Wealth and power were not new to Aldrich; he had been accustomed to the atmosphere of both from the cradle. There was a period of twenty years or so when his father’s house might well have been ranked with the White House as a seat of American power, not only financial but political. Nelson W. Aldrich by the sheer force of his intellect was a **dominant power in national politics for a quarter of a century**. There was no question about who led the Senate in his prime. His family lived in New England since early Colonial days, and they never lost their Yankee sense of acquisition. Aldrich was the best informed man in public life on fiscal as well as currency questions. His work laid the foundation for the Federal Reserve Act. Winthrop did not have to go to the Harvard Business School to find out about such matters. As he came to maturity **his father’s house was the rendezvous for the best political and financial minds in the country**. In the home at Providence and the house at Washington, **he met the men who were directing politics and finance**. America offered no better training school for an intelligent mind. His sister married John D. Rockefeller Jr.”

See---all those shadowy financiers and their political hit-men, Pilgrim Society members, were running America from behind a cloak of invisibility---just as they are now in 2005. This must stop. Making people aware of the organization’s existence, its purpose, and the collective power of its members---for which no scale of measurement exists---is the way to retake our country; along with influencing Congress in a better direction. Take note! The Pilgrims, whose patrons are the British Royal Family, the Crown of England, desire to reunite the United States and Great Britain, presumably under Crown control---no more need for an elected President here, though Mr. Bush is another British collaborator. The Pilgrims, who exist to “seize the wealth necessary” to carry out a plan which they reckoned at their inception could require 200 years of behind the scenes manipulations including depressions and wars---had their member, Senator Nelson Aldrich, help put through the present Central Bank---successor to the second Bank of the United States---also British affiliated---then the son of this central banking Pilgrim Society member becomes Ambassador to Great Britain---more specifically, to “the Court of St. James,” meaning, the British Crown! Furthermore note that Senator Aldrich was father in law to Pilgrim Society member John D. Rockefeller Jr. of the Standard Oil billions! Truly the big

rich of this world are in league with the British Crown in The Pilgrim Society! Large billboards should go up in dozens of big cities announcing these facts! And your President is **ALWAYS** a member! The Commander in Chief of this country's military forces is available for action, whenever these financiers and the Crown want another war. **YOUR SONS LIVES ARE EXPENDABLE FOR THE SECRET SOCIETY!** Pilgrim Society member George Wickersham, mentioned above, assisted the banker warmongers in many plans before and after World War I, and served as head of Selective Service for New York district, September 1917 through August 1918 (Who's Who, 1933, page 2447).

“Mr. Aldrich's legal experience had been devoted almost exclusively to corporate and financial subjects. It was but natural that he should gravitate eventually towards 26 Broadway, where with Thomas Debevoise among others, he became a member of the Rockefeller cabinet. Again fortune favored him and the experience of looking down upon the business world, rather than looking up to it, from **the most powerful office in creation** contributed to a clear and detached viewpoint. He represented Rockefeller interests on various boards. When the Equitable-Chase merger was announced, Mr. Aldrich moved into the president's office, but Mr. Wiggin remained as the nominal chairman for almost three years. The situation was too delicate to make drastic changes at once, and Mr. Wiggin was needed to help disentangle the great web he had woven with Other People's Money. There was scarcely an important financial situation in the world into which Mr. Wiggin had not managed to lead the bank or its affiliate. Bolsheviki were dangerous people, but they were likely to spend money. The Chase became their American bank. Profits were profits.”

According to Lundberg in “America's 60 Families,” pages 228-229---

“Percy Rockefeller was involved in practically every National City foray of the 1920's, including the Krueger and Toll swindle. The Chase National Bank, largest financial institution outside of London, performed similarly and was the direct rival of the National City Bank for shady business. It too operated an illegal securities affiliate, through which it managed pools in its own stock and financed pools in other stocks. Insiders among the bank's officials and directors were given preferred positions in stocks and bonds.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the bank, used his personal family corporations to participate in many of the big Wall Street pools financed by the bank and including other bank officers. One pool traded in Sinclair Oil

stock in 1928 and made a profit of more than \$12,000,000. Wiggin engaged in various market operations of great profit to himself and of great loss to the bank's minority stockholders. He sold stock of the bank short, and by means of various family corporations, one incorporated in Canada, evaded payment of Federal income taxes. Under his headship the Chase National Bank played an evil role in Cuba, for which the bank wanted to float a \$100,000,000 loan on which it could collect commission---despite the fact that its Cuban adviser said conditions were "deplorable." This loan was to finance the building of a road which independent contractors said should cost only \$30,000,000. The Platt Amendment prohibited a Cuban loan, so Chase snaked around this law to achieve its objective, which was simply to get at the pockets of the Cuban people through the taxgathering machinery of Cuba."

