

capitalism. The oligarchical families behind fascism, in Hitler's time and now, are "unreconstructed feudalists," to put the point in the language of the man in the street. They are rentier-financier families, whose preferred source of income and material power is speculation in ground-rent of real-estate holdings and usury. It is a political-economic philosophy as old as the Chaldean inventors of tax-farming.

The doctrine of "free-market economy" is a direct reflection of these oligarchs' fascist doctrines.

The center of their doctrine of "free market economy" is their insistence that the currency-issues, credit-policies and public debt of nations must be controlled by a network of privately owned central banks. These banks, in turn, are controlled by the rentier-financier oligarchical families. These oligarchs use their control of banking to foster ground-rent and usury, and to weaken industrial-capitalist institutions, by forcing prices of agricultural and industrial products down to levels that capital-intensive investment is strangled by "free-trade" methods of lowering of prices (and profits) of entrepreneurs.

By keeping entrepreneurial profits from goods-production low, and by looting and taking over farms and corporations by rentier-financier interests, the oligarchs crush the farmers and industrial-capitalists as social-political classes, putting as much industry and agriculture as survives firmly in the grip of oligarchical rentier-finance.

The destruction of German and Austrian capitalists during the post-1938 phases, and gobbling up of industries by the Goering and Himmler trusts, is a meaningful indication of the kind of society the oligarchical backers of the Mont Pelerin Society aspire to bring into being.

Worse, these families wittingly intend to perpetrate genocide against, most emphatically, the populations of the developing nations. This genocide has already begun in Africa, and is endemic in other parts of the world, such as Bangladesh, as well as imminent for parts of Ibero-America.

It is on this point that otherwise decent among Mont Pelerin dupes are most impelled to violate their own consciences. Since the principal mechanisms of genocide are economic and monetary warfare against nations, methods generally under the heading of "IMF conditionalities," these dupes are given the choice of either condoning genocide or breaking with deeply-embedded conditioning to "free-market economy" dogmas.

The irrationality of their beliefs is otherwise crucially demonstrated in another, related manner. On the one side, they profess to be anti-big-government, and against government dictatorship over, and direction of, the economy. At the same time, they support a totalitarian super-government, the IMF, using governments to operate dictatorships against the populations and economy of numerous nations.

Unlike those misled, well-meaning dupes of the Mont Pelerin cult, the powers behind the cults are faced with no such moral paradoxes. They are consistently evil, worse than the Nazis.

## The Friedman grip on

by Freyda Greenberg

No one should underestimate the extent to which, derided though they are in some quarters, the Friedmanites have entrenched themselves in U.S. economic policy-making.

Milton Friedman has come a long way into U.S. policy dominance since his first claim to national economic policy-making, along with his Viennese colleague Gottfried Haberler and William F. Buckley, in Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign. As early as July 1980, Milton Friedman dominated the Republican Party platform discussions that were to become the basis of President Reagan's economic policy. It also became clear at that time that the supposed antipodes to Friedman, such as supply-sider Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), were but fellow Mont Pelerin Society thinkers. As of this writing, the Friedmanite team that executed the well-known economic and political disasters of the Nixon administration—from George Shultz to Paul A. Volcker—are in every corner of Washington, D.C.

A review of the office-holders and advisers in the current administration reveals the following:

**President's Economic Advisory Board:** There have been no less than 10 outspoken Friedmanites on this policy board since Mr. Reagan took office. In addition to Milton Friedman, the board has included:

- **Charls Walker**, head of Charls Walker Associates. Walker was an Undersecretary of Treasury under President Nixon and was the author of the tax policy promoted by the Reagan transition team. This policy is heavily skewed toward post-industrial, service sector investments and away from heavy industry.

- **Walter Wriston**, Chairman of the Board of Citibank.

- **Art Laffer**, "supply-side economist." Laffer was responsible for introducing Milton Friedman's tight-money policies into the supply-side economic dogma. Like Friedman, after the Penn Central crash of 1971, his reputation has been quietly buried in the face of "supply-side" dissolution. He studied under Friedman at the University of Chicago. Laffer was boosted into prominence by his boss, George Shultz, while they were both at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Nixon. Laffer is a close friend of current Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker.

- **Alan Greenspan**, founder of Townsend, Greenspan

# U.S. policymaking

Inc. economics consulting firm. Greenspan was recruited into Friedmanite economics by the radical libertarian author Ayn Rand. He was a consultant to the Nixon Council of Economic Advisers and the Federal Reserve Board under Arthur Burns in 1970-74. Greenspan chaired the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford. He is on the board of Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, Morgan & Company of London, and the Hoover Institution.

- **Paul McCracken**, monetarist economist. Chaired the President's Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon. Has coined such economic analyses as the plunging "Anglo-Saxon business cycle."

- **William Simon**, former Treasury Secretary under Nixon and Ford. Simon is a close associate of Citibank's Walter Wriston and current Secretary of State George Shultz. Shultz brought Simon into the government as Nixon's energy czar in 1973, later into the post of Deputy Treasury Secretary and then hand-picked him as his successor in 1974. Prior to his government service, Simon was a senior partner of Salomon Brothers investment bank.

- **Arthur Burns** is one of the founders of the Friedman school of economics and the teacher of Milton Friedman. Himself trained by the Viennese oligarchs who invented the free-enterprise hoax, he tutored then Vice-President Richard Nixon on economics while Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower administration. In 1969, Burns came into the Nixon administration, serving as special counselor to the President and later Federal Reserve Board Chairman. It was Burns, along with Treasury Secretary Shultz and National Security adviser Henry Kissinger, who engineered the August 1971 decoupling of the dollar from gold and the related political operations run against Nixon himself and America's European allies. Burns is currently Ambassador to West Germany where he participated in efforts to collapse the Schmidt government. Burns is a member of the Mont Pelerin Society.

## State Department

- **George Shultz**, Secretary of State. Throughout his previous tenure in the government from 1969 to 1974, Shultz organized for a radical reorganization of U.S. and Western policy along the lines prescribed by the Anglo-Swiss bankers who seek a feudal, "post-industrial" world. Toward this end,

Shultz has worked since 1965-66 with fellow Chicago School economists Milton Friedman and Herbert Stein in promoting the demotion of gold and the "floating dollar." Shultz has served as Labor Secretary, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Treasury Secretary.

- **William Allen Wallis**, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs. One of George Shultz's first acts as Secretary of State was the appointment of Wallis to this post. Wallis, a member of the Mont Pelerin Society, is one of their top operatives in this administration. Wallis was the first treasurer of the Society and is a former Dean of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, where he was a close collaborator of Milton Friedman.

## Treasury Department

- **Donald Regan**, Secretary of Treasury. Formerly of the Wall St. investment house Merrill Lynch, Regan has been a leader in the deregulation of the U.S. banking system, which is leading to cartelization rather than "freedom." He has worked closely with Citibank's Walter Wriston toward this end.

- **Beryl Sprinkel**, Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs. Sprinkel is second only to Milton Friedman as the leading monetarist economist in the United States. Sprinkel was brought into the Reagan administration by Friedman and has continued to function as an essential property of the Mont Pelerin Society and the Heritage Foundation. Prior to his administration appointment Sprinkel was the Executive Vice-President and chief economist for the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He is a member of the Shadow Open Market Committee, a monetarist body founded by Friedman as a watchdog over the Federal Reserve.

## Office of Management and Budget

- **David Stockman**, director. Stockman's political career was launched by the Mont Pelerin Society when Hillsdale College, the semi-official U.S. college for the Mont Pelerin Society, promoted Stockman's entry into the U.S. Congress in 1975, following Stockman's conversion from a John Anderson liberal to a Mont Pelerin conservative. Lobbying for Stockman's appointment to his current post were society members, particularly member Glenn Campbell, who heads the Hoover Institute at Stanford University.

## Federal Reserve Bank

- **Paul A. Volcker**, Chairman of the board. Volcker played a central role in his capacity as Treasury Undersecretary in the Nixon administration in that period's international monetary undoing. Volcker previously was a career economist at Chase Manhattan and the President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Volcker's tight-money policy at the Fed has been the consistent Friedmanite cornerstone for any and all varieties of economic policy that may come out of the White House.