Percy Avery Rockefeller (born 1878, Yale Skull & Bones Society 1900, married Isabel Stillman of Pilgrim Society National City Bank fortune 1901) was nephew to charter Pilgrim Society member John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil. Percy was a director of over 50 big corporations, including National City Bank; American International Corporation (now known as AIG, former big silver short); New York Edison; Anaconda Copper Mines; Chile Copper Company; Atlantic Fruit Company; Bethlehem Steel; W.A. Harriman & Company; United States Realty & Improvement Company; Western Union Telegraph; Consolidated Gas; United Metals Selling Corporation; Remington Arms Company; North American Reassurance Company; Seaboard Finance & Investment; Cuba Railroad and so on. He was a member of the Japan Society as of 1926 (Who's Who, page 1635-1636), forerunner to the Trilateral Commission, founded by cousin David in 1973. Who's Who in the East, 1957, page 160, shows Pilgrim Society member Lewis Latham Clarke a vice president of the Japan Society and director of many corporations including Shell Oil; New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company; Home Insurance Company and treasurer of the subversive National Institute for Social Sciences. According to Lundberg in "America's 60 Families," page 225, Percy Rockefeller caused the investing public a loss of some \$150,000,000 on Anaconda Copper share manipulation, apparently one of many such raids staged by The Pilgrim Society against the middle class in their ceaseless drive to reduce that class to feudal serfdom on the British medieval model.

The 1977 Who's Who, page 764 features Eli Whitney Debevoise (born 1899, Yale 1921), son of Thomas Debevoise (associate of Winthrop

Aldrich) and Anne Whitney of the Whitney branch of the Standard Oil fortune. Eli turns out to be in The Pilgrims and became a trustee of Rockefeller University in 1954. He was a trustee of the William Nelson Cromwell Foundation, after a high-powered attorney member of The Pilgrims, of another law firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, to this day, extremely powerful in international legal affairs, as is Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates---containing more Pilgrim Society members. Eli, a resident at 870 United Nations Plaza, was a director of the Bank of New York, Saint Joe Minerals and Westvaco Corporation, controlled by Pilgrim Society member David L. Luke Jr. Eli was a director of the International Commission on Jurists and was a delegate to annual meetings at Athens (1955); Lagos Nigeria (1961); Rio de Janeiro Brazil (1962); Bangkok Thailand (1965); Geneva (1966); Stockholm Sweden (1967); Strasburg Germany (1968) and Aspen (1971). In 1942-1945 he served as chairman of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board in New York City. Eli's son in law, Harold Harris Healy Jr., became a partner in the law firm and member of The Pilgrims and member of the advisory council to the Ditchley Foundation, another Pilgrim Society sponsored British Empire front. Healy (Yale 1943) was a trustee of Vassar College, 1977-1986 and was a member of the executive council of the American Society for International Law, 1977-1980, which as we saw before was founded by Pilgrim Society member Robert Lansing in 1906.

But to return to the Aldrich family. The 1969 Pilgrim list featured Hulbert Stratton Aldrich (born 1907) and Malcolm Pratt Aldrich (born 1900), apparently cousins to Winthrop Aldrich. Their mother, Jane Stratton Pratt, was from the Pratt branch of the Standard Oil fortune. The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in New York is housed in the Harold Pratt House on 68th Street. Another Stratton relation, Keith Stratton McHugh (Pilgrims 1969) was a director of National City Bank; Carrier Corporation; Dun & Bradstreet; Empire City Subway; American Telephone & Telegraph; Carnegie Institution of Washington and others. Malcolm was head of the Commonwealth Fund, another British Empire front, founded by Standard Oil kingpin Edward

S. Harkness (born 1870) of The Pilgrims, whose family fortune was estimated at \$800 million in 1924 ("America's 60 Families," page 26). According to Lundberg in his other book, "The Rich and the Super Rich" page 189---

“The Standard Oil branch of the Harkness family was found to be among the twenty largest stockholders in no fewer than 24 of the 200 largest companies, apparently a record.”

The 1933 Who's Who, page 1047 showed Harkness married Mary Stillman in 1904, of the Stillman Pilgrim Society family and power in New York banking (roots of today's giant Citigroup) and that Harkness was on the boards of Michigan Central Railroad; New York Central Railroad; West Shore Railroad; C.,C.,C. & St. Louis Railroad (apparently one of the “C's” stood for Chicago); P. & L.E. Railroad; and Southern Pacific Railroad.

Hulbert Aldrich was vice chairman of Chemical Bank, 1959-1972 and director of Ametek Incorporated; IBM World Trade Corporation; Empire Savings Bank; George W. Rogers Construction Corporation; Peter Paul Incorporated; Commonwealth Fund; and Hill Samuel Group Limited, London, a leading investment and merchant bank run by The Pilgrims of Great Britain. In the 1974-1975 Who's Who In Finance & Industry, page 871, we note Richard Snow Vokey, possibly related to current U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow, as a member of The Pilgrims London and vice chairman of Hill, Samuel & Company and member of the council of the Ditchley Foundation, a British Crown front opposed to United States sovereignty and definitely opposed to American wartime neutrality.

THE MIRRORS---MORE PILGRIMS

Pages 196-212 of that book describes Walter Percy Chrysler of The Pilgrim Society (1871-1940, some sources say 1875)---

“The Maxwell was one of the fairly popular cars when the industry was in its infancy. It had not kept pace with its competitors, and when Mr. Chrysler was seeking a vehicle it was ready for the auction block. The property was owned by the estate of Anthony Brady, one of the most remarkable financial geniuses this country has developed. He died in 1913 and left \$84,000,000, which was assessed in pre-inflation days. Nicholas, his eldest son, became head of the family and a potent figure in Wall Street. Jim, the second son had a flair for speculation, and is supposed at one time to have trebled his patrimony. Chrysler, with some of the Brady millions, rebuilt the Maxwell.

Within a year he had an excellent car on the market. The name was a liability. The company was reorganized and the Chalmers car was taken in. Then came the question of a name for the new car. Chrysler offered his own

name; not only offered it but was extremely insistent that it be used. Outside the automobile industry he was virtually unknown. His name meant nothing to the public at large. He guaranteed to remedy that weakness in a very short time. He kept his word.” (pages 203-204)

You want to know about this Brady family, whether they were or are Pilgrim Society members. I too would like to know; gaps exists in my data due to unavailability of full information. They certainly smell like members. Since they are Yale graduates it must be assumed they are members of Skull & Bones; Wolf’s Head; Scroll & Key; Book & Snake; or Berzelius Society. And don’t forget that other important collegiate counterparts exist, such as the Gargoyle Society of Williams College. This is the same Brady family associated with the former Dillon, Read & Company (to be looked at next) and also with the family of both Presidents Bush! Nicholas F. Brady was with Dillon Read from 1954-1982 when it became Warburg Dillon Read. He was Treasury Secretary, 1988-1993 and is a strong suspect Pilgrim member who got on such boards as Bessemer Securities; Wolverine World Wide; Media General; NCR Corporation; Doubleday & Company and Georgia International Corporation after leaving Treasury.

Continuing about Walter Chrysler, pages 206 and 210---

“He merged the Dodge properties with the Chrysler Company four years after he entered the field as an independent. He was in the \$500,000,000 class, with Ford and General Motors his only peers. Chrysler’s financial associates, the Bradys, were extremely active in Wall Street as the golden wheel on the Stock Exchange fell behind the ticker. They were supposed to have netted \$20,000,000 or so on their Chrysler operations. Chrysler joined the pools in which they and their friends, Jules Bache and many of the great of the last decade, were so successful. He would become a great financier as well as an industrialist.”

Walter P. Chrysler owned 7 yachts (page 436, “America’s 60 Families”), making him look small upside the 50 or more “mostly large” owned by the Vanderbilts (page 436) who supported both political parties (page 486). Chrysler nevertheless belonged to “the top circle of wealth” (page 29).



Jules Bache was mentioned; another known member of The Pilgrims! According to the 1927 Who's Who, page 197, Bache was born in 1861. By 1892 he was head of Bache & Company, investment dealers. President and treasurer of Dome Mines Limited (now known as Placer Dome), he was a director of Chrysler; Lake Superior Railroad; Louisiana Oil Refining; Tennessee Copper & Chemical; Southern Agricultural Company; U.S. Industrial Alcohol Company; New River Collieries; Cuba Distilling; American Indemnity; Anniston City Land; New Amsterdam Casualty; Ann Arbor Railroad; Empire Trust Company and others. Chairman of the Bache Group when the Hunt brothers (NOT members) were sold down the river by the silver shorts of the Federal Reserve, Silver Users Association, the big banks, and The Pilgrim Society in general, was John Ethelbert Leslie of The Pilgrims, another one-world activist who was a governor of the United Nations Association, director of the Foreign Policy Association, director of the France-America Society, trustee of the Institute for International Education, and recipient of decorations from Portugal, France, Austria and West Germany. Leslie (below) whose firm made money as the Hunts tumbled---



Chrysler Corporation over the decades has had a number of identified Pilgrim Society members connected to it, including Lynn Alfred Townsend (The Pilgrims 1969) who became president of Chrysler in 1961; Louis Bancel Warren (Who's Who, 1967, page 2236), director of Chrysler; trustee of the Homeland Foundation; director, English Speaking Union and president, American Ditchley Foundation; and Joseph Richardson Dilworth (Yale 1938, seems like I saw him in Skull & Bones Society somewhere). The 1975 Who's Who, page 803 had Dilworth as chairman of Rockefeller Center; with Rockefeller Family & Associates since 1958; director Chase Manhattan Bank; International Basic Economy Corporation (which according to William Hoffman in "David—Report On A Rockefeller, 1972, page 240, destroyed independent dairy farmers in Venezuela, then jacked up milk prices to almost 50% higher than in the United States---another in a long list of examples of The Pilgrim Society destroying the middle class); Dilworth was also a director of Selected Risk Investments; R.H. Macy; Squibb Pharmaceuticals; Omega Fund; and Diamond Shamrock Corporation and a trustee of both Yale University and Rockefeller University. The Rockefellers remain very "oily" since the old Standard Oil days, as David himself was identified as a "major shareholder" in both Atlantic Richfield Petroleum (page 182) and International Petroleum Corporation, a napalm manufacturer (page 156). Burn, little people, burn! And let The Pilgrim

Society, of whose very existence you know not, absorb your wealth!
Dilworth (below)---



The Dilworth Professorship of British History was established at Yale University in 1982. It would be amusing to know what that department has to say about the British Opium trade in China, the looting of India and South Africa, and the subversive influence of the British-American Pilgrim Society in wiping out the middle class in the United States.

THE MIRRORS ON DILLON READ & COMPANY

Pages 180-193 featured a discussion of Clarence Dillon, Pilgrim Society member called by Business Week, July 12, 1976, page 48---

“The brilliant financier of the 1920s who created such companies as National Cash Register (now NCR) and bought Dodge Brothers in a dazzling coup, who saved Goodyear from bankruptcy.”

Purchase price for Dodge was \$146 million cash. We read on pages 183-185---

“The ease with which he analyzed the involved financial problems presented to him and the alacrity with which he out-generated the local nabobs of finance became the source of his greatest pleasure and amusement. He read and remembered the history of money and money changers. He became familiar with the methods used by the masters of money; the Rothschilds; the Morgans. The precious secrets and mysteries of finance he found, when analyzed, were absurdly simple. When Milwaukee offered no further field, he moved to New York straight to the office of W.A. Read and Company.

The firm had background. It had much background. It had more background than initiative or imagination. It was an ideal situation for the operations of the genius of Mr. Dillon. It supplied exactly what he needed. It was to Dillon what the missing fulcrum might have been to another famed character. Better still, the door was ajar.”

“For half a century or more the company had been members of that inner circle which acted as associates in distributing the better grades of government, railroad and municipal securities---bonds and debentures. It had done a highly lucrative business. Its clientele was of a permanent character. Folks with money to invest were accustomed to take the issues recommended by the firm, certain of their value. Its selling force was limited. It had no branches. It had never aspired to leadership; it had accepted its share from the syndicate managers and been content. Dillon’s mental operations attracted the aging Mr. Read, and several of his suggestions led to extremely successful ventures. Nothing could disturb his equanimity. His brain appeared to have crystal qualities. It was clear and tranquil when others gave way to emotion. As time went on he appeared to take from the clear air an uncanny knowledge of the doings in the financial world generally and to know as much about properties and values and prospects underlying securities as did the houses of issue. It appeared to his associates that the casual Dillon had an eighth or ninth sense. He developed an unusual sense, it is true; the sense to spend his waking hours completing his education, by analyzing financial developments and watching the great men of the Street. He took nothing for granted, nothing on hearsay. He studied them.”

Pages 186-187 comment on the rise of Clarence Dillon on Wall Street---

“The same day that Mr. Read gave Dillon a partnership Mr. Read was stricken with a fatal illness. Kismet was attending Dillon. The firm that day entered upon a new era, with the traditions and the name of fifty years as Dillon’s added asset. Dillon found himself a free agent in planning the future. He was not beholden to the grand moguls of the Street; he would continue as a nonconformist. He had no illusions concerning the methods of the market. His business was to sell securities; he knew how others had disposed of great blocks of stocks. He had scraped the veneer from some of these, and he was not at all favorably impressed with what he found so frequently sold under the most impressive labels.”

“America dabbled in stocks. It had not yet become bond minded. Its education was about to be started. **It was the most expensive education a nation ever paid for.** The nonconformist, still in his thirties, was to teach the amateurs the psychology of wholesaling securities. Accordingly, Dillon built up his selling organization. The armistice threw out of gear the financial arrangements of many over-extended manufacturing organizations. They had to be reorganized and refinanced. Dillon’s first great coup resulted from finding money for the Goodyear Rubber Company. The transaction ran into a hundred million or so. It was unprecedented considering its magnitude, to the extent that it was consummated without the assistance or consultation of J.P. Morgan and Company or any of their principal associates.”

“W.A. Read and Company became talked of as **one of the major factors in finance.** The consequent advertising attracted borrowers from two hemispheres. **One great issue followed another. The firm was accepted as a power.** Dillon employed a respectable name and the power of Other People’s Money to force his way to recognition. It would require a mind accustomed to higher mathematics to evaluate the financial activities of the firm during the next ten years; the period when America was living in the never-never land. During this Peter Pan epoch Dillon never lost his poise. **He handled more money than did old J.P. Morgan did in any similar period of his career.**”

Pages 187-189 describe Dillon entering South American finance---

“He discovered Latin America as a great repository for the earnings of American investors. That statement must be modified. Others discovered it in a preceding generation and they tried very hard to forget. It had been so

expensive. But the curse had been taken off, temporarily at least, in the public mind by the spiritual union which President Wilson offered the mestizos from the Rio Grande to Puentas Arenas. It is true that no banker in New York would have taken a chance in the second decade of the century by offering the public Latin American issues, excepting those of one or two countries, but as the third decade opened America had learned all about bonds. Mr. McAdoo sent thousands of young men into the highways and byways of the country explaining to timid souls that Liberty Bonds were the best investment the world had ever seen. Many did not know exactly what bonds were but they took the government's word for it and the man or woman who did not have a bond or two was a bit ashamed."

McAdoo was assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"Since a bond was a bond, the American public was swift to realize that one paying eight percent should be preferred to one paying only half that much. What could be simpler! A flood of high yield securities from many banking houses satisfied this new enthusiasm. Brazil was a bigger country than the United States. The surface had never been scraped. It was so rich it was oozing gold. Dillon tested the market with \$25,000,000 of Brazilian eights. They were as popular as Brazil nuts. The firm collected in commissions \$467,125 from this issue. That was in June. In September Brazil could use some more money. So Dillon's firm collected \$879,843 for negotiating another \$25,000,000. In October the city of Rio de Janeiro found it could use some American gold; so Dillon arranged a \$12,000,000 loan, for which he collected \$369,695."

\$1,346,968 in commissions hardly makes a man a Pilgrim Society member; but bear in mind, these were only two of at least hundreds of deals Dillon made! Pages 189-191---

"Dillon's great Latin American success prompted others, and soon there was the most active competition among New York bankers to induce the various countries to accept American gold. Brazil was unable to keep all Dillon's young men busy despite the fact that he placed about \$100 million more in the country. He tried out Bolivia. Most people could not describe its boundaries, but it was a wonderful country full of tin and things. Dillon accommodated the American public which was crying for Bolivians with a small issue---only \$14,000,000, for which he collected \$503,219 in commissions. He gave them some more---\$23,000,000, and only collected

\$255,000 for the service. Altogether Dillon handled \$209,359,000 of Latin American issues, but he was merely the pathfinder for others who rolled this figure into billions. Of course the Latin American issues represented the activities of only one department of the firm. In all it originated approximately \$1,500,000,000 in foreign issues, and other billions in American securities. Dillon's shrewd prevision is apparent in the fact that, while speculation went up and up during the four years preceding the crash, the issue operations of his firm were on a steadily declining scale."

"Its largest single transaction was represented in the purchase of the Dodge automobile business for \$146,000,000, in close competition with J.P. Morgan and Company. After selling the securities of Dodge Brothers to an eager public, Dillon, Read & Company, in addition to the large bankers profits involved, retained, with affiliated interests, a majority of the Class B common stock, in which the sole voting rights were vested, "to assure an independent and effective management of the Corporation's affairs." When the Dodge stock was later exchanged for stock of Chrysler Corporation, Chrysler stock was fought for at around \$140 a share. In due course the firm name changed to Dillon, Read & Company, and great banks like the Chase National were flattered to have Dillon grace their directorate."

Pages 192-193 we find these statements---

"Dillon is charmingly lackadaisical. He disposes of a transaction involving \$100,000,000 with the wave of his arm. The reporters leave with a beautiful picture in their minds of this genius who accomplishes the most astonishing results without the slightest effort."

Dillon's son, second-generation Pilgrim Society member Clarence Douglas Dillon (born 1909), also became a Chase director and got on the board of American Telephone & Telegraph. Both Dillons were Harvard—not Yale—graduates; another instance proving that Yale is certainly not "the sole source of powerful men in America!" "The Rich and the Super Rich," page 36, gave Dillon's worth as around \$200 million in 1957. But not all such assets are visible to a researcher! "America's 60 Families," page 34, listed Dillon, Read & Company as the fifth most important investment banking house in the country, after J.P. Morgan & Company; Kuhn Loeb & Company; Brown Brothers Harriman & Company; and Lehman Brothers---all Pilgrim Society banks. Goldman, Sachs & Company was listed ninth, but that was in 1937, whereas today it doubtless commands a higher ranking.

According to page 238 of that book, Dillon, Read & Company was part of a syndicate that marketed the Krueger and Toll bonds, both based on frauds and swindles, **“which occasioned tremendous losses to the American investing public.”** Just like Albert Wiggin, Percy Rockefeller and many, many other Pilgrim Society members of that day and since, the members of the Society are fanatically devoted to destroying the middle class by tricking them out of their life savings! That’s part of how they “absorb the wealth of the world.”

Business Week, July 12, 1976 ran an article on Dillon, Read & Company on pages 45-49 and did its solemn duty to make no mention of The Pilgrim Society! Page 48 mentioned Clarence Douglas Dillon being the owner of “France’s famous Haut-Brion vineyards.” According to Who’s Who, 1975, his daughter became Princess Joan de Luxembourg, long known as a counterpart to Switzerland for secretive financial dealings. Dillon himself was born in Geneva in 1909. Dillon was a director of United States & Foreign Securities Corporation and United States & International Securities Corporation, 1937-1953, and again starting in 1971, after his term as Treasury Secretary, 1961-1965 ended. This was the Pilgrim Society member who, along with another Pilgrim Society member, Robert Vincent Roosa---a Rhodes Scholar, under secretary of the Treasury---took America off silver coins to help the Silver Users Association; and more importantly, to help the paper money crowd, for whom they served as representatives. Both Dillon and Roosa were directors of the Pilgrim Society front known as the Council on Foreign Relations, through which the Society currently extends influence with some 4,200 highly placed “termites!”

One of the directors of U.S. & Foreign Securities Corporation and U.S. & International Securities Corporation as of 1947 was Professor of Economics at Princeton University, Edwin Kemmerer (CFR). The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, January 1, 1938, page 45, reported that Kemmerer was one of a group of “more than 60” economists who signed a resolution at a “summit” against silver coinage. The American Economic Association, a gang of ruffians doing dirty work for the paper money mob, sponsored that meeting. He became president of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy in 1937. Page 2447 of the 1961 Who’s Who shows Pilgrim Society member Leland Rex Robinson as vice chairman of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy and a member of the virulently subversive Commission To Study The Organization Of Peace. He was a member of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board, 1943-1945; had served as

chairman of the Iran Foundation and was its vice president; received the Royal Order of Homayun from the Shah of Iran, a Pilgrim Society puppet, in 1957; was decorated the Order of the Brilliant Star of China; and authored “Economic and Spiritual Forces in the Development of the United States” (1925). From all I’ve seen The Pilgrims economic forces consist of fake “created” money that they force on the world, and as for their spiritual forces---thoroughly devilish! Not content to be associated with one nest of Pilgrim Society members, Kemmerer was also a director of Dividend Shares and other mutual funds run from 1 Wall Street by Calvin Bullock, whose son Hugh (Order of the British Empire) became president of The Pilgrims U.S. in 1955.

Dillon was ambassador to France, 1953-1957; undersecretary of State, 1958-1961; and chaired the Brookings Institution starting in 1970, an important Washington, D.C. based think-tank which, among other things, opposes silver as money; Jeffrey Greenberg of ex silver-short AIG has recently been a Brookings trustee. As of the 1981 Who’s Who, page 2820, Roosa was chairman of the Brookings Institution. Roosa got his start in perverted Pilgrim Society finance with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1946-1960, after which he was fed into the Treasury position. After that stint he authored “Monetary Reform For The World Economy” (1965) by which it may very reasonably be inferred that reform consists in The Pilgrims seizing additional wealth from the middle class and nonallied rich! Also in 1965 Roosa became a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company at 59 Wall Street, another Pilgrim Society institution and became advisor to the International Finance Corporation and director of American Express; Owens-Corning Fiberglass; Prudential Insurance; Council on Foreign Relations; and Texaco. Roosa was chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Advisory Committee on the International Capital Market, and a trustee of the National Bureau for Economic Research, also anti-silver, an organization with which Pilgrim Society member Arthur F. Burns, once chairman of the Federal Reserve System, was also associated. Roosa was a member of other anti-silver organizations including the American Finance Association (president in 1967); American Economic Association and the Royal Economic Society of London, home of central banking frauds! Page 49 of the Business Week article said London became “the principal center for handling most of Dillon Read’s international business.”

Roosa was a governor of the United Nations Association and became vice chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation; Douglas Dillon became its

chairman in 1972. According to Lundberg in “The Rich And The Super Rich,” page 428, on foundations---

“Extraordinarily valuable properties are often carried on the books at \$1.”

Anti-silver Pilgrim Society member Douglas Dillon (below)---



Page 45 of the Business Week article from 1976 started out---

“Ever since the 1920s, when the financial wizardry of Clarence Dillon turned the firm into a potent rival of the House of Morgan, Dillon, Read & Co. has stood for the crème de la crème of investment banking. Last year Dillon Read served notice to the rest of Wall Street that it won Adolph Coors Co., the most coveted new account in years, and followed up by becoming the adviser to Volkswagen in its thrust into U.S. manufacturing. Dillon Read has managed such difficult projects as the tender fight for Aztec Oil & Gas Co. on behalf of Southland Royalty Co., a \$610 million private placement for the New York State Power Authority, and the purchase of Burmah Oil properties for R.J. Reynolds Industries.”

“In addition, Dillon Read is involved in a huge array of international energy deals---the \$1.5 billion Northern Border Group Project, which is the U.S. end of the Canadian Arctic gas pipeline; a tanker financing in Germany for Ashland oil; **submersible oil rigs in the Caspian Sea**; Belgian oil and gas projects in Algeria; coal gasification in South Africa; nuclear development

in Spain; a uranium enrichment venture for Electro-Nucleonics and even a plan to turn cow manure, which can be defined as highly concentrated energy, into natural gas. Some people at DR refer to this venture as “the meadow muffin project.”

“Underwritings have ballooned. Private placements alone, totaling \$785 million in 1973, have already passed \$1.4 billion in the first five months of this year, second only to those of First Boston Corp. In many respects, Brady cuts an unusual figure in investment banking. Scion of an Irish-American family whose wealth and social position antedate the Kennedys by several generations, Brady comes from a world seemingly too moneyed. In recent years Paul A. Cameron, president of Purolator Inc., a Brady family company, has interested Brady in stock cars. The point is not entirely the roar of the engines and the smell of gasoline. Purolator and Union Oil of California field top racing teams, and the Winston cigarette circuit is sponsored by R.J. Reynolds Industries. All three companies are Brady clients.”

The reason I placed in bold letters about the Caspian Sea oil rigs is to illustrate that for many years The Pilgrim Society has had its greedy eyes on the petroleum resources of the Caspian Sea---directly north of Iran---and is a prime motivation for invasion of Iran, along with the 131 billion barrels of oil under Iranian soil, huge natural gas deposits, and large scale copper sites, plus one world class silver deposit containing some 300 million ounces or more; and gold.

Page 46 mentions the Phipps family interests connected to Dillon Read & Company; page 48 mentions the Phipps controlled Bessemer Securities Corporation, then a \$2 billion private entity. The Phippses, whose fortune derived in part from Carnegie Steel, also moved into radio chains, and are another Pilgrim Society family. Henry Phipps was a charter member of The Pilgrims New York in 1903. Alastair Bradley Martin appeared in the 1981 Who's Who, page 2159 with his mother as Helen Phipps. Alastair was a director of Bessemer Securities Corporation and president of Regional Broadcasters Group. Also on page 46 we note Dillon Read had other clients including American Standard; Esmark; Neptune International; Pittston; Champion International; American Metal Climax and Gulf Oil, a Mellon property. We find additionally on page 46 that Dillon Read had connections with the Mellons, Rockefellers (we already saw that item) and the Du Ponts (Silver Users Association!) Second generation Pilgrim Society member Paul

Mellon's photo appeared on page 48 of the article. Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas agency, was another Dillon Read client (page 49).

Wasn't it a sweetheart arrangement that Dillon Read & Company was connected to the Du Ponts, and that Douglas Dillon, as Treasury Secretary, spearheaded the ending of United States silver coins to add supply for the users, and hold prices low for them? We read on page 46---

"The family money goes back four generations to Anthony Nicholas Brady, a refugee from the Irish potato famines of the mid-1800s, who teamed up with an inventor friend of Thomas A. Edison and amassed \$100 million in electric utilities around Albany and Brooklyn, New York---companies that contributed to the formation of Consolidated Edison Co. James Cox Brady, Nick's grandfather, accumulated farms in New Jersey and made another killing---He created Maxwell Motor Co., later absorbed into Chrysler Corp."

Page 47 continued with Dillon Read & Company laurels---

"His first real deal, at age 30, was in the Brady tradition---backing a crazy inventor. He and Richard Scudder of the Newark Evening News came across a scheme to recycle newsprint. "If there's something I really enjoy, it's conventional wisdom that is wrong," says Brady. "Every major paper company said it couldn't be done. They kept warning us that there were all kinds of nuts all over the landscape with recycling schemes and that none of them would work." After watching the inventor put a newspaper through a Waring blender, Brady raised \$2 million, most of it from the Phippses, then borrowed six times that from Prudential and started Garden State Paper Co. The company boomed, and several recycling plants later he merged it into Media General Inc., of which he is now a director."

"That was the deal that prompted Ogden Phipps to invite Brady onto Bessemer's board. Several years later, Phipps, who had been chairman of the Jockey Club for a decade, was so impressed by Brady's business acumen that he sponsored Brady as his successor. Brady was reluctant. Not only was he worried about spreading himself too thin, but he was less interested in horses than his father was. But Phipps, along with Paul Mellon, put on the heat. Recalls Mellon with a chuckle, "Nick said, tell me, Mr. Mellon what is the Jockey Club? Just what does it do?" Brady came to Dillon Read directly from Harvard Business School in 1954, perhaps partly because of a family connection---Hamilton Farms wraps around the Dillon estate the way

a fielder's mitt envelops a baseball. "His father was a very good friend of mine, says C. Douglas Dillon, Clarence Dillon's son. "Nick had enough private means so that he didn't have to work as hard as he did."

"If the Brady family had something in common with the firm of Dillon Read, it may have been the temptation to live off the past because that past was so illustrious. In the 1920s Clarence Dillon set Wall Street on its ear by reorganizing Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., by creating National Cash Register, and by purchasing Dodge Brothers for \$146 million cash, creating such companies as Amerada Petroleum and Louisiana Land. By the late 1940s the firm seemed to be a step ahead of everybody. It moved into foreign financings, especially for Japan, right after World War II. It bought up government surplus and formed such companies as Texas Eastern Transmission and Reynolds Metals, and it masterminded the first tender offer by a U.S. company for a foreign one---Texaco's purchase of Deutsche Erdol."

Page 48 continued---

"At Dillon Read, Brady learned the ropes from two of Wall Street's most brilliant postwar bankers---German born Frederic H. Brandi, whose forte was ingenious deals, top European connections, and oil, and who is best known for inventing the production payment system of oil financing and for outmaneuvering Howard Hughes in the 1960 fight to force Hughes' vast Trans World Airlines holdings into a voting trust; and 67 year old August Belmont IV, who made himself an expert on natural gas and put together such companies as Texas Eastern Transmission and Tennessee Gas Transmission (now Tenneco). Brandi still keeps his hand in as chairman of the big gold trust, ASA Ltd."

ASA stood for American South African, a closed end fund that owned huge numbers of gold, platinum and diamond mining shares. The original August Belmont, associated with the Northern side of the Civil War, was a funding source fronting for the Rothschilds. Was his descendant a member of the Society? Information remains very incomplete. Brandi, however, appeared in the leaked 1969 list. The 1975 Who's Who, page 352, mentions nothing of The Pilgrims---another "invisible" member, as most unfortunately are!

He was also a director of National Cash Register; CIT Financial Corporation; Farbwerke Hoescht A.G., a huge German conglomerate; Colgate Palmolive; Falconbridge Nickel Mines; and Inmont Corporation.

Brandi, called “**a superstar banker**” by Business Week (page 47), was partner to Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller in wresting control of Trans World Airlines away from nonmember Howard Hughes! Pages 137-140 of “David---Report On A Rockefeller” (1972) told the story---

“An example of the power of David and the Chase Manhattan Bank, and one of the reasons Chase through its combined trust departments has the controlling interest in Trans World Airlines, occurred in 1960 and involved Howard Hughes. Hughes is actually far down the totem pole where power is concerned, had to have money---lots of it---to purchase the jet planes TWA needed to keep pace with its competitors. Hughes had acquired control of TWA when it was a small, struggling operation, and the tremendous growth of the airline industry during the postwar period turned it into a major corporation. Nonetheless, the Bashful Billionaire didn’t have the kind of ready cash that was required to purchase a fleet of jet aircraft, so he sent his agents, their hats in hand, to see the big New York bankers, including David. Also to be visited were the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has a board member who sits on the board of directors of Chase Manhattan Bank, and the Equitable Life Assurance, which has four members of its august board on the board of Chase.”

“Sure, said the banks and insurance companies, including Metropolitan and Equitable, they would be happy to lend Howard the several hundred million dollars he needed. On one condition---that if an “adverse development” occurred Hughes would have ninety days to remedy the situation or lose his voting rights in TWA. Predictably, an “adverse development” did crop up, and soon Howard Hughes, even though he owned 78.23 percent of the stock in TWA, was forbidden from voting his shareholdings and was ousted from the company’s management. In addition, the lenders took over control of TWA’s board of directors. The loan Hughes had taken did provide however, that he could regain control of TWA when he repaid what he borrowed. At that time, presumably, he could vote the bankers and the insurance people off the board of directors.”

“Howard Hughes was out of his league. He was dealing with the cleverest financial sharks of all time. Soon they designed a method to get rid of him altogether. Biographer Albert Gerber explained the plan---“Since Hughes Tool Company had supplied airplanes and financing to TWA, it had prevented outsiders from coming in to supply those

commodities. This action violated both statutory antitrust laws and the common law duty between the parent and a subsidiary where the subsidiary has minority interest.”

“Since the lawsuit was filed not by the government, but by TWA, Hughes found himself in the interesting position of being sued by a company in which he owned 78.23 percent of the stock! The New Yorkers demanded complete divestiture of all TWA stock held by Hughes and the Hughes Tool Company. Hughes had said, “I’ll never give up TWA,” but he was forced to do precisely that. He realized \$436,000,000 after taxes from the sale, but the powerful New Yorkers weren’t satisfied with just having control of the airline. They continued a suit they brought against Hughes for alleged mismanagement when he had been in control of TWA (even if he had been guilty, he was mainly mismanaging his own funds), and the courts made Hughes cough up an additional \$160,000,000. David and his pals probably could have broken Hughes altogether, but they chose to show mercy. TWA’s prospects had immediately brightened under their management. In 1961 TWA stock was selling for less than \$10 a share, but by 1966 it was up to almost \$100; the government awarded TWA new routes; TWA had taken over the Hilton Hotels international operations; TWA had taken over management of Ethiopian, Saudi Arabian, and British West Indian airlines; most important, TWA found credit much easier to come by.”

“A 1969 Chase Manhattan brochure boasts that their financing helped develop and build the 747 airliners, and that Chase money was helping carriers acquire the new 374 passenger super jets. Actually, Chase had little cause to boast. The bank was simply helping companies they already controlled to get richer. It might have been illegal for Hughes Tool Company to lend money to TWA, but according to the law there is nothing whatever wrong with Chase Manhattan Bank doing the same thing.”

Now you see why there are many powerful attorneys in The Pilgrims; and why the monopolistic intermarried rich are so involved on Capitol Hill influencing Congress! They sincerely hope the rest of us are mesmerized by professional sports and meaningless TV talk shows like Oprah Winfrey!

Just after these Pilgrim Society members took control of Trans World Airlines from Howard Hughes---definitely not a member---and raided his personal wealth to the extent of \$160 million---plus the loss of the nearly tenfold increase in the share price---they installed Charles C. Tillinghast Jr. as president and chief executive officer of TWA in 1961. Tillinghast

appeared in the 1969 list of The Pilgrims! He became chancellor of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island in 1968 and was a director of Seaboard Surety Company (Rockefeller controlled) and Merck & Company, the big pharmaceutical corporation recently in the news due to many deaths attributed to its arthritis drug, Vioxx.

Here's where we start wrapping up this installment in this series. But know that the Howard Hughes Medical Research Institute, with an endowment of some \$12.9 billion as of 2004 ("60 Minutes") is controlled by Pilgrim Society member James Baker III, former Secretary of State. The Pilgrim Society plan for the final destruction of the middle class resides in the fact of the so-called "graying" of America (the advancing average age, the fact that more Americans are passing retirement age). Cures exist already, I am convinced, for chronic disease such as arthritis. (Cartilage has been regrown in the joints of goats!) These will not be released, however, until we are bled dry for pharmaceutical expenses. As these deadly drugs cause side effects, those effects will be "treated" with other drugs which in turn will yield other bad effects. Doctors involved in gouging the public with drug prescriptions and highly questionable surgeries will, in turn, be led by Pilgrim Society plans into investments strategized to strip them of their wealth as well. We will all become serfs to The Pilgrim Society World Corporation 666! When cures are released, the prices will be such as to drain people of every vestige of wealth they have left!

Remember the opener to this series? Here it is again!

On November 24, 1980, the Associated Press quoted Leonard Bernstein, a globally prominent musical conductor, as saying in reference to the Kennedy assassination, "We don't dare confront the implications. I think we're all agreed there was a **conspiracy** and we don't want to know. It involves **such a powerful high force** in what we call **the high places, if we do know, everything might fall apart.**"

On page 198 of the 2002 Pilgrims London book, I see that The Pilgrims of Great Britain entertained Leonard Bernstein on February 25, 1970.

Obviously he knew whereof he spoke ten years before!

Upon the passing of Douglas Dillon in 2003, Lawrence Summers, president of Harvard University and ex-Treasury Secretary, a very anti-gold operator, said---

“This university and our nation owe much to Douglas Dillon.”

Actually only the elitists in America owe anything to mega-thief Douglas Dillon. Is Summers a member? Probably so! Can you get an authentic membership list for any year since 2000 and collect the \$1,000 reward I offered last month? There was a Basil Charles Lawrence Summers listed in The Pilgrims of Great Britain circa 1969. Related to Lawrence---perhaps so.

The Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee is currently attempting communication with the Treasury Department to determine if there is intent to seize all physical gold and silver and mining related shares from investors. After seeing the Treasury as a high level outpost for The Pilgrim Society, which exists “to seize the wealth necessary; to gradually absorb the wealth of the world,” I tell you very gravely, dear friends---BEWARE THE WORLD MONEY POWER---THE SUPERSECRET PILGRIM SOCIETY!