This group of Friedmanites does not include several

prominent Friedmanites who have already left the administration. Among these are **Paul Craig Roberts**, a Mont Pelerin member, and **Norman Ture**, from the University of Chicago, who left posts at the State and Treasury departments respectively; **Murray Weidenbaum**, who resigned as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and Mont Pelerin member **Martin Anderson**, who left his position as the President's domestic policy adviser.

**Friedmanite policy-making institutions that have insinuated themselves into administration deliberations include:**

- **Heritage Foundation.** This is the leading international funder of the Mont Pelerin Society. Approximately three-quarters of the board of the foundation are members of the Mont Pelerin Society including **William Simon**, foundation director **Edwin Feulner**, director of studies **Robert Schuettlinger**, members of the editorial board **David Meiselman**, **Henry G. Manne**, **Allan Meltzer**, and **Robert Moss**. The Heritage Foundation has been prominent in the administration through the entire transition and produced its own transition report, *Mandate for Leadership*, in tandem with the administration's report.

- **American Enterprise Institute.** Over an extended period, this institution has become the Washington, D.C.

gathering place for Viennese economists. Arthur Burns was in residence there prior to his administration appointments and Viennese economist Gottfried Haberler, a colleague of Milton Friedman from the 1964 Goldwater presidential campaign, has been based there. AEI has been the main sponsor of the popularization of Friedman through his TV show *Free to Choose*.

- **Hoover Institute at Stanford University.** This California think tank has put significant hooks into the White House. Friedman is a senior research fellow there. The director of the Hoover Institution is Mont Pelerin Society member Glenn Campbell, who was the top official in Reagan's transition team and selected half of Reagan's cabinet.

Another institution of note, though not of the formal variety, is the network associate with *National Review* editor and Otto von Hapsburg associate William F. Buckley. Buckley, who has reputed direct access to President Reagan, maintains an active network of influence within the Congress, within the new right and neo-conservative movements, and holds a solid base of operations in the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty apparatus of the government through his longtime associate Frank Shakespeare and the new appointment of his brother James Buckley to that section of government.

Buckley is a longstanding friend and publisher of Milton Friedman as well as a member of the Mont Pelerin Society.

## Mont Pelerin fascists in Western Europe

The Mont Pelerin Society, the mother of today's Friedmanite economics, was formed in 1943 as the operational union of the Oxford-Cambridge, Chicago University, and old University of Vienna networks. Some of the leading proponents of Friedmanism influencing Europe's economic policy today, many of whom are members of the rarely mentioned but ever-present Mont Pelerin Society follow:

- **Otto von Hapsburg**; the pretender to the defunct crown of Austria, who directs the Mont Pelerin Society's German-speaking branch.
- **Friedrich von Hayek**; President of the Mont Pelerin Society internationally and the author of the Society's founding document written with Walter Lippmann's help in London in 1943.
- **Karl Popper**; Viennese philosopher and former President of the Aristotelian Society, was one of the initiators

of the Mont Pelerin Society and later professor at the London School of Economics, a Friedmanite bastion.

- **Bertrand de Jouvenel**; member of the Mont Pelerin Society and co-founder of Aurelio Pecci's Club of Rome.
- **Luigi Einaudi**; member of the Mont Pelerin Society, leading Venetian economist who founded the Bank of Italy, the country's central bank.
- **Max von Thurn und Taxis**; Secretary of the Mont Pelerin Society, and head of one of Central Europe's most evil oligarchic families.
- **Herbert Giersch**; member of the Society and President of the Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel, West Germany.
- **Armin Gutowski**; member of the Mont Pelerin Society and President of the HWWA Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg, West Germany.
- **Pascal Salin**; Mont Pelerin member, Professor of Economics, Université de Paris, Dauphine, France, and initiator of a new Friedmanite institution in Paris, the Economic Institute of Paris.
- **Lord Robbins**; leading British-based Friedmanite and former chairman of the Court of Governors, the London School of Economics.
- **Giovanni Magnifico**; economic counselor, Bank of Italy.
- **Otmar Emminger**; Governor, Deutsche Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank.