

Year of the Snake A Satanic Ritual?



By William P. Litynski

History of Mankind: A Faustian Bargain?



Faustian Bargain: Faust makes a pact with the Devil

“Now the **serpent** was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil. And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat. And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons. And they heard the voice of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God amongst the trees of the garden. And the LORD God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou? And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself. And he said, Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat? And the man said, The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. And the LORD God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, **The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.** And the LORD God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. And Adam called his wife's name Eve; because she was the mother of all living. Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them. And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever: Therefore the LORD God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.”

– Genesis 3:1-24, Old Testament (King James Version (KJV))

The Chinese Zodiac (Calendar)

Year of the Dragon:

1400, 1412, 1424, 1436, 1448, 1460, 1472, 1484, 1496
1508, 1520, 1532, 1544, 1556, 1568, 1580, 1592
1604, 1616, 1628, 1640, 1652, 1664, 1676, 1688
1700, 1712, 1724, 1736, 1748, 1760, 1772, 1784, 1796
1808, 1820, 1832, 1844, 1856, 1868, 1880, 1892
1904, 1916, 1928, 1940, 1952, 1964, 1976, 1988
2000, 2012, 2024, 2036, 2048, 2060, 2072, 2084, 2096

Year of the Snake:

1401, 1413, 1425, 1437, 1449, 1461, 1473, 1485, 1497
1509, 1521, 1533, 1545, 1557, 1569, 1581, 1593
1605, 1617, 1629, 1641, 1653, 1665, 1677, 1689
1701, 1713, 1725, 1737, 1749, 1761, 1773, 1785, 1797
1809, 1821, 1833, 1845, 1857, 1869, 1881, 1893
1905, 1917, 1929, 1941, 1953, 1965, 1977, 1989
2001, 2013, 2025, 2037, 2049, 2061, 2073, 2085, 2097

Year of the Horse:

1402, 1414, 1426, 1438, 1450, 1462, 1474, 1486, 1498
1510, 1522, 1534, 1546, 1558, 1570, 1582, 1594
1606, 1618, 1630, 1642, 1654, 1666, 1678, 1690
1702, 1714, 1726, 1738, 1750, 1762, 1774, 1786, 1798
1810, 1822, 1834, 1846, 1858, 1870, 1882, 1894
1906, 1918, 1930, 1942, 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990
2002, 2014, 2026, 2038, 2050, 2062, 2074, 2086, 2098

Year of the Goat:

1403, 1415, 1427, 1439, 1451, 1463, 1475, 1487, 1499
1511, 1523, 1535, 1547, 1559, 1571, 1583, 1595
1607, 1619, 1631, 1643, 1655, 1667, 1679, 1691
1703, 1715, 1727, 1739, 1751, 1763, 1775, 1787, 1799
1811, 1823, 1835, 1847, 1859, 1871, 1883, 1895
1907, 1919, 1931, 1943, 1955, 1967, 1979, 1991
2003, 2015, 2027, 2039, 2051, 2063, 2075, 2087, 2099

Year of the Monkey:

1404, 1416, 1428, 1440, 1452, 1464, 1476, 1488
1500, 1512, 1524, 1536, 1548, 1560, 1572, 1584, 1596
1608, 1620, 1632, 1644, 1656, 1668, 1680, 1692
1704, 1716, 1728, 1740, 1752, 1764, 1776, 1788
1800, 1812, 1824, 1836, 1848, 1860, 1872, 1884, 1896
1908, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992
2004, 2016, 2028, 2040, 2052, 2064, 2076, 2088

Year of the Rooster:

1405, 1417, 1429, 1441, 1453, 1465, 1477, 1489
1501, 1513, 1525, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1573, 1585, 1597
1609, 1621, 1633, 1645, 1657, 1669, 1681, 1693
1705, 1717, 1729, 1741, 1753, 1765, 1777, 1789
1801, 1813, 1825, 1837, 1849, 1861, 1873, 1885, 1897
1909, 1921, 1933, 1945, 1957, 1969, 1981, 1993
2005, 2017, 2029, 2041, 2053, 2065, 2077, 2089

Year of the Dog:

1406, 1418, 1430, 1442, 1454, 1466, 1478, 1490
1502, 1514, 1526, 1538, 1550, 1562, 1574, 1586, 1598
1610, 1622, 1634, 1646, 1658, 1670, 1682, 1694
1706, 1718, 1730, 1742, 1754, 1766, 1778, 1790
1802, 1814, 1826, 1838, 1850, 1862, 1874, 1886, 1898
1910, 1922, 1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994
2006, 2018, 2030, 2042, 2054, 2066, 2078, 2090

Year of the Pig:

1407, 1419, 1431, 1443, 1455, 1467, 1479, 1491
1503, 1515, 1527, 1539, 1551, 1563, 1575, 1587, 1599
1611, 1623, 1635, 1647, 1659, 1671, 1683, 1695
1707, 1719, 1731, 1743, 1755, 1767, 1779, 1791
1803, 1815, 1827, 1839, 1851, 1863, 1875, 1887, 1899
1911, 1923, 1935, 1947, 1959, 1971, 1983, 1995
2007, 2019, 2031, 2043, 2055, 2067, 2079, 2091

Year of the Rat:

1408, 1420, 1432, 1444, 1456, 1468, 1480, 1492
1504, 1516, 1528, 1540, 1552, 1564, 1576, 1588
1600, 1612, 1624, 1636, 1648, 1660, 1672, 1684, 1696
1708, 1720, 1732, 1744, 1756, 1768, 1780, 1792
1804, 1816, 1828, 1840, 1852, 1864, 1876, 1888
1900, 1912, 1924, 1936, 1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996
2008, 2020, 2032, 2044, 2056, 2068, 2080, 2092

Year of the Ox (Bull):

1409, 1421, 1433, 1445, 1457, 1469, 1481, 1493
1505, 1517, 1529, 1541, 1553, 1565, 1577, 1589
1601, 1613, 1625, 1637, 1649, 1661, 1673, 1685, 1697
1709, 1721, 1733, 1745, 1757, 1769, 1781, 1793
1805, 1817, 1829, 1841, 1853, 1865, 1877, 1889
1901, 1913, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997
2009, 2021, 2033, 2045, 2057, 2069, 2081, 2093

Year of the Tiger:

1410, 1422, 1434, 1446, 1458, 1470, 1482, 1494
1506, 1518, 1530, 1542, 1554, 1566, 1578, 1590
1602, 1614, 1626, 1638, 1650, 1662, 1674, 1686, 1698
1710, 1722, 1734, 1746, 1758, 1770, 1782, 1794
1806, 1818, 1830, 1842, 1854, 1866, 1878, 1890
1902, 1914, 1926, 1938, 1950, 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998
2010, 2022, 2034, 2046, 2058, 2070, 2082, 2094

Year of the Rabbit:

1411, 1423, 1435, 1447, 1459, 1471, 1483, 1495
1507, 1519, 1531, 1543, 1555, 1567, 1579, 1591
1603, 1615, 1627, 1639, 1651, 1663, 1675, 1687, 1699
1711, 1723, 1735, 1747, 1759, 1771, 1783, 1795
1807, 1819, 1831, 1843, 1855, 1867, 1879, 1891
1903, 1915, 1927, 1939, 1951, 1963, 1975, 1987, 1999
2011, 2023, 2035, 2047, 2059, 2071, 2083, 2095

Major Historical Events in the Year of the Snake

January 16, 27 B.C.: Roman Empire is established; Augustus Caesar becomes the first Emperor of the Roman Empire

August 9, 117 A.D.: Death of Trajan, Emperor of the Roman Empire

August 23, 1305: The Conviction and Execution of Scottish rebel William Wallace in London for High Treason

June 28, 1389: Ottoman Turkish Muslim army attacks the Serbian Christian army at the Battle of Kosovo.

August 22, 1485: King Richard III of England is killed in action at the Battle of Bosworth Field in England.

May 25, 1521: Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, issued the Edict of Worms declaring Martin Luther a heretic.

August 1521: Battle of Tenochtitlan and the Fall of the Aztec Empire [present-day Mexico]

November 5, 1605: Gunpowder Plot in London (Guy Fawkes)

October 1641: The Irish Rebellion of 1641

February 13, 1689: Ascension of King William III of England and his wife Queen Mary II of England

January 18, 1701: Establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia

1701: Establishment of Yale University in Connecticut

February 8, 1725: Death of Czar Peter I of Russia (Peter the Great) in St. Petersburg, Russia

December 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party

October 18, 1797: The Fall of The Most Serene Republic of Venice

March 25, 1821: Beginning of the Greek War of Independence

May 5, 1821: Death of Napoleon Bonaparte

September 27, 1821: Conclusion of the Mexican War of Independence

1821: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's book *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* is published in Berlin

1833: Establishment of Skull and Bones, a Satanic secret society at Yale University

March 3, 1845: Florida became a State within the United States of America

December 29, 1845: Annexation of Texas

March 6, 1857: *Dred Scott v. Sanford* case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court

1869: Establishment of the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, Japan

March 13, 1881: Assassination of Czar Alexander II of Russia in St. Petersburg, Russia

July 2, 1881: Assassination of U.S. President James A. Garfield

January 17, 1893: Abdication (overthrow) of Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii

October 28, 1893: Assassination of Mayor of Chicago Carter Henry Harrison Sr.

May 27-28, 1905: Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the Russian Navy at the Battle of Tsushima

January 22, 1905: Bloody Sunday Massacre in St. Petersburg, Russia

July 1905: Taft-Katsura Agreement is established, leading to the Japanese colonization of Korea

September 5, 1905: Signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth (peace treaty ending Russo-Japanese War) by Japan and Russia

March 15, 1917: Abdication of Czar Nicholas II of Russia

November 2, 1917: British politician Arthur Balfour writes a letter to Lord Rothschild, later known as "Balfour Declaration"

November 7, 1917: Beginning of the Bolshevik Revolution (October Revolution) in Russia

December 11, 1917: British Field Marshal Edmund Allenby's grand entrance into Jerusalem

June 14, 1929: Young Plan (German war reparations payment plan) is finalized at Paris, France

October 3, 1929: Death of German Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann

October 28-29, 1929: Stock Market Crash in New York City and Beginning of the Great Depression

June 4, 1941: Death of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany

June 22, 1941: Nazi German Invasion of the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa)

August 25, 1941-September 17, 1941: Anglo-Soviet Invasion of Iran (Operation Countenance)

December 7, 1941: Imperial Japanese Navy attack on Pearl Harbor (Hawaii)

March 5, 1953: Death of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin

July 27, 1953: Korean War Armistice

August 19, 1953: Overthrow (Coup d'etat) of Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh

January 24, 1965: Death of former Prime Minister of Great Britain Sir Winston Churchill

November 11, 1965: Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith declares a "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" from Great Britain

January 7, 1989: Death of Emperor Hirohito of Japan

June 3, 1989: Death of Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (Supreme Leader of Iran)

June 4, 1989: Tiananmen Square Massacre in Beijing, Communist China

November 9, 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall

September 11, 2001: 9/11 Tragedy in New York City (World Trade Center) and Washington, D.C. (Pentagon)

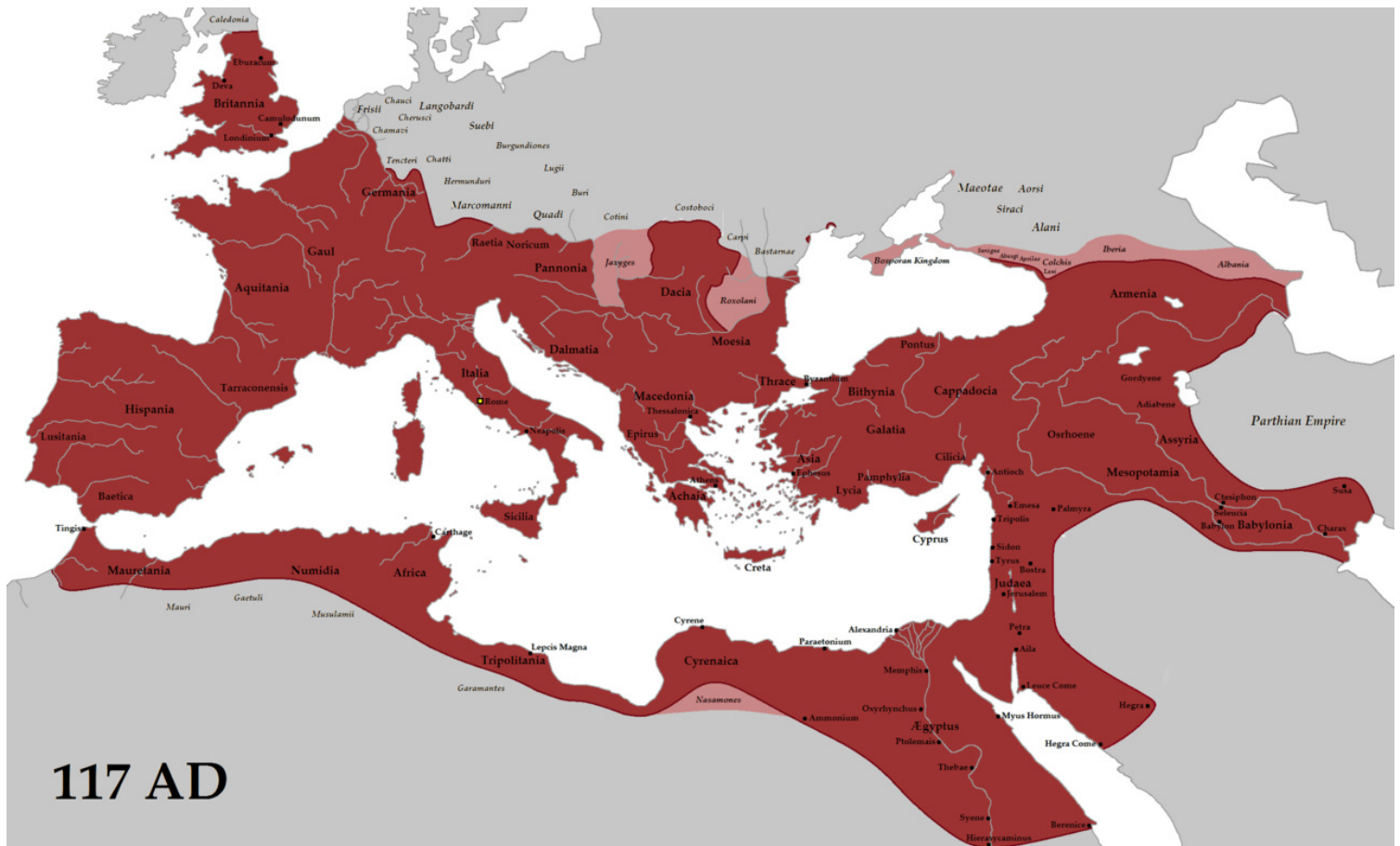
Year of the Snake & Roman Empire: A Faustian Bargain?



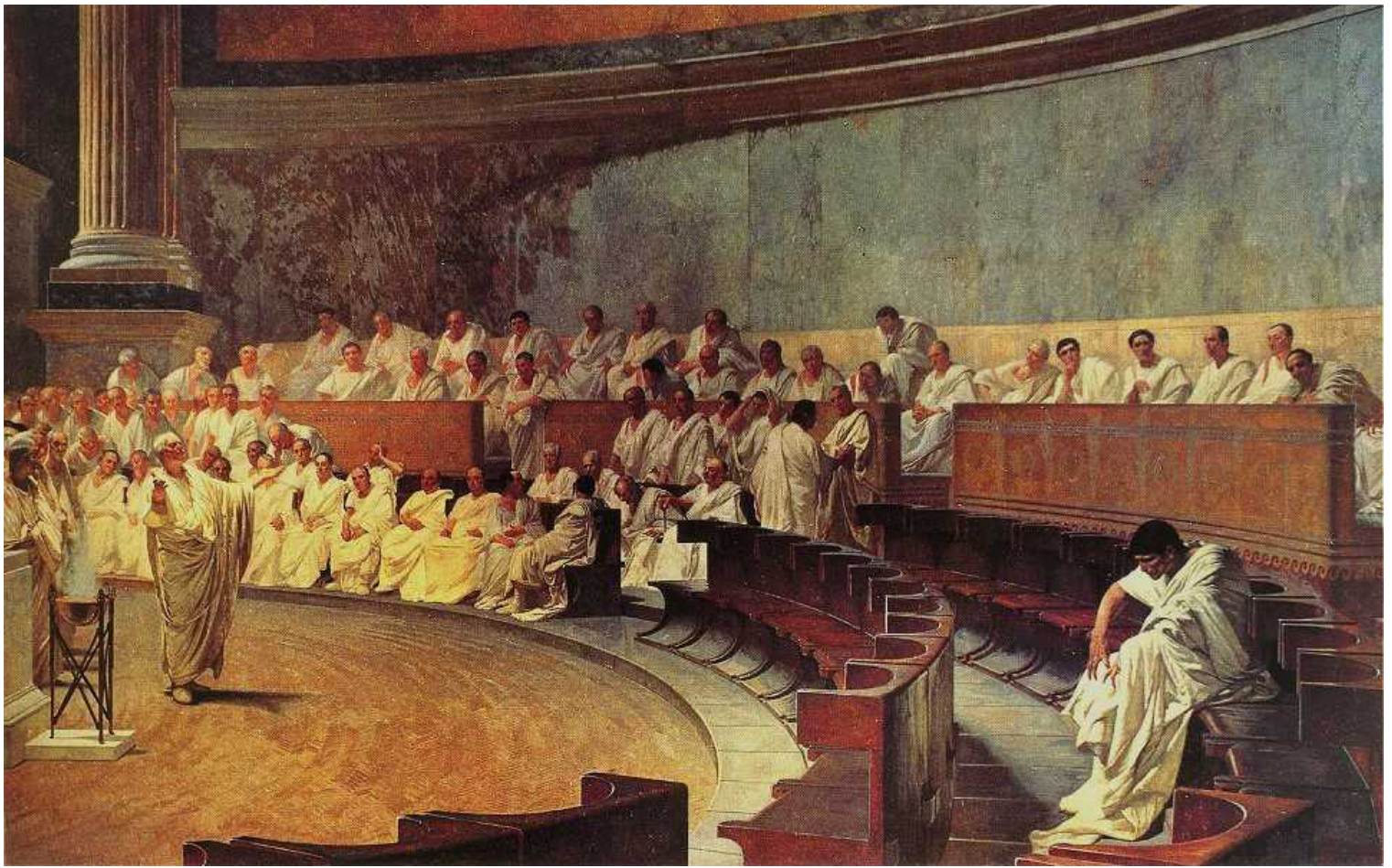
Augustus Caesar (born on 23 September 63 B.C.) became the first Emperor of the Roman Empire on 16 January 27 B.C. Augustus Caesar governed the Roman Empire from 16 January 27 B.C. until his death on 19 August 14 A.D. **According to the Chinese calendar, 27 B.C. was known as Year of the Snake.**



Emperor Trajan (left), the 13th Emperor of the Roman Empire, governed the Roman Empire from 28 January 98 A.D. until his death on **9 August 117 A.D.** Emperor Hadrian (right), the 14th Emperor of the Roman Empire, governed the Roman Empire from **10 August 117 A.D.** until his death on 10 July 138 A.D. **According to the Chinese calendar, 117 A.D. was known as Year of the Snake.**



The Roman Empire in 117 A.D. at the time of the death of Emperor Trajan

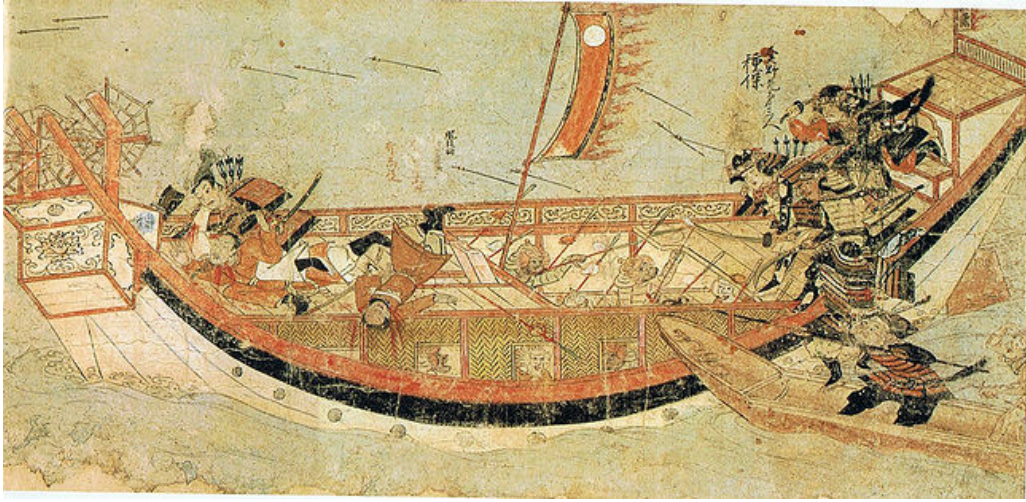


Cicero denounces Catiline in the Roman Senate in 63 B.C. The Catiline Orations were speeches delivered by Marcus Tullius Cicero, the consul of Rome, in 63 B.C. exposing to the Roman Senate the plot of Lucius Sergius Catilina and his allies to overthrow the Roman government. **According to the Chinese calendar, 63 B.C. was known as Year of the Snake.**

Cicero was elected Consul for the year 63 BC. His co-consul for the year, Gaius Antonius Hybrida, played a minor role. During his year in office, he thwarted a conspiracy centered on assassinating him and overthrowing the Roman Republic with the help of foreign armed forces, led by Lucius Sergius Catilina. Cicero procured a *Senatus Consultum de Re Publica Defendenda* (a declaration of martial law) and drove Catiline from the city with four vehement speeches (the Catiline Orations), which to this day remain outstanding examples of his rhetorical style. The Orations listed Catiline and his followers' debaucheries, and denounced Catiline's senatorial sympathizers as roguish and dissolute debtors clinging to Catiline as a final and desperate hope. Cicero demanded that Catiline and his followers leave the city. At the conclusion of his first speech, Catiline hurriedly left the senate, (which was being held in the Temple of Jupiter Stator). In his following speeches, Cicero did not directly address Catiline. He delivered the second and third orations before the people, and the last one again before the Senate. By these speeches, Cicero wanted to prepare the Senate for the worst possible case; he also delivered more evidence against Catiline. Catiline fled and left behind his followers to start the revolution from within while Catiline assaulted the city with an army of "moral bankrupts and honest fanatics". Catiline had attempted to involve the Allobroges, a tribe of Transalpine Gaul, in their plot, but Cicero, working with the Gauls, was able to seize letters which incriminated the five conspirators and forced them to confess their crimes in front of the Senate. The Senate then deliberated upon the conspirators' punishment. As it was the dominant advisory body to the various legislative assemblies rather than a judicial body, there were limits to its power; however, martial law was in effect, and it was feared that simple house arrest or exile – the standard options – would not remove the threat to the state. At first Decimus Silanus spoke for the "extreme penalty"; many were then swayed by Julius Caesar, who decried the precedent it would set and argued in favor of life imprisonment in various Italian towns. Cato then rose in defence of the death penalty and all the Senate finally agreed on the matter. Cicero had the conspirators taken to the Tullianum, the notorious Roman prison, where they were strangled. Cicero himself accompanied the former consul Publius Cornelius Lentulus Sura, one of the conspirators, to the Tullianum. Cicero received the honorific "*Pater Patriae*" for his efforts to suppress the conspiracy, but lived thereafter in fear of trial or exile for having put Roman citizens to death without trial.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cicero>

Year of the Snake & Medieval Era



Japanese *samurai* warriors board Yuan ships during the second Mongol Invasion of Japan in 1281. **According to the Chinese calendar, 1281 was known as Year of the Snake.**



Scottish rebel Sir William Wallace stands on trial at Westminster Hall in London in August 1305. Scottish rebel Sir William Wallace was convicted for high treason, and he was executed (“*hanged, drawn, and quartered*”) in London on August 23, 1305 for his participation in the Wars of Scottish Independence. **According to the Chinese calendar, 1305 was known as Year of the Snake.** (Painting by Daniel Maclise)



“After the battle of Falkirk we know very little of what Wallace did. He gave up being Guardian, as he had no longer an army at his back. But to the end he went on fighting against the English, and would never acknowledge that Edward was king of Scotland. Edward knew that Wallace was his greatest enemy, and he determined to get him into his hands. **A large sum of money was offered to any one who would bring him alive or dead, and at last, in the year 1305, the day came when he was taken.** We do not know exactly how it happened, but the story goes that a servant of Sir John Mentieth told his master where Wallace was living, and that Sir John sent men to seize him. Now a prisoner, Wallace was at once carried off to London. He could expect no mercy from Edward. He was condemned as a traitor, though he could not be called a traitor as he had never called Edward his king, and he was condemned to die a traitor’s death, which was the most shameful of all deaths. For the punishment of a traitor was to be hanged and then beheaded, and his body cut into quarters. And this was the death that Wallace died. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge, where the heads of English traitors were put, and the other parts of his body were sent to Newcastle, Berwick, Stirling, and Perth, so that as a many people as possible might see what had been his end, and be terrified from following his example. But his example has never been forgotten by his fellow-countrymen, and, though it is now more than six hundred years since his death, they still remember and honour him as the greatest hero of their nation.” – *A Short History of Scotland* by P. Hume Brown, p. 81



The Serbian Christians fight against the Ottoman Turkish Muslim invaders during the Battle of Kosovo on **June 28, 1389**. The Ottoman Turks would later capture Kosovo as well as modern-day Serbia (including the city of Belgrade), Bosnia (including the city of Sarajevo), Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro. **According to the Chinese calendar, 1389 was known as Year of the Snake.** (Painting by Adam Stefanović, 1870)



The Battle of Bosworth Field (left) was fought in England on **August 22, 1485**. The Battle of Bosworth Field was the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses, a civil war between the House of Lancaster and the House of York that occurred in England from 1455 to 1485. King Richard III of England (right), a member of the House of York who ruled England from 1483 to 1485, was killed in action at the Battle of Bosworth Field on August 22, 1485. **According to the Chinese calendar, 1485 was known as Year of the Snake.**

Year of the Snake & Reformation: A Satanic Ritual?



Martin Luther, author of the 95 Theses and founder of the Protestant Reformation, speaks at the Diet of Worms in Worms, Germany in April 1521 as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, presides over the Diet. The Diet of Worms ended when Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor issued the Edict of Worms, declaring Martin Luther a heretic, on **May 25, 1521**.



The Fall of the Aztec Empire: Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés and his Mexican Indian allies defeat the Aztec forces of Cuauhtémoc, the last Aztec Emperor at the Battle of Tenochtitlan [present-day Mexico City] in **August 1521**.



Left: King Henry VIII of England, who married six women, ruled England beginning on April 21, 1509.
 Right: Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan was killed by native residents in the Philippines on April 27, 1521.



Portuguese merchants established a trading post at Macao, China in 1557.
 (Painting: Peabody Essex Museum 2007. (Photo: Jeffrey R. Dykes))
 (Painting: [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#))



The Union of Lublin, a political union merging the Kingdom of Poland and Duchy of Lithuania into one kingdom, was signed in Lublin, Poland on **July 1, 1569**.



Dutch leaders declared their independence from the Kingdom of Spain and established an independent Dutch Republic, also known as the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, on **July 26, 1581**, after signing the Act of Abjuration in The Hague.



Left: Queen Elizabeth I of England knights Sir Francis Drake on **April 4, 1581** on his ship "Golden Hind" following his round-the-world voyage. Right: Pocahontas, the wife of English merchant John Rolfe, died in England in **March 1617**.



Guy Fawkes was arrested in the cellar beneath the House of Lords section of the English Parliament (Palace of Westminster) in London, where 36 barrels of gunpowder were stored that night, shortly after midnight on **November 5, 1605**. Guy Fawkes was arrested and later convicted for his involvement in the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was a failed assassination attempt against King James I of England and VI of Scotland and an attempt to destroy the House of Lords in London by a group of English Catholics. The plotters planned on assassinating King James and members of the House of Lords by igniting gun powder in the Parliament basement and killing everyone on the Parliament floor, including King James.



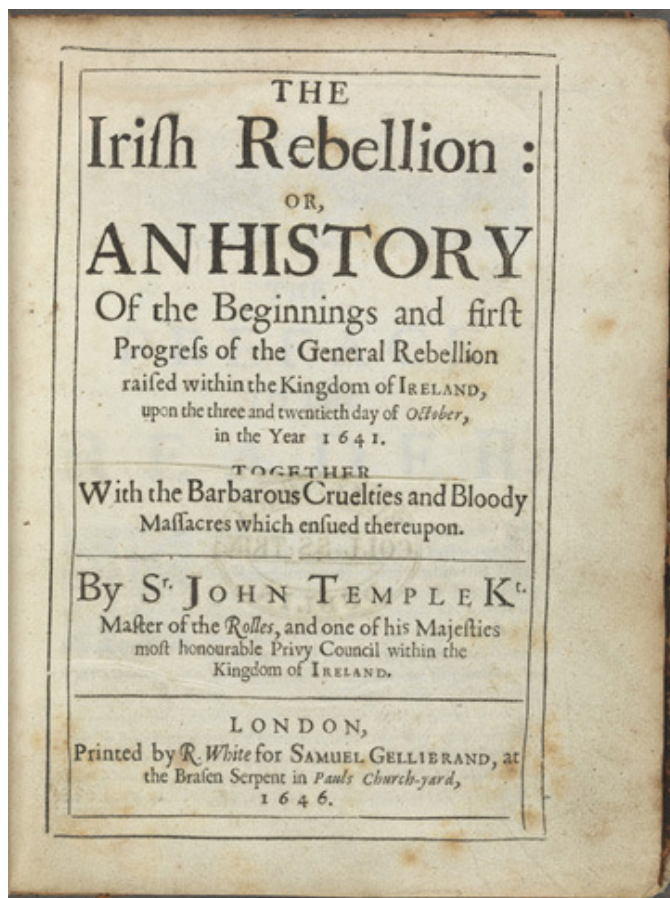
Left: The Siege of Pyongyang was a battle fought between the Ming-Korea alliance and Japanese forces in Pyongyang, Korea on January 8, 1593 during Japanese invasions of Korea.



Right: Tokugawa Ieyasu, the Japanese shogun who unified and governed Japan and established the Tokugawa Shogunate, retired in 1605.



The Dutch East India Company begins trading with Japan on the offshore island of Dejima near Nagasaki in 1641.



The Irish Rebellion of 1641, a civil war between the Irish Catholics and Irish and English Protestants, began in October 1641.



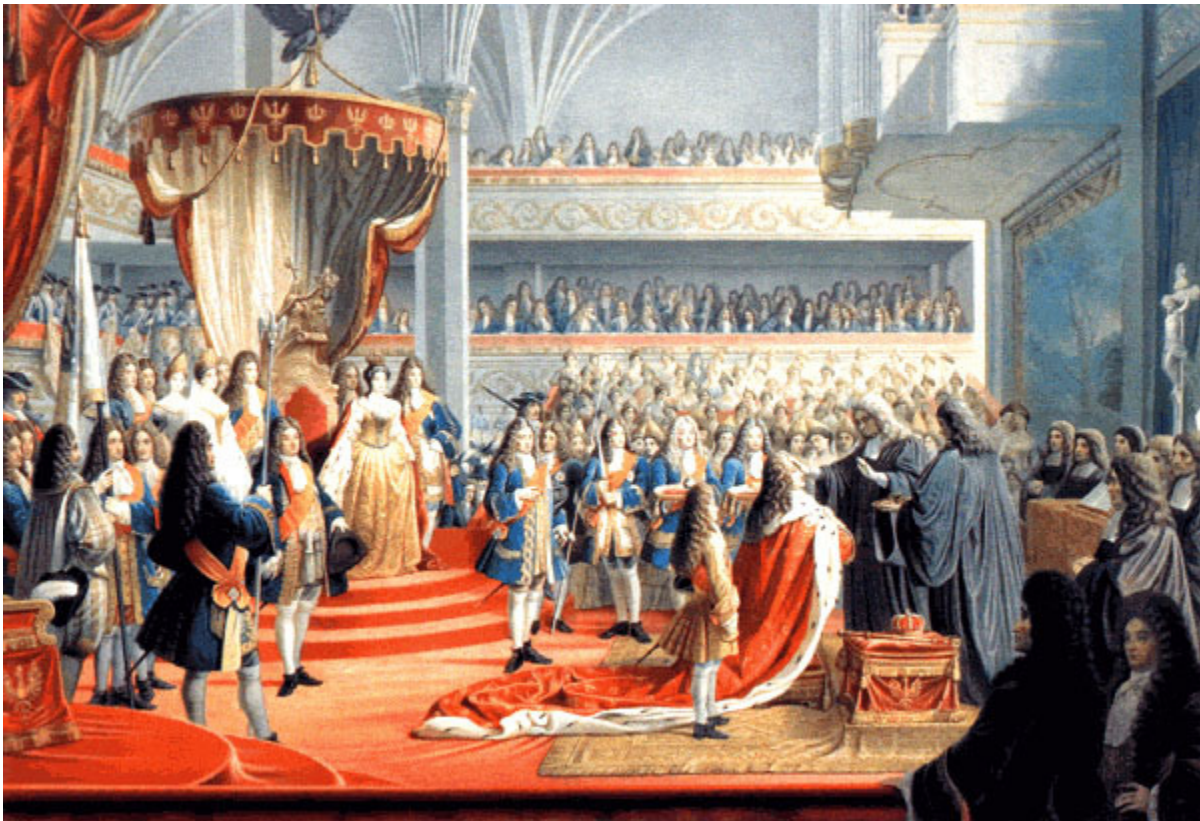
Left picture: The Second Anglo-Dutch War was fought between England and the Netherlands from March 4, 1665 to July 31, 1667. The Battle of Lowestoft, a major battle in the Second Anglo-Dutch War, was fought on June 13, 1665. (At left is British ship HMS *Royal Charles* and at right is Dutch ship *Eendracht*.)



Right picture: A group of Englishmen carry dead bubonic plague victims in London in 1665 during the middle of the last major outbreak of the bubonic plague in England, later known as The Great Plague of London (1664-1666).



King William III of England (left) and his wife Queen Mary II of England (right) ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland beginning on **February 13, 1689**, after King James II of England was deposed in the “Glorious Revolution” in 1688. King William III of England was formerly Prince William of Orange and a monarch from the Netherlands.



The Establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia: The anointment of King Frederick I of Prussia after his coronation as King of Prussia in Königsberg, Prussia on **January 18, 1701**. The Kingdom of Prussia was formally established in 1701. The city of Königsberg was renamed Kaliningrad by the Soviet Russian government in 1946.



The Treaty of Utrecht, a peace treaty ending the War of the Spanish Succession, was signed by diplomats from Great Britain, France, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, and Savoy in Utrecht, Dutch Republic on April 11, 1713.



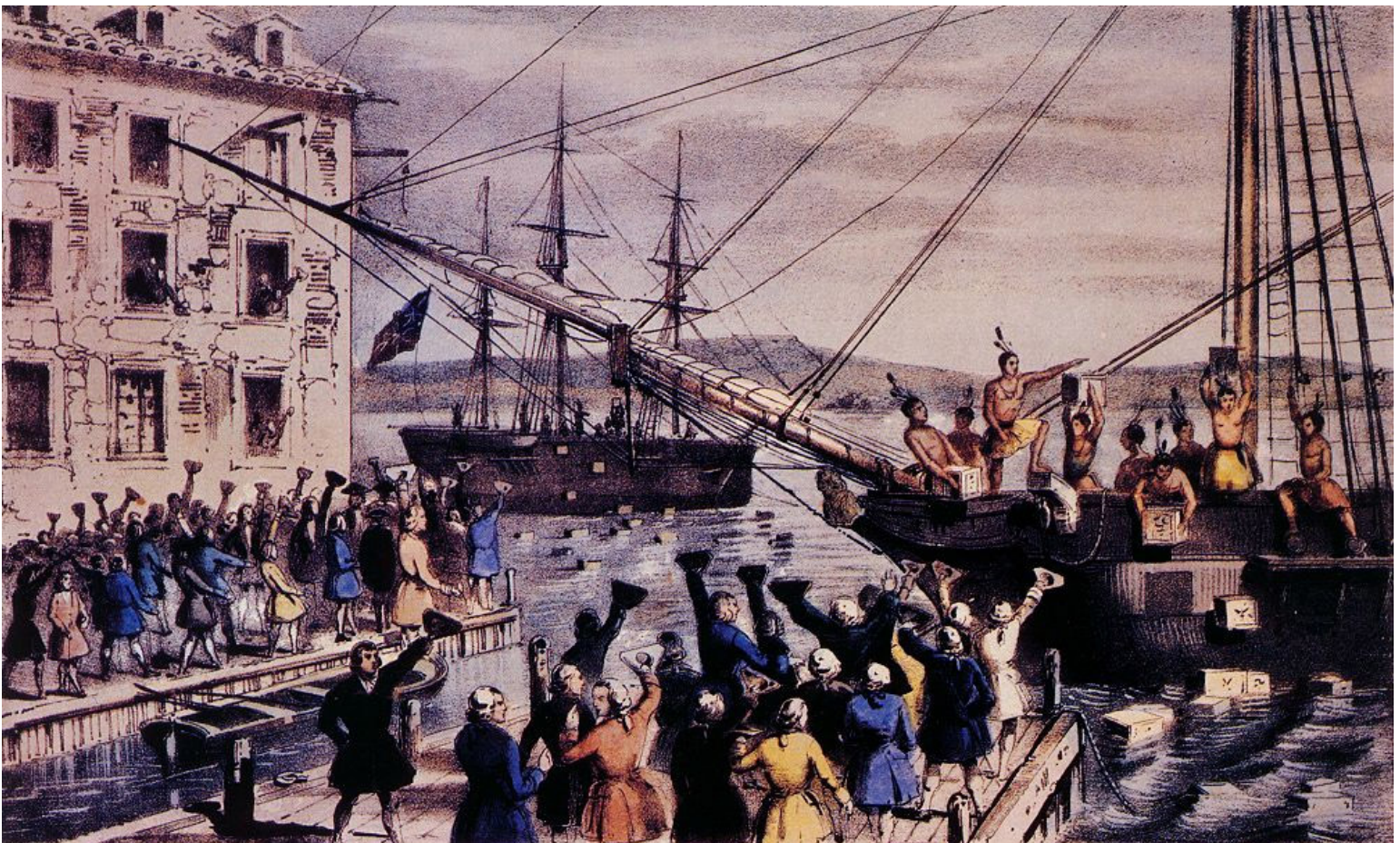
A map of Europe in 1713 following the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht; under the terms of the peace treaty, Spain formally ceded Gibraltar and the island of Minorca to Great Britain while Austria acquired Naples and Sardinia.



Gian Gastone de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, governed Tuscany from October 31, 1723 until his death on **July 9, 1737**.



Yale University was established in the English colony of Connecticut in 1701.



The Boston Tea Party was held in Boston on December 16, 1773. The British Parliament imposed taxes on tea and other merchandises to pay for expenses related to the French and Indian War and to subsidize the British East India Company, a corporation authorized by the House of Hanover to establish trading posts (colonies) in India, Africa, and North America.



Painted by Col John Dunbar.

Engraved by E. Mackenzie.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Jon: Trumbull

Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., who served as Governor of the Connecticut Colony (1769-1776) and Governor of Connecticut (1776-1784), died in Lebanon, Connecticut on August 17, 1785.



The Fall of the Republic of Venice: The French Army enter Venice on May 5, 1797 and occupy Piazza San Marco and nearby Doge's Palace. Ludovico Manin, the last Doge of Venice, abdicated on May 12, 1797. **The Most Serene Republic of Venice ceased to exist as an independent nation on October 18, 1797**, when France and Austria signed the Treaty of Campo Formio, partitioning the Venetian Republic. (Engraved by Jean Duplessi-Bertaux (1747-1819))



Left: King Frederick William II of Prussia, who ruled Prussia from 1786 to 1797, died on November 16, 1797.

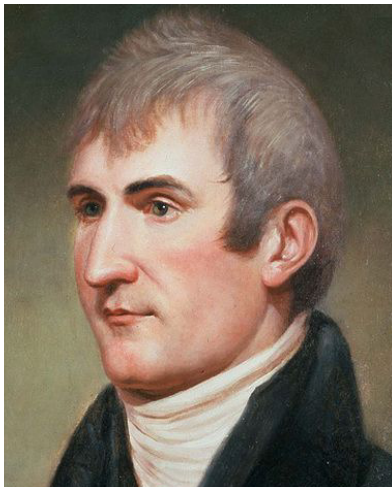
Right: King Frederick William III of Prussia, who ruled Prussia from 1797 to 1840, succeeded his father on November 16, 1797.



The Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, which occurred on July 22, 1797, was an amphibious assault by the British Royal Navy on the Spanish port city of Santa Cruz de Tenerife in the Canary Islands. The Spanish forces repelled the British Royal Navy three days later. Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson was wounded in battle on 24 July 1797; Nelson was wounded in the arm, which was subsequently partially amputated.



Peter I of Russia (also known as Peter the Great) died in St. Petersburg, Russia on February 8, 1725.



Left: Meriwether Lewis (August 18, 1774-October 11, 1809), who explored the territory of the Louisiana Purchase along with William Clark, died under mysterious circumstances on the morning of October 11, 1809 while spending the night at an inn on the Natchez Trace called Grinder's Stand, located about 70 miles southwest of Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A. Meriwether Lewis was fatally injured from **multiple gunshot wounds** (including a wound to the head) on the night of October 10, 1809. Meriwether Lewis was the Governor of Louisiana Territory from March 3, 1807 until his death on October 11, 1809.

Center: Thomas Paine (February 9, 1737-June 8, 1809), author of *Common Sense* and *The Age of Reason*, died in New York City on June 8, 1809.

Right: Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. (March 26, 1740-August 7, 1809), who served as Governor of Connecticut (December 1796-August 7, 1809), died in Lebanon, Connecticut on August 7, 1809.

Year of the Snake in the 19th Century: The Rise of Nationalism and Imperialism



Bishop Germanos of old Patras blesses the Greek banner at Agia Lavra on the outset of the national revolt against the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish army on March 25, 1821. The Greek War of Independence lasted from 1821 to 1832.



Mexican army general Agustin de Iturbide enters Mexico City, Mexico on **27 September 1821**, on the final day of the Mexican War of Independence. The Mexican War of Independence lasted from September 16, 1810 to September 27, 1821. Agustin de Iturbide, also known as Emperor Augustine I of Mexico, served as Emperor of Mexico from 19 May 1822 to 19 March 1823. Agustin de Iturbide abdicated his throne in 1823 and lived in exile in Italy and later Great Britain until he returned to Mexico on 14 July 1824; Agustin de Iturbide was executed by a Mexican firing squad on 19 July 1824.

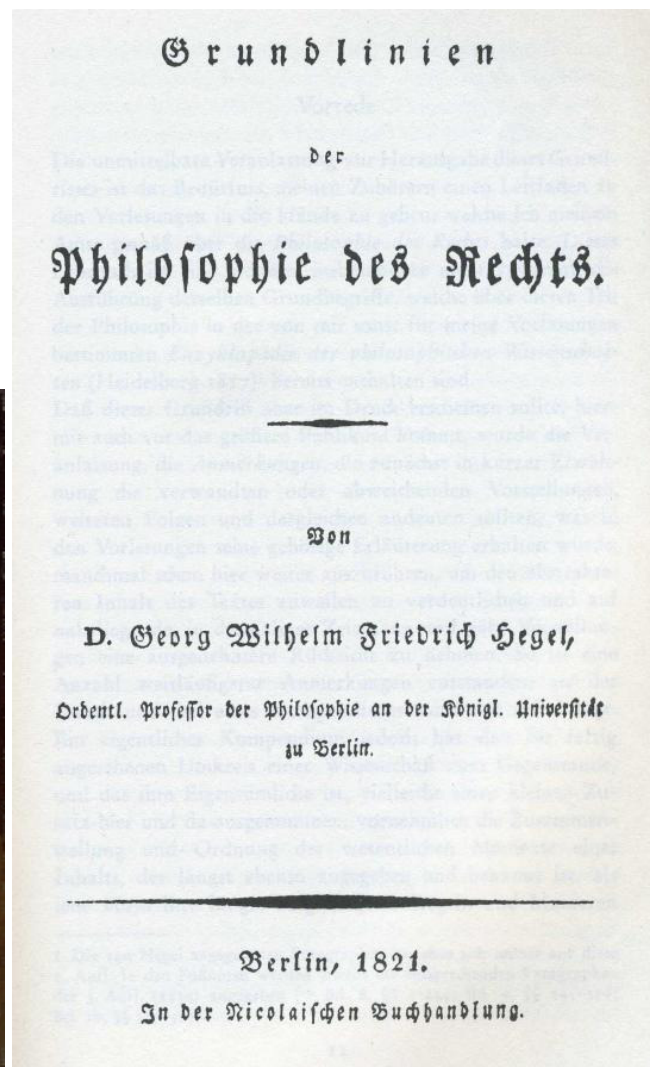
(Painting: [Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de las Revoluciones de México](https://www.instituto-nacional-de-estudios-historicos-de-las-revoluciones-de-mexico.com/))



The coronation banquet for King George IV of Great Britain was held at Westminster Hall in London on July 19, 1821.



French warlord Napoleon Bonaparte (August 15, 1769-May 5, 1821) died on the British island of St. Helena on May 5, 1821.



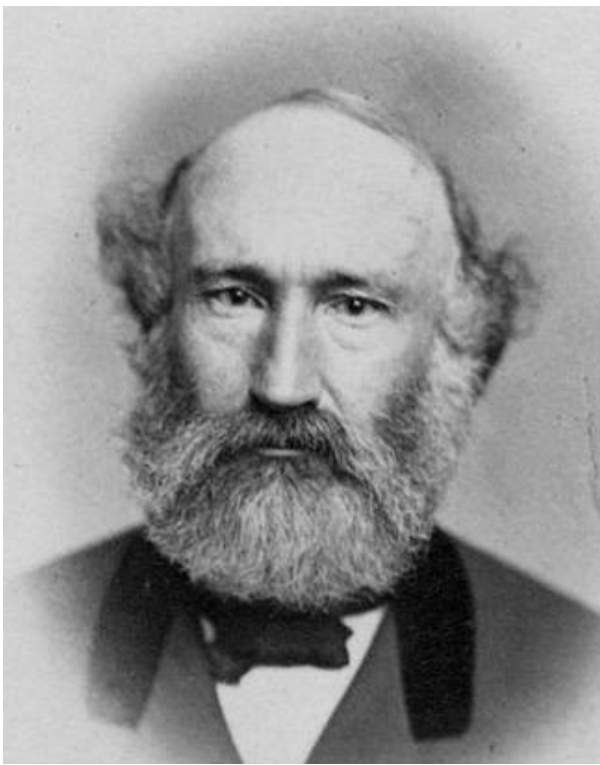
A copy of the original title page of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's book *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* (also known as *Philosophy of Right*), first published in Berlin in 1821

“The state as a completed reality is the ethical whole and the actualization of freedom. It is the absolute purpose of reason that freedom should be actualized. The state is the spirit, which abides in the and there realizes itself consciously; while in nature it is realized only as the other of itself or the sleeping spirit. Only when it is present in consciousness, knowing itself as an existing object, is it the state. In thinking of freedom we must not take our departure from individuality or the individual's self-consciousness, but from the essence of self-consciousness. Let man be aware of it or not, this essence realizes itself as an independent power, in which particular persons are only phases. **The state is the march of God in the world; its ground or cause is the power of reason realizing itself as will.** When thinking of the idea of the state, we must not have in our mind any particular state, or particular institution, but must rather contemplate the idea, this actual God, by itself. Although a state may be declared to violate right principles and to be defective in various ways, it always contains the essential moments of its existence, if, that is to say, it belongs to the full formed states of our own time. But as it is more easy to detect short-comings than to grasp the positive meaning, one easily falls into the mistake of dwelling so much upon special aspects of the state as to overlook its inner organic being. The state is not a work of art. It is in the world, in the sphere of caprice, accident, and error. Evil behavior can doubtless disfigure it in many ways, but the ugliest man, the criminal, the invalid, the cripple, are living men. The positive thing, the life, is present in spite of defects, and it is with this affirmative that we have here to deal.”

– Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, *Philosophy of Right*, Paragraph 258

“**The state**, which is the realized substantive will, having its reality in the particular self-consciousness raised to the plane of the universal, is absolutely rational. This substantive unity is its own motive and absolute end. In this end freedom attains its highest right. **This end has the highest right over the individual, whose highest duty in turn is to be a member of the state.**”

– Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, *Philosophy of Right*, Paragraph 258



Alphonso Taft (left) and William Huntington Russell (right), Graduates of Yale University Class of 1833 and Co-Founders of The Order of Skull & Bones



The Tomb, official headquarters of The Order of Skull & Bones, is located at Yale University on High Street in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. The Order of Skull & Bones was established by William Huntington Russell in 1832; William Huntington Russell was a student in Berlin for a year before establishing Skull & Bones. The capital of the Kingdom of Prussia in 1832 was Berlin. **1832 was known as Year of the Dragon; 1833 was known as Year of the Snake.**



No. 14. Factories from River. c. 1833. Oil.

G. Chinnery.

The view of the Factories at Canton, China in 1833 from the river, which is crowded with junks and sampans, showing (left to right) American, British and Dutch flags in front of the respective factories. Companion picture to No. 15. Oil. 11 x 17 ¾ George Chinnery R.H.A. (1774-1852).
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~chaterfamilytree/chinnery.htm>



King Ferdinand VII of Spain, who ruled Spain in 1808 and again from 1813 to 1833, died in Madrid, Spain on September 29, 1833.

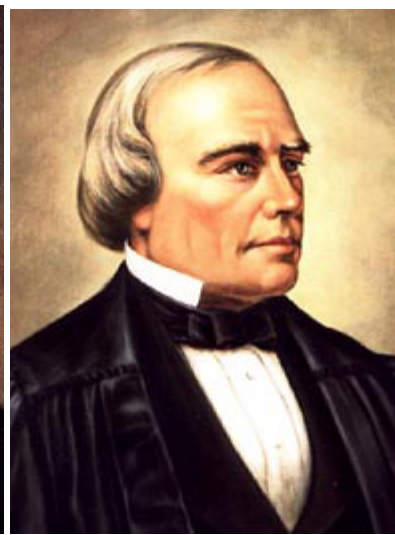
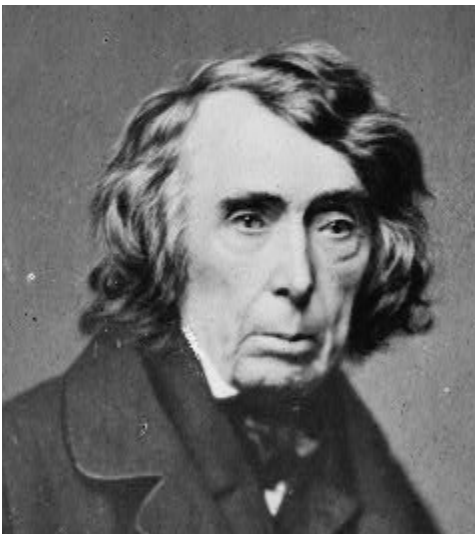


Left: James K. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on **March 4, 1845**; Florida became a State within the United States of America on **March 3, 1845**.

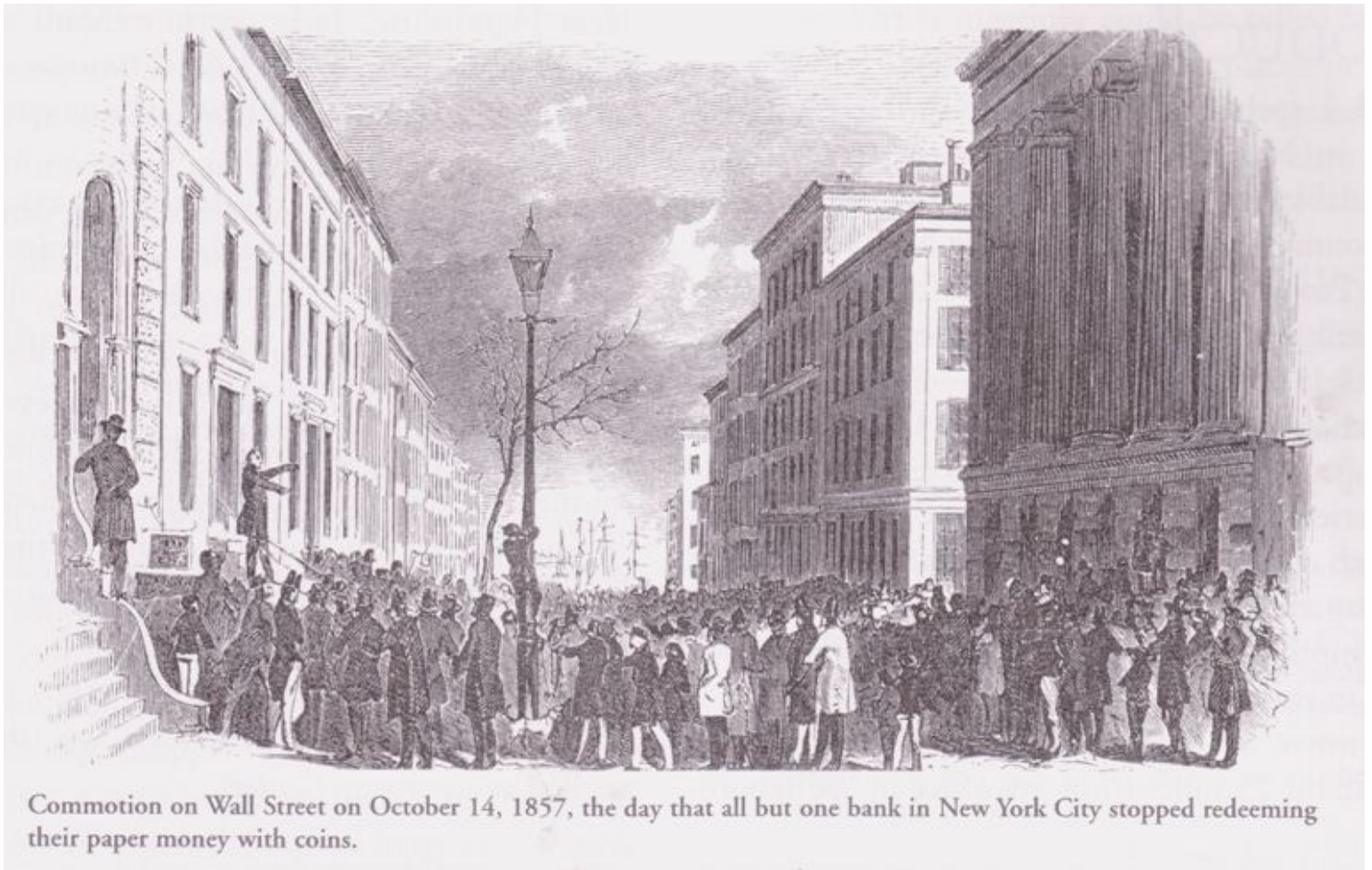
Right: The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A. was founded in 1845.



American soldiers raise the American flag in Texas on **December 29, 1845** after U.S. President James K. Polk recognized the annexation of Texas. (Painting by Donald M. Yena; Texas State Library and Archives Commission)



Roger B. Taney (left), the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, ruled against **Dred Scott (center)** in the *Dred Scott v. Sanford* case on **March 6, 1857**. U.S. Supreme Court Justice **Benjamin R. Curtis (right, B.A. Harvard 1829)** resigned on September 30, 1857, months after issuing a dissenting opinion in the *Dred Scott v. Sanford* case. The Dred Scott decision issued by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1857 effectively invalidated the Missouri Compromise and inadvertently allowed slavery into federal territories that was once prohibited by Congress. Dred Scott was sold to his original “owners” in 1857, who eventually freed Dred Scott from slavery later that year; Dred Scott died in 1858.



Americans appear on Wall Street in New York City on **October 14, 1857** during the Panic of 1857. The Dred Scott decision issued by the U.S. Supreme Court induced economic and political anxieties among the American people living in the federal territories, sparking an economic panic in 1857. The status over the legitimacy of chattel slavery in the territories divided the American people for years; the slavery issue led to a political rebellion in the slave states in the South that lasted from 1861 to 1865, later known as the American Civil War.

(Source: *Obsolete Paper Money Issued by Banks in the United States, 1782-1866* by Q. David Bowers, p. 339)



The British Army (including British Indian soldiers) defeated the Persian army at the Battle of Khushab in Persia (present-day Iran) on February 7, 1857 during the Anglo-Persian War. The Anglo-Persian War lasted between November 1, 1856 and April 4, 1857.



The Indian Rebellion of 1857 (also known as the Sepoy Rebellion or Indian War of Independence) would force the British government to administer India directly as a British crown colony and terminate British East India Company's presence in India.

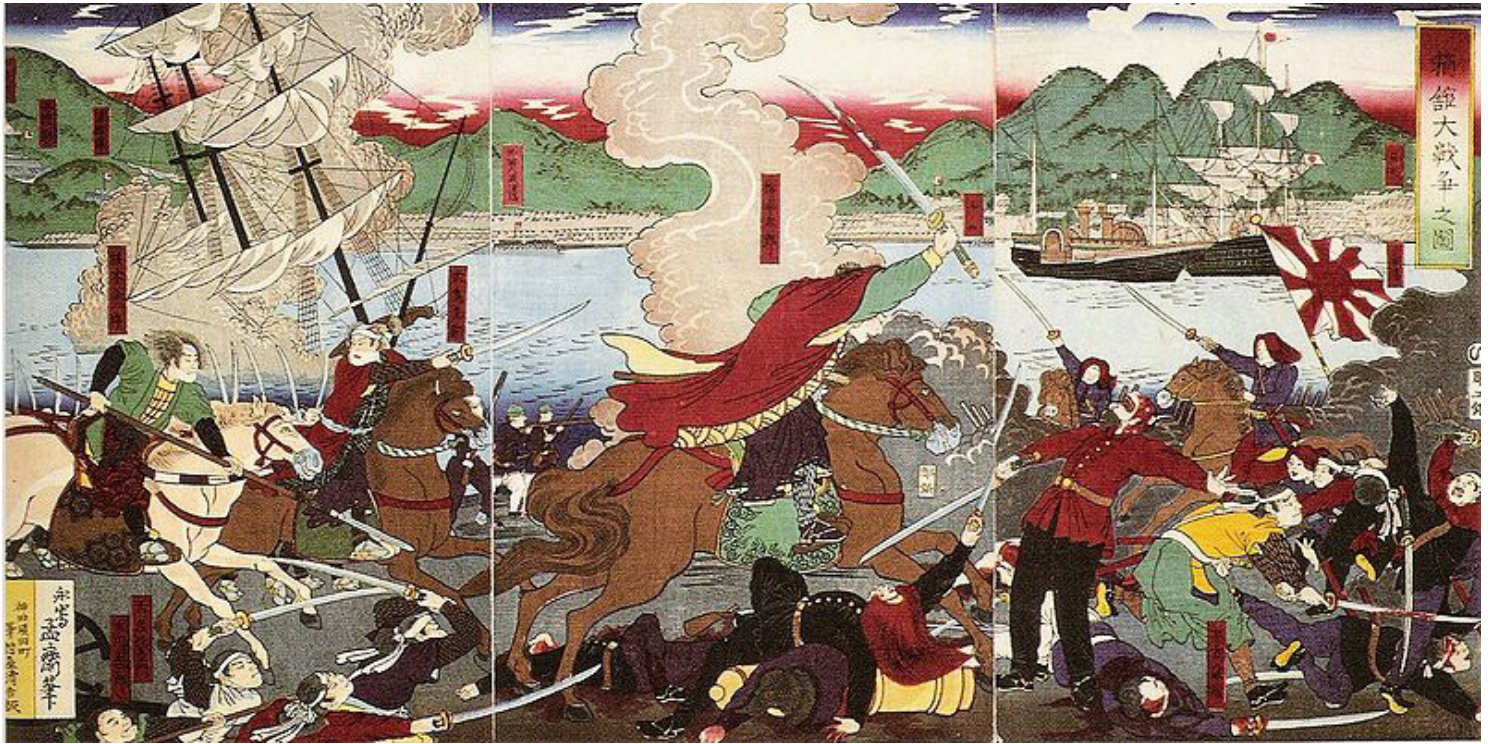


OFFICE OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—SEE PAGE 80.

Black Friday (Fisk/Gould Scandal) occurred at the New York Gold Exchange in New York City on September 24, 1869. Black Friday incident was caused by speculators James Fisk's and Jay Gould's efforts to corner the gold market on the New York Gold Exchange on September 24, 1869.



The freshwater canal at Ismailia [Egypt]. Designed by French engineers, this portion of the Suez Canal was constructed by the French between 1861 and 1863. **The Suez Canal was completed in 1869.** (Photo: Library of Congress)

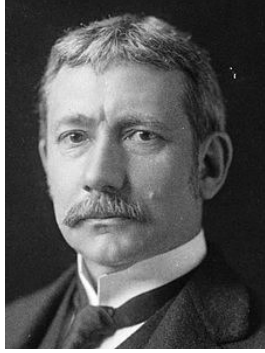


The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy wages a battle against remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy of the Republic of Ezo from May 4-10, 1869 during the **Naval Battle of Hakodate Bay** (函館湾海戦 *Hakodatewan Kaisen*) in Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan during the final stages of the Boshin War.



The Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, Japan was founded in June 1869 to commemorate the Japanese soldiers who died during the Boshin War (1868-1869).

Major Political Figures Born in the Year of the Snake



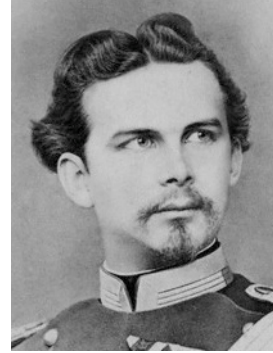
Elihu Root
(**February 15, 1845** –
February 7, 1937)
U.S. Secretary of State
(1905-1909); President of
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace
(1910-1925)



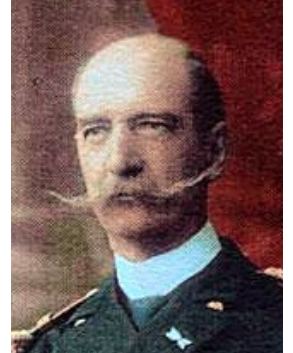
Czar Alexander III of
Russia
(**March 10, 1845** –
November 1, 1894)
Czar of Russia
(1881-1894)



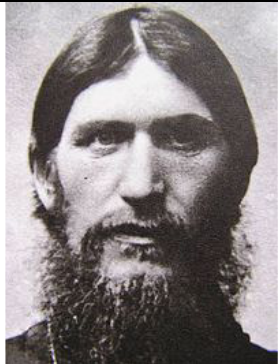
Edmond de Rothschild
(**August 19, 1845** –
November 2, 1934)
Jewish philanthropist and
Zionist financier



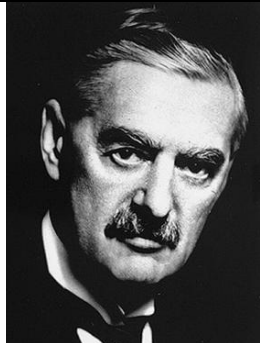
King Ludwig II of Bavaria
(**August 25, 1845** – June
13, 1886)
King of Bavaria
(1864-1886)



King George I of Greece
(**December 24, 1845** –
March 18, 1913)
King of Greece
(1863-1913)



Grigori Rasputin
(**January 22, 1869**–
December 29, 1916)
Russian monk and Czar
Nicholas II's wife's
spiritual advisor



Neville Chamberlain
(**March 18, 1869**–
November 9, 1940)
Prime Minister of Great
Britain (1937-1940)



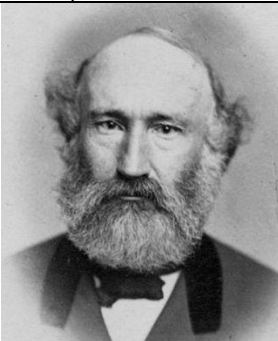
James Rowland Angell
(**May 8, 1869**–
March 4, 1949)
President of Yale
University (1921-1937)



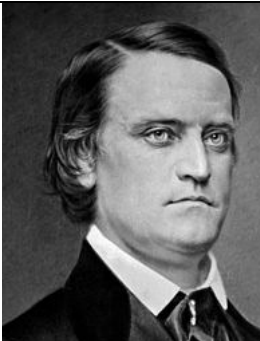
Nicholas Longworth IV
(**November 5, 1869**–
April 9, 1931)
Speaker of the U.S.
House of Representatives
(1925-1931)



King Victor Emmanuel III
of Italy
(**November 11, 1869**–
December 28, 1947)
King of Italy (1900-1946)



William Huntington
Russell
(**August 12, 1809** –May
19, 1885)
Co-Founder of Skull &
Bones secret society at
Yale University



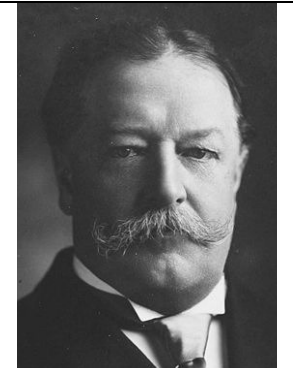
John C. Breckinridge
(**January 16, 1821**–
May 17, 1875)
Vice President of the U.S.
(1857-1861); Confederate
Secretary of War (1865)



Nathan Bedford Forrest
(**July 13, 1821**–
October 29, 1877)
Grand Wizard of the Ku
Klux Klan; former
Lieutenant General in the
Rebel Army



James Ewell Brown Stuart
(**February 6, 1833**–
May 12, 1864)
Major General in the
Rebel Army



William Howard Taft
(**September 15, 1857**–
March 8, 1930)
President of the United
States (1909-1913)



Czar Alexander II of Russia was assassinated in St. Petersburg, Russia on March 13, 1881. Czar Alexander II of Russia ruled Russia from 1855 to 1881. Czar Alexander II of Russia was the Czar of Russia during the American Civil War.

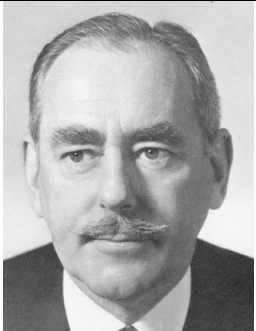


Charles J. Guiteau shoots U.S. President James A. Garfield in the back at the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Passenger Terminal in Washington, D.C. on July 2, 1881; James A. Garfield was a supporter of a gold and silver standard.



Benjamin Disraeli, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, who served as Prime Minister of Great Britain (1868, 1874-1880), died on April 19, 1881.

Major Political Figures Born in 1893



Dean G. Acheson
(**April 11, 1893** – October 12, 1971)
U.S. Secretary of State
(1949-1953)



Allen W. Dulles
(**April 7, 1893** – January 29, 1969)
Director of Central Intelligence Agency
(1953-1961)



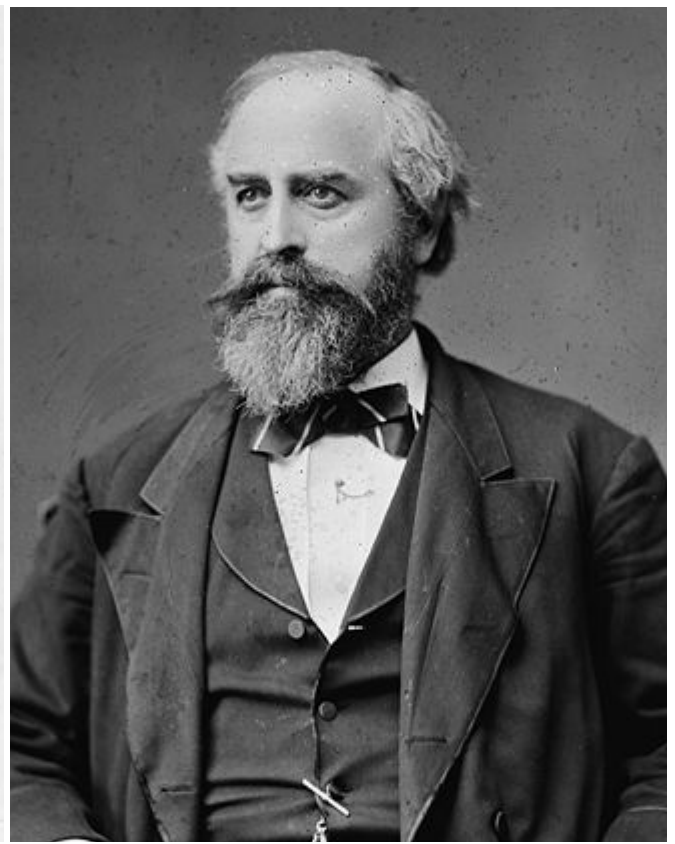
Hermann Goering
(**January 12, 1893** – October 15, 1946)
President of the Reichstag (1932-1945)



Mao Tse-tung
(**December 26, 1893** – September 9, 1976)
Chairman of Communist China (1949-1976)



Walter Ulbricht
(**June 30, 1893** – August 1, 1973)
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany
(1950-1971)



Left: Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii abdicated on January 17, 1893 after Sanford B. Dole, who served as President of the Republic of Hawaii from 1894 to 1900, and Lorrin Andrews Thurston overthrew the monarchy and installed a new constitution and government that benefited the American and European landowners and plantation owners at the expense of the native Hawaiians and Asian (i.e. Japanese, Filipino, Chinese) guest workers.

Right: Carter Henry Harrison Sr., the Mayor of Chicago in 1893, a Yale graduate, and a member of Scroll & Key secret society, was assassinated by a “lone gunman” at his home on October 28, 1893.



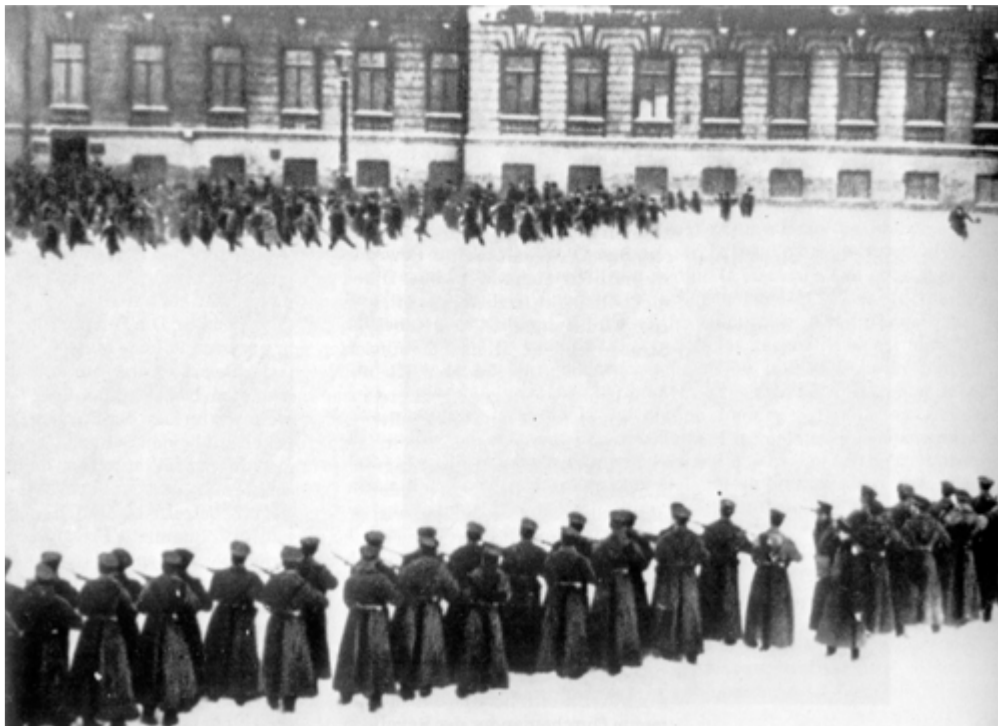
American troops landed from the *USS Boston* to assist the “revolution” in Hawaii in 1893. (Hawai‘i State Archives photograph)
(Source: <http://www.pacificworlds.com/nuuanu/memories/memory2.cfm>)

1905: Year of the Snake

Russo-Japanese War & Russian Revolution of 1905



A Soviet poster celebrating the Battleship Potemkin rebellion during the Russian Revolution of 1905



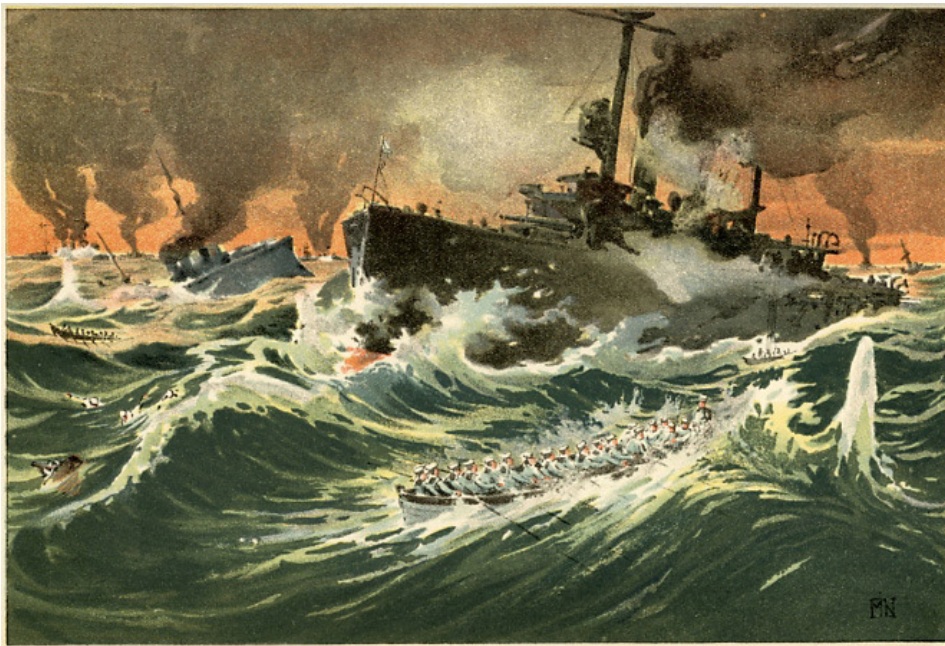
Bloody Sunday Massacre: Czarist Russian Imperial Guard soldiers fire on the Russian people in St. Petersburg, Russia on January 22, 1905 during the Russo-Japanese War.



Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich of Russia (left photo), who served as the Governor General of Moscow from 1891 to January 1905 and served as the Commander of the Moscow military district in 1905, was assassinated and instantly killed (and disintegrated) by a bomb thrown by 27-year-old Russian terrorist Ivan Kalyayev (right photo) in Moscow, Russia on the afternoon of February 17, 1905. Grand Duke Sergei was the younger brother of Czar Alexander III of Russia and uncle of Czar Nicholas II of Russia.



The carriage of Grand Duke Sergei after his assassination in Moscow, Russia on February 17, 1905.



The Naval Battle at the Sea of Japan on the 27th May.

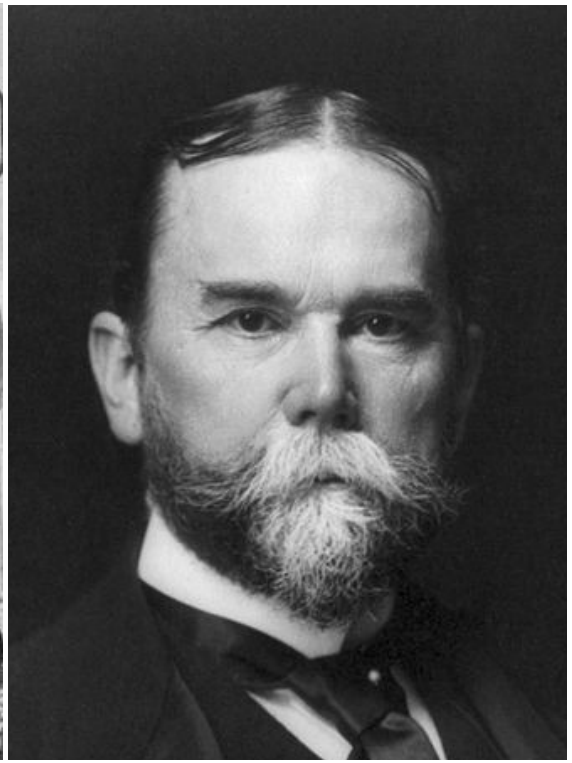
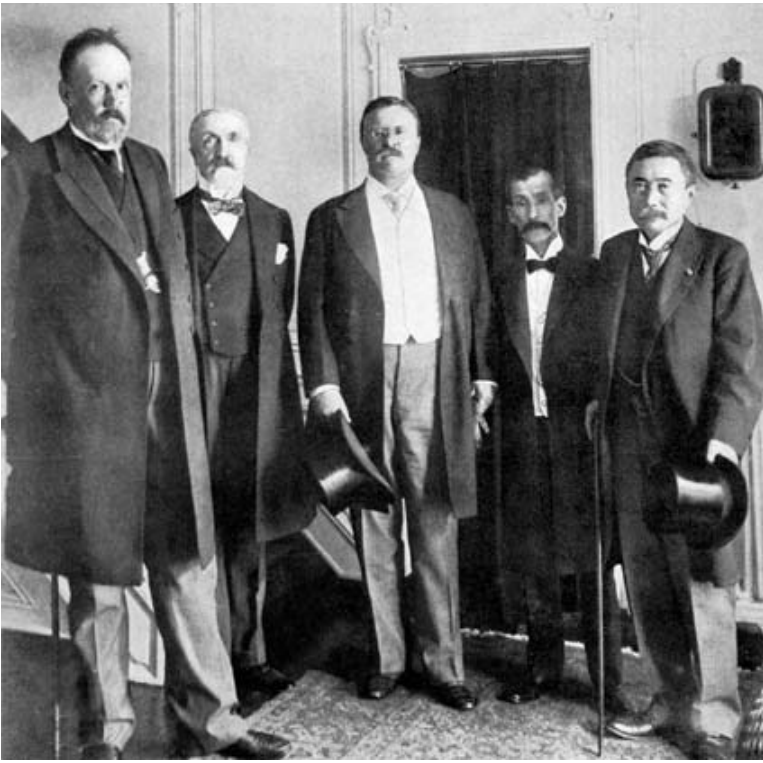


Left: The Imperial Japanese Navy (大日本帝国海軍) defeats the Russian Navy in the Battle of Tsushima (対馬海戦) on May 27–28, 1905.

Right: Admiral Heihachiro Togo (東郷 平八郎), who was the commander of the Japanese naval fleet during the Battle of Tsushima, appears on the front cover of the November 8, 1926 edition of *Time* magazine.

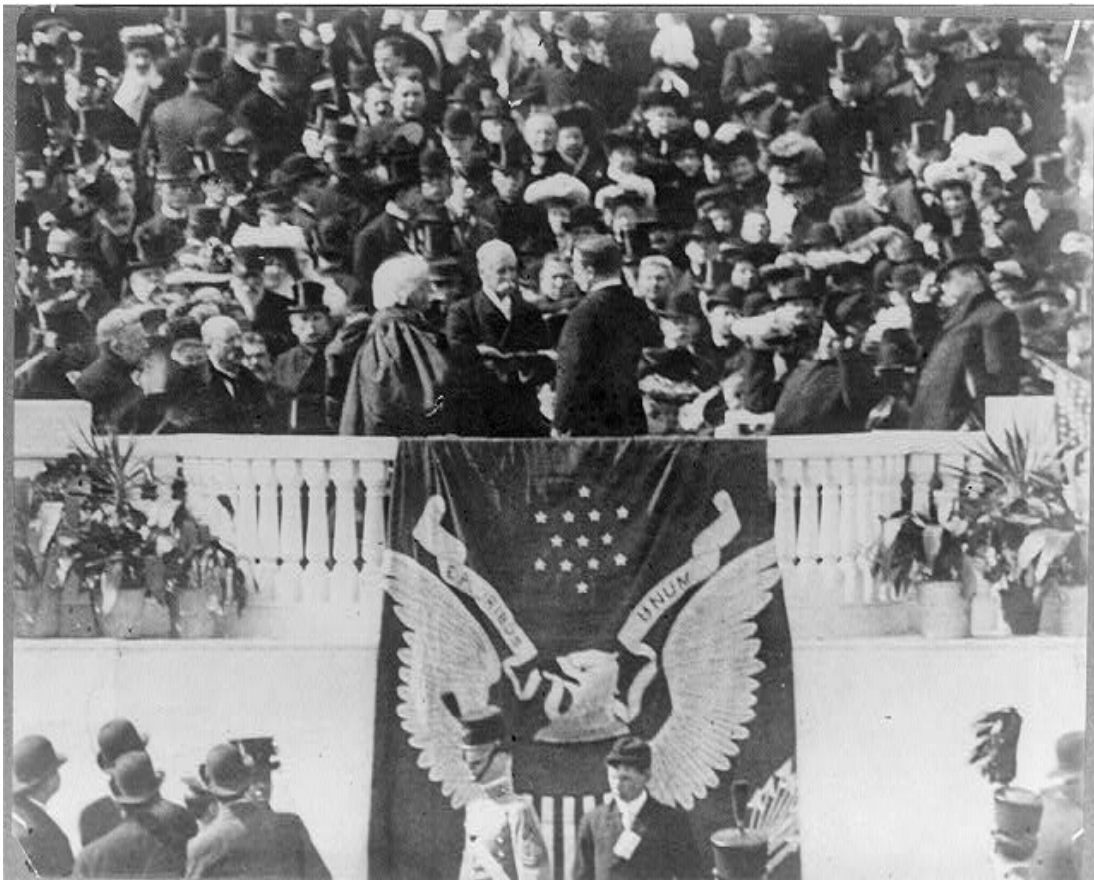


U.S. Secretary of War William Howard Taft speaks with Japanese dignitaries while leaving the dock at Yokohama, Japan in July 1905. William Howard Taft and Prime Minister Taro Katsura engaged in a “gentlemen’s agreement”, later known as the Taft-Katsura Agreement. The Taft-Katsura Agreement virtually invalidated the United States-Korea Treaty of 1882. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))



Left photo: U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (center) meets with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Jutarō Komura (LL.B. Harvard 1878, second from right), Japanese Minister to the U.S. Kogoro Takahira (right), Russian envoy M. Sergius Witte, and Russian Ambassador to the U.S. Baron Rosen at the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth in Portsmouth, New Hampshire on September 5, 1905. Japan acquired Port Arthur (later renamed Kwantung) and southern portion of Sakhalin Island from Russia in a peace treaty.

Right photo: John Milton Hay served as the U.S. Secretary of State from September 30, 1898 to July 1, 1905; Secretary Hay, who died in office on July 1, 1905, was the U.S. Secretary of State during the Spanish-American War and the Russo-Japanese War.



U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (center) takes the oath of office in front of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on March 4, 1905. (Photo: Library of Congress)



Theodoros Deligiannis, the Prime Minister of Greece, is assassinated by a Greek man (a professional gambler named Gherakaris) in Athens, Greece on June 13, 1905.



The Japan-Korea Treaty of 1905 (also known as the Eulsa Protective Treaty or Japan-Korea Protectorate Treaty) was established under duress in Seoul, Korea on November 17, 1905. Japanese diplomat Ito Hirobumi entered Jungmyeongjeon Hall (above) in Seoul, Korea in November 1905 and coerced Korean Cabinet ministers to sign the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1905. The unequal treaty deprived Korea of its diplomatic sovereignty and made Korea a protectorate (and later a colony) of Japan.

1917: Year of the Snake

Bolshevik Revolution, Balfour Declaration, & World War I



Photograph of a Federal Reserve Board meeting in circa 1917. Clockwise, beginning from left: William G. McAdoo (Secretary of the Treasury), John Skelton Williams (Comptroller of the Currency), Adolph C. Miller, Frederic A. Delano, unknown, W.P.G. Harding (Governor of the Federal Reserve), Paul Warburg (Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve), and Charles S. Hamlin. Frederic A. Delano's nephew Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1913 to 1920; Frederic A. Delano's father (and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's grandfather) Warren Delano Jr. was a partner of Russell & Company opium syndicate and a wealthy drug dealer. (Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection/Library of Congress)



Russian soldiers demonstrate in the streets of Petrograd, Russia in February 1917. Czar Nicholas II of Russia abdicated his throne on March 15, 1917. Czar Nicholas II and his family were assassinated by the Bolsheviks [Communists] in Russia on July 17, 1918.



British troops enter Baghdad, the capital of present-day Iraq (formerly Babylon), on March 11, 1917.

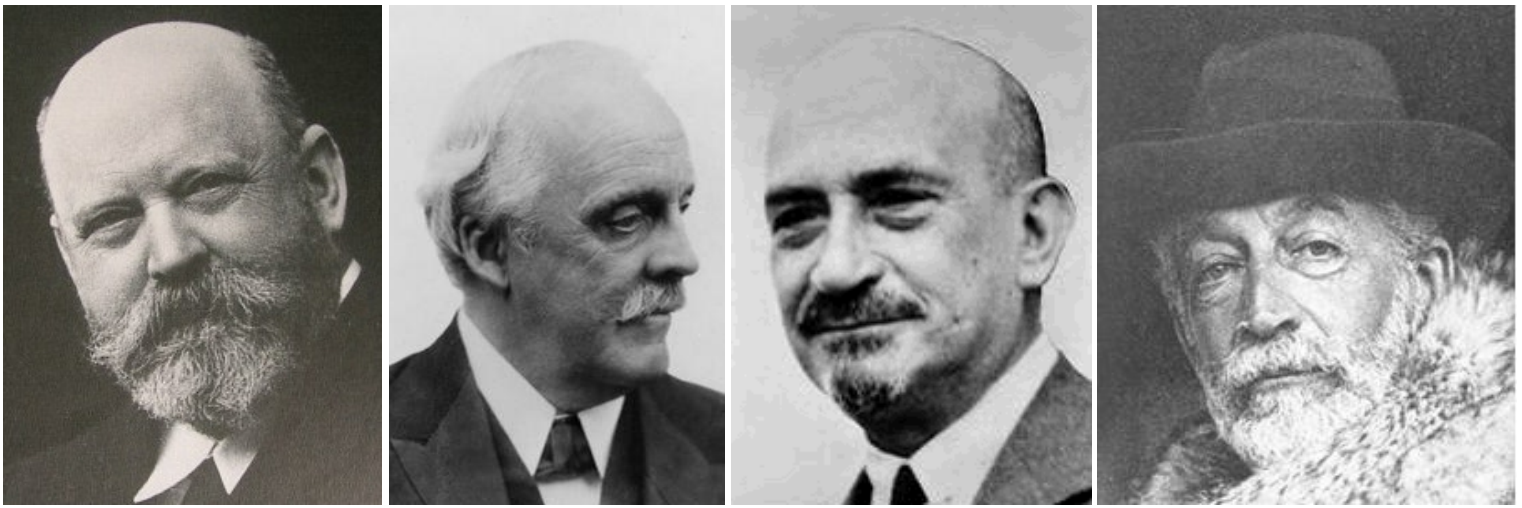


British Field Marshal Edmund Allenby enters Jerusalem on December 11, 1917, after capturing the city from the Ottoman Turks. The Ottoman Empire administered Jerusalem from 1517 to 1917.



T.E. Lawrence (front row, third from right), Prince Feisal (front row, third from left), and others pose after capturing Aqaba in July 1917. Prince Feisal served as the King of Iraq from August 23, 1921 until his death on September 8, 1933.

(Photo: <http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/mma.cfm?go=forum.posts&forum=2&thread=2051026&page=4>)



The Architects of Modern Israel, left to right: Lionel Walter Rothschild, Arthur Balfour, Chaim Weizmann, and Edmond de Rothschild

Lord Arthur Balfour was the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain from 1916 to 1919; Balfour was the Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1902 to 1905. Lord Walter Rothschild was a supporter of a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land. Arthur Balfour, Lord Alfred Milner, Jan Christian Smuts, Philip Kerr, Leo Amery, and William G.A. Ormsby-Gore were members of the Milner Group (also known as the Round Table Group).

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION (Balfour's Letter to Lord Rothschild)

Foreign Office

November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

Dear Mr. Balfour

There was one point I forgot to mention on Friday and I think you might draw the Prime Minister's attention to this; during the last few weeks the official and semi-official German newspapers have been making many statements, all to the effect that in the Peace Negotiations the Central Powers must make a condition for Palestine to be a Jewish settlement under German protection. I therefore think it important that the British declaration should forestall any such move. If you, as you promised, can arrange the interview I suggested please let Dr. Weizmann know as I am going away for a few days on some special business and Dr. Weizmann can get at me quicker than if the message is sent to me direct as there will be no responsible person at Tring as my mother is away also.

Yours sincerely,
ROTHSCHILD

Source: *Rothschild: The Wealth and Power of a Dynasty* by Derek Wilson, p. 341

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Y. L.
Arthur Balfour



Australian infantrymen wear gas masks at Ypres, Belgium during the Third Battle of Ypres in September 1917.

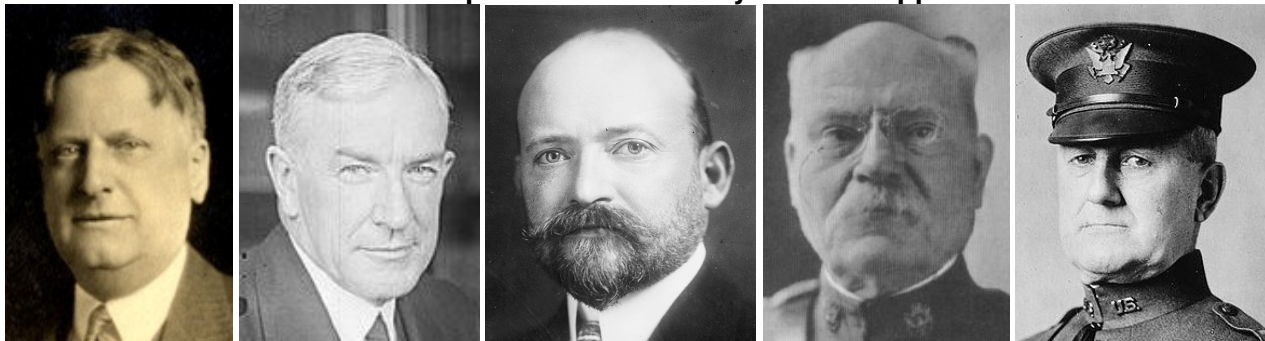


Robert Scott Lovett (left), a railroad baron for the Union Pacific Railroad Co., walks with Daniel Willard (right), President of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., in 1917. Robert Scott Lovett was the Chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Company from 1920 until his death in 1932; Robert Scott Lovett was the father of former Secretary of Defense Robert Abercrombie Lovett. Daniel Willard was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection/[Library of Congress](#))



Members of the American Red Cross Emergency Financial Committee meet together in 1917. From left to right: Frank B. Hayne, Henry P. Davison (Chairman), Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Richard F. Grant, Eliot Wadsworth, and Charles D. Norton. Eliot Wadsworth and Charles D. Norton were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Henry P. Davison was a partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. Charles D. Norton was the Vice President of First National Bank of New York from 1911 to 1918. (Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection/[Library of Congress](#))

Prominent American Diplomats and Military Officers Appointed in 1917



Left to right: Roland S. Morris, Henry P. Fletcher, John W. Garrett, Gen. Tasker Bliss, and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord. All five men were members of the Council on Foreign Relations during the 1920s and 1930s.

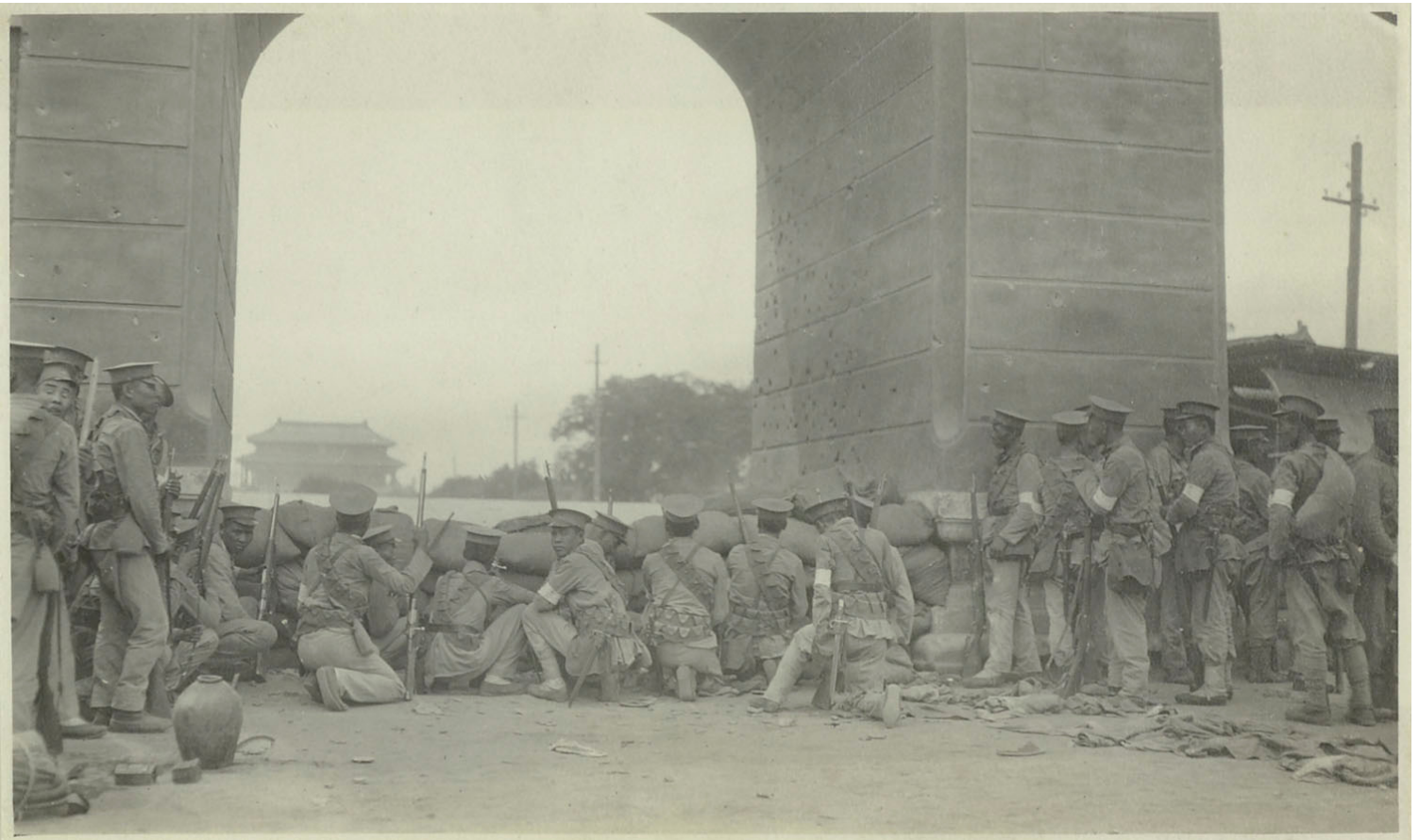
Roland S. Morris – U.S. Ambassador to Japan (October 30, 1917-May 15, 1920)

Henry P. Fletcher – U.S. Ambassador to Mexico (March 3, 1917-January 25, 1919)

John W. Garrett – U.S. Minister to the Netherlands (October 11, 1917-June 18, 1919)

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss – Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army (September 22, 1917-May 18, 1918)

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord – Chief of Staff of American Expeditionary Force in France (May 15, 1917-May 6, 1918, May 1919-June 1921)



Chinese Republican soldiers besiege the gates of the Forbidden City in Peking, China in July 1917 during the failed recovery of the Manchu dynasty.



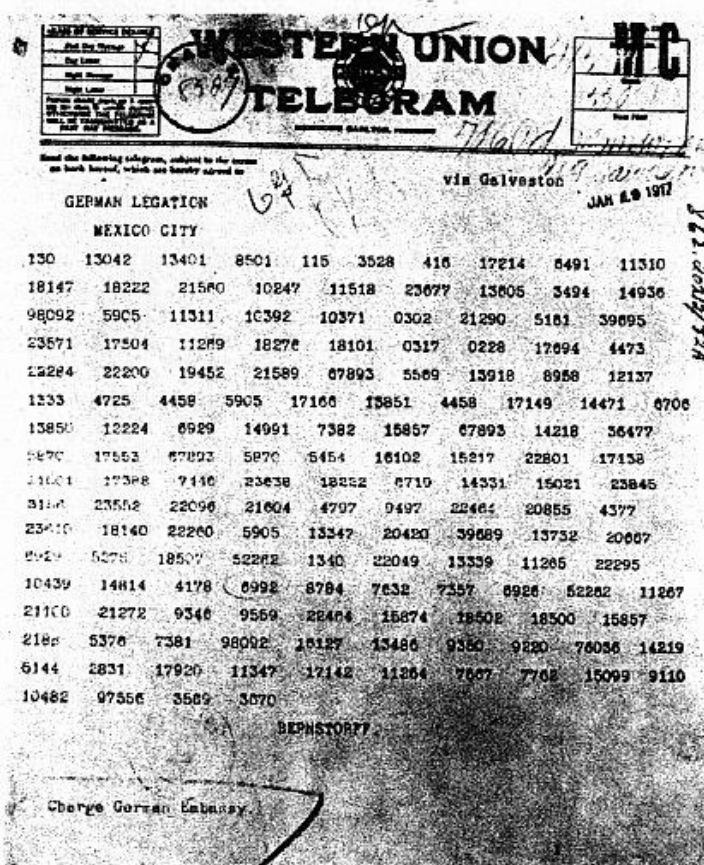
European soldiers appear in Peking in July 1917 during a failed attempt to restore the Manchu dynasty.



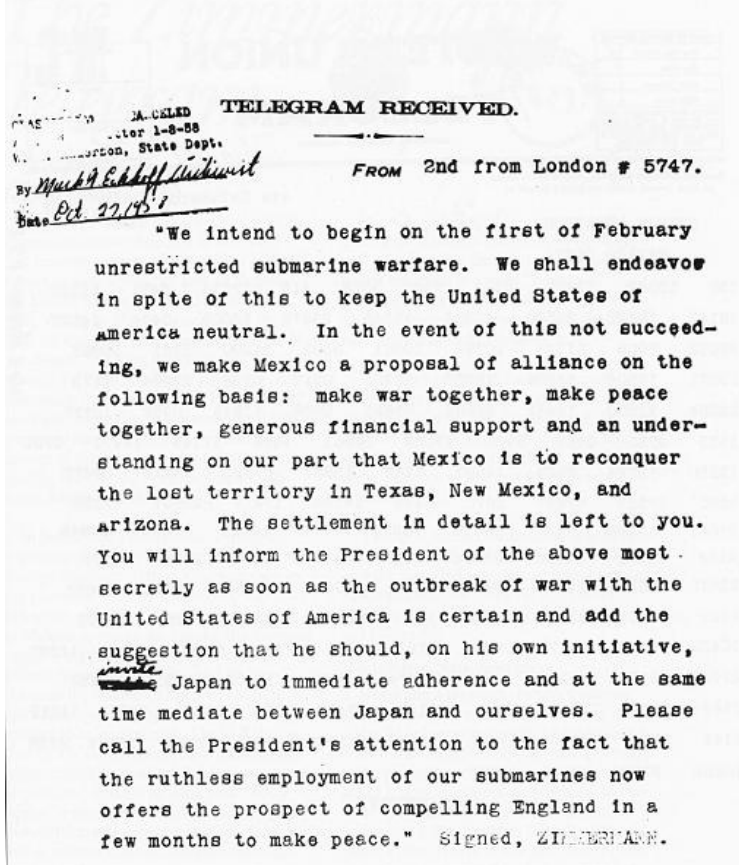
Robert Lansing (left), the U.S. Secretary of State, chats with John W. Davis (right), Solicitor General of the United States, in 1917. (Photo: Library of Congress)



Japanese special envoy Viscount Kikujirō Ishii (left), appears with U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing in Washington, D.C. on November 2, 1917 for the signing of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. (Photo: Library of Congress)



Left: The Zimmermann Telegram as it was sent from Washington, D.C. to Mexico in 1917.



Right: The Zimmermann Telegram, completely decrypted and translated. The message came as a coded telegram dispatched by the German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann on January 16, 1917, to the German Ambassador to America Johann von Bernstorff. President Woodrow Wilson received a copy of the Zimmermann Telegram in February 1917. Mexico's President Venustiano Carranza declined the German diplomatic offer described in the Zimmermann Telegram on April 14, 1917.



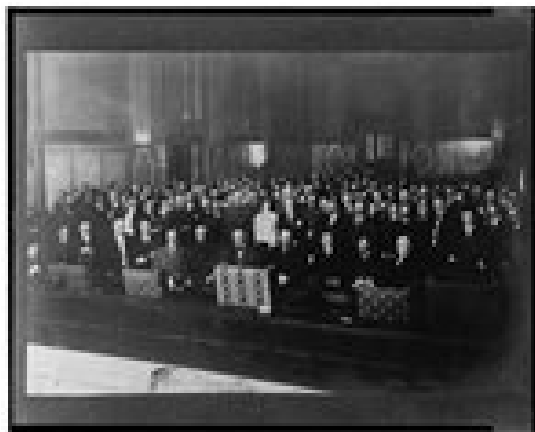
Left photo: Arthur Zimmermann (October 5, 1864-June 6, 1940) was State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the German Empire from November 22, 1916 until his resignation on August 6, 1917. Zimmermann approved of Russian Communist terrorist Vladimir Lenin's secret train ride from Switzerland to Russia via Germany (including Berlin).



Right photo: Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg (November 29, 1856-January 1, 1921) was a German politician and statesman who served as Chancellor of the German Empire from July 14, 1909 to July 13, 1917.



Comrade Lenin visits Stockholm, Sweden in 1917. Russian Communist terrorist Vladimir Lenin (right, holding an umbrella) takes a stroll in the streets of Stockholm, Sweden on April 13, 1917 [March 31, 1917 Russian [Julian] calendar]. Lenin and his comrades departed Zurich, Switzerland aboard a train on April 6, 1917. The Imperial German government escorted Lenin his comrades aboard a “sealed” train from the Swiss-German border to Berlin and later from Berlin to the Baltic Sea. Lenin met with his German “sponsors” (German intelligent agents) in Berlin and apparently received money before returning to Petrograd to establish a Communist regime in Russia. (Photo: <http://www.cddc.vt.edu/marxists/archive/lenin/media/image/1917.htm>)



Members of President Woodrow Wilson’s Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia in 1917 pose for a group portrait. Members of the Mission standing among those in the front row are, from left to right: Charles Edward Russell, U.S. Army General Hugh Lenox Scott, David Rowland Francis, and Elihu Root; to the right of Root is Leon Trotsky, and standing behind Root, a little to the right, at the front of the crowded room, is Vladimir Lenin. (Photo: [Library of Congress](http://www.libraryofcongress.gov))



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ELIHU ROOT AS CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION, 1917, AT MOGHILEV, RUSSIA

(Left to right) Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Brusiloff, Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies; Elihu Root; General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

Elihu Root was the President of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from 1910 to 1925. Samuel R. Bertron (S&B 1885) [somewhere in the rear of the photo] was a member of the Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia [also known as the Root Mission] in 1917.



The National City branch at Petrograd, 1917.

Left photo: Leon Trotsky (real name Lev Davidovich Bronstein) arrives in Petrograd [St. Petersburg], Russia on May 4, 1917.
Right photo: The National City Bank branch at Petrograd, Russia in 1917.



Female Russian textile workers call for bread during an International Workers' Day march in Petrograd, Russia (present-day St. Petersburg) in March 1917.



Russian soldiers ride through the streets of Petrograd, Russia on March 11-12, 1917, days before Czar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates and leaves the city.



Russian government troops fire upon demonstrators at the corner of Nevsky Prospect and Sadovaya Street in St. Petersburg, Russia on July 4, 1917. (Gelatin Silver Print)



Czar Nicholas II of Russia poses for a photograph while in detention after his abdication on March 15, 1917.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1987-127-09A
Foto: o. Ang. | 1917

Imperial German Army Gen. Paul von Hindenburg (center) appears with General Erich Ludendorff (right) in 1917.
(Photo: German Federal Archives)



Left to right: General Paul von Hindenburg, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, and General Erich Ludendorff review battle plans at the German General Headquarters in 1917. (Photo: [Wikipedia](#))

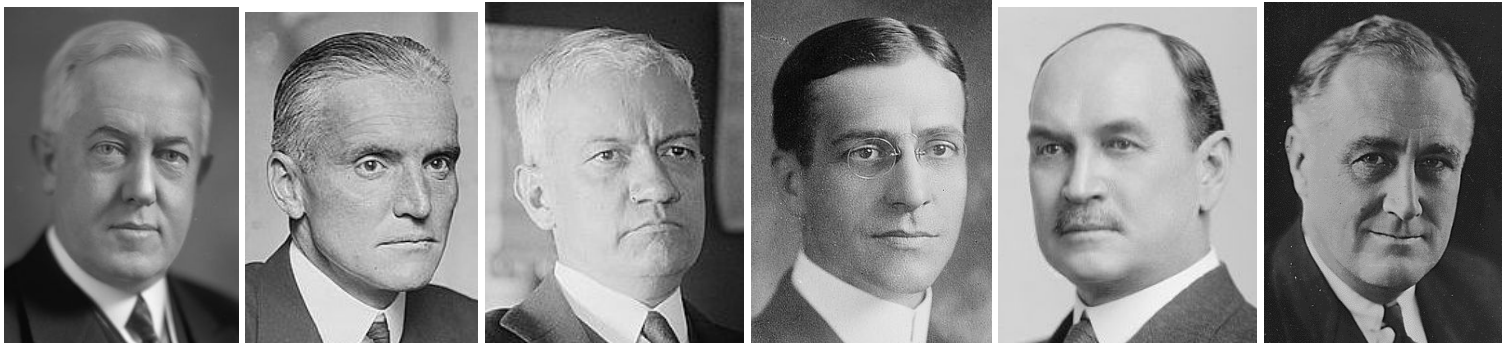


German officers escort Russian Jewish Communist terrorist Leon Trotsky (center) at a train station in Brest-Litvosk on December 27, 1917 as Leon Trotsky and his Russian delegates prepare to attend the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference. (Photo: CORBIS)



The Signing of Russian War Loan in 1917. Shown: Constantine Onou, Russian Embassy; Frank L. Polk; Serge Ughet, Russian Embassy; Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo (seated, second from left), and Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk (seated, second from right). Frank L. Polk graduated from Yale University; Frank L. Polk was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: National Photo Company Collection/Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division)

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2008011467/?sid=17edd1dbb1d8ad09f943a6c3948dc8b1>



Prominent American government officials in the Woodrow Wilson Administration in 1917, left to right: John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the U.S. (1913-1918); Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department (1915-1919); Russell C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (1917-1920); Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War (1916-1921); David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture (1913-1920); and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1913-1920). All men except for Roosevelt were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.



British Foreign Secretary Lord Arthur Balfour (left) appears with U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing (right) in 1917.
(Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection/[Library of Congress](#))



American State Department officials await the arrival of British Foreign Secretary Lord Arthur James Balfour (Head of the British Commission to the United States) at a train station in Washington, D.C. in 1917. British Ambassador to America Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing (2nd left), Frank L. Polk (2nd right, gesturing with left finger), and William Phillips (right) are dressed in standard diplomatic attire, including the black top hat. Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice served as British Ambassador to the United States from 1912 to 1918; Spring-Rice died in Ottawa, Canada on February 14, 1918. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))



British Foreign Secretary Lord Arthur Balfour (left, holding his hat) appears with American envoy Hugh Gibson (right, smiling) in New York in 1917. (Photo: George Grantham Bain Collection/[Library of Congress](#))



MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE MISSION, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1917

The House Mission group portrait: “Colonel” Edward Mandell House (front row, center, wearing a diplomatic top hat) and his entourage pose for a group portrait in London in November-December 1917. Edward Mandell House met and dined with British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Arthur Balfour, Lord Alfred Milner, Lord Robert Cecil, William Wiseman, King George V of Great Britain, Lord George Curzon, and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts while visiting London in 1917.

(Photo: *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House* by Charles Seymour, Volume 3 (Into the World War))

“Balfour invited Weizmann to participate in the process of drafting an appropriate document. It was what Weizmann and Sykes had sought all along. The process of drafting the appropriate language, and deciding to whom it should be addressed, went on through the summer until September, when Milner and Leo Amery took charge of it. Almost all the governmental figures who mattered were disposed favorably toward the proposed declaration. Sykes, fortified by Ormsby-Gore, had converted the War Cabinet secretariat to Zionism. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, had long sympathized with Zionism and now believed that Britain should go on record in its favor; and within his own department he was pushed forward in this by Cecil and Graham. Smuts was deeply pro-Zionist. Milner and his set, including Philip Kerr of the Prime Minister’s secretariat, had come to view the establishment of a Jewish Palestine as a vital British imperial interest. The Prime Minister had always planned to carry through a Zionist program; and while he did not express an interest in declaring Britain’s intentions in advance, neither did he place any obstacle in the way of his government’s doing so once his colleagues thought it useful.”

A Peace to End All Peace, Creating the Modern Middle East, 1914-1922 by David Fromkin, p. 293-294

(Note: David Fromkin is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.)

Arthur J. Balfour's Letter to "Colonel" Edward M. House

From *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House* by Charles Seymour, Volume 3 (Into the World War), p. 190-193

Mr. A.J. Balfour to Colonel House

[Cablegram]

LONDON, October 11, 1917

I would be grateful if you will allow me to put before you the following facts with regard to the shipping situation, for your very careful attention:

In the first two and a half years of the war the total reduction of tonnage in the world due to the enemy's activities amounted to approximately four and a half million tons. Seven months of ruthless submarine warfare increased the above reduction by an additional four and a quarter million tons.

If to the average rate of destruction of shipping during this intensive campaign is added the decrease of tonnage caused, firstly, by the incapacitation of ships which are badly damaged without being a total loss, and secondly, by ordinary misadventures at sea, it is permissible to estimate the total reduction in the tonnage of the world during a year as in the neighbourhood of eight million tons...

To offset this reduction England, who last year reduced shipbuilding to the production of about six hundred thousand tons in order to direct her energies into other channels, is now bending every effort to construct two and a half million tons next year, though it is to be feared that it will not be possible to fully reach this figure.

If the present rate of destruction is maintained Great Britain's production of shipping added to that of the rest of the world excepting America will yet leave a minimum yearly deficit of five and a half million tons.

The situation is rendered more serious by the fact, well known to you, that, without taking into consideration future losses, available tonnage is far from sufficient to fill the civilian and military needs of the Allies.

Tonnage conditions will be the deciding factor in the extent of spring operations in every theatre of war.

England now considers it important to clearly state that she sees no possibility of carrying on her military and naval part in the war, transporting civilian and military supplies in British bottoms and continuing to furnish her Allies with as many ships as in the past.

The present great need for coal and food in Italy and France will become more serious in the spring.

British ships will also be lacking to furnish the supplies which Russia may want during the season next year when the port of Archangel is open.

At the same time, America will be confronted by the great problems presented by the transportation of her forces and the supplies for them.

In view of all the above circumstances, I suggest for your consideration the possibility of the adoption by the United States of plans for the construction of sufficient tonnage to offset the loss by submarine attack at the present rate. This would mean the construction of approximately six million tons per annum.

The effort that such a programme implies is enormous, but you will recollect that if England is unable to adopt such a programme it is because her energies are committed in those other directions into which they were turned, in common with those of her Allies, in the early days of the war under the immediate necessity of providing for increasing armies and navies and the munitions for both. Less effort than that thus expended would have sufficed to produce more ships than submarines destroy, even when most active. It was not until 1916 that the mercantile marine became as important as armies, navies, and munitions.

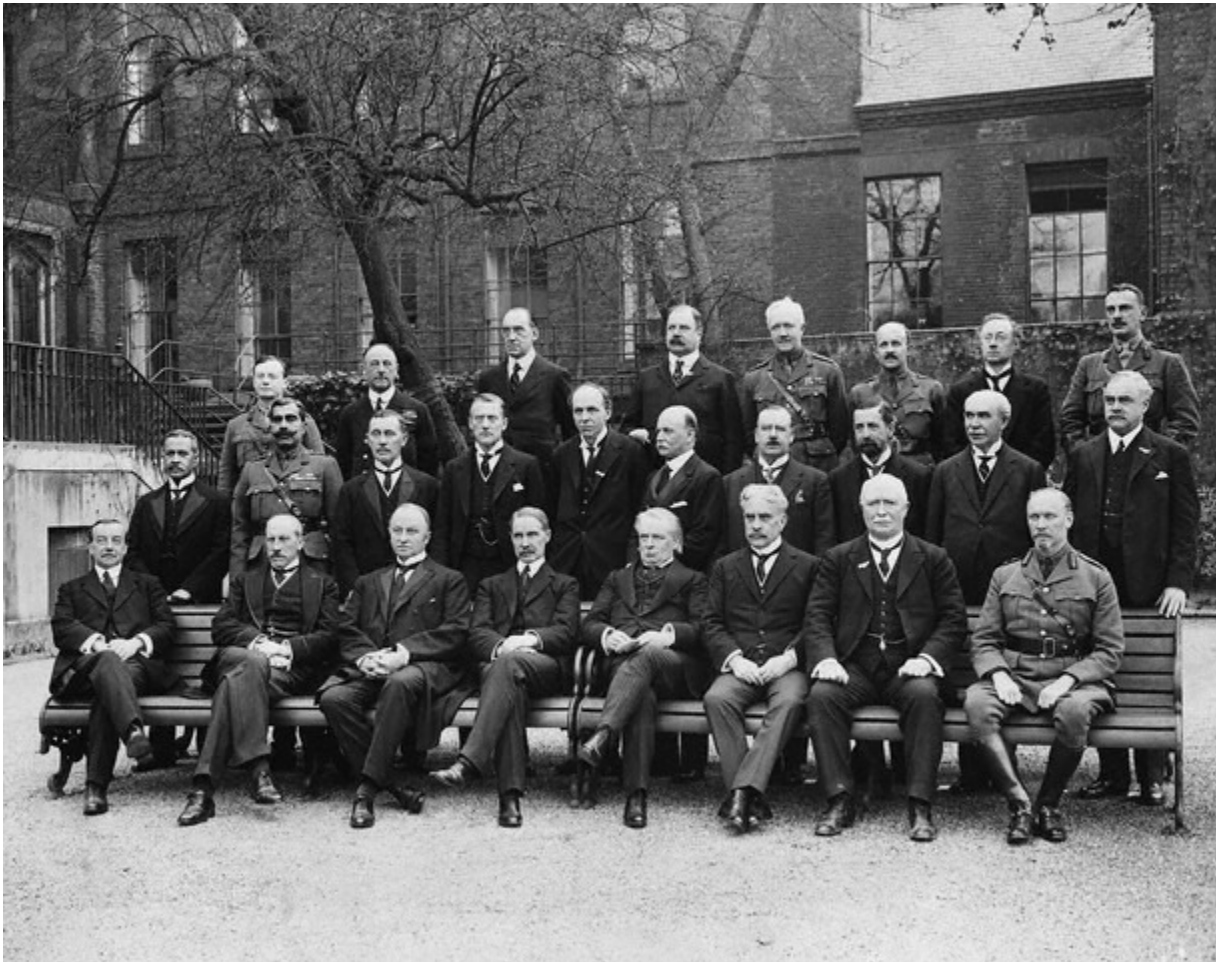
America, with resources of industry and engineering superior to those of any other country, joined the war at this stage. The expenditure of strength necessary to nullify the loss of shipping, though very great, is relatively less than that made by the Allies with success to meet other emergencies. The programme outlined above means the employment of three and a half million tons of steel, which is not even ten per cent of the production of the United States, and the work of half a million men, only a minority of whom need be skilled workmen.

Even before any ships were launched, the definite adoption and vigorous prosecution of a scheme such as the one outlined would in all probability affect the enemy's hopes and, consequently, his powers of endurance in an entirely disproportionate manner. Such a programme would, of course, not provide the requisite number of bottoms by next spring, but the very fact that they were under construction would permit of freer use of those available and would be of invaluable help to tide over the critical time coming before the harvests of 1918.

Although in the last few weeks the loss of tonnage has been greatly reduced, it is not yet certain that this diminution will be sustained and it consequently would be most imprudent to take this improvement into consideration as a factor in calculations looking to the adoption of a permanent policy. I cannot, therefore, lay too great a stress on the grave possibility that the superior efforts being made by all the Allies in various other directions may be set at naught by inadequate provision for making good the loss of tonnage.

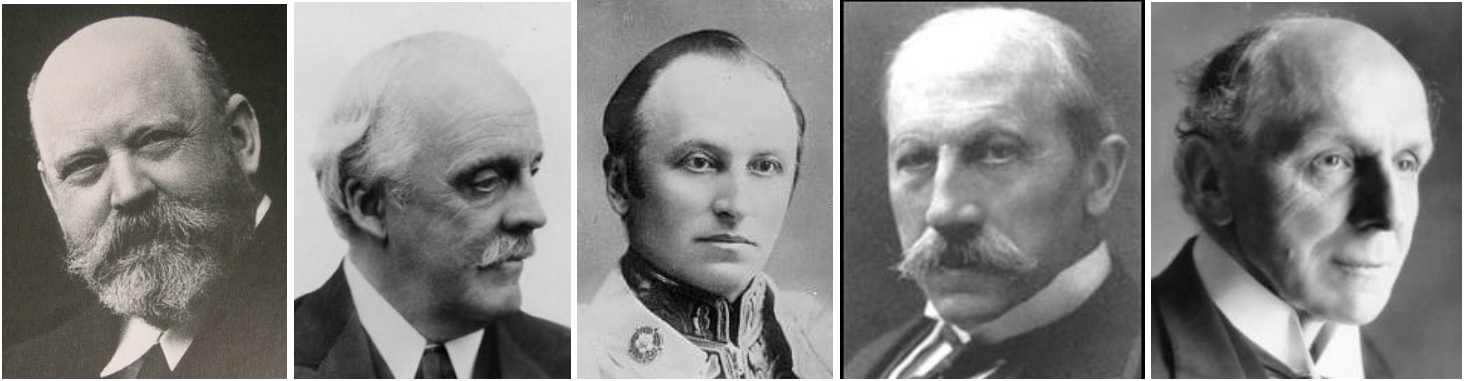
It is of paramount importance that adequate arrangements should be made for provisioning and transporting the powerful army America is preparing, without reducing the tonnage now devoted to supplying the Allied forces already engaged, lest such reduction should weaken them in the same proportion that the American army will strengthen them.

BALFOUR

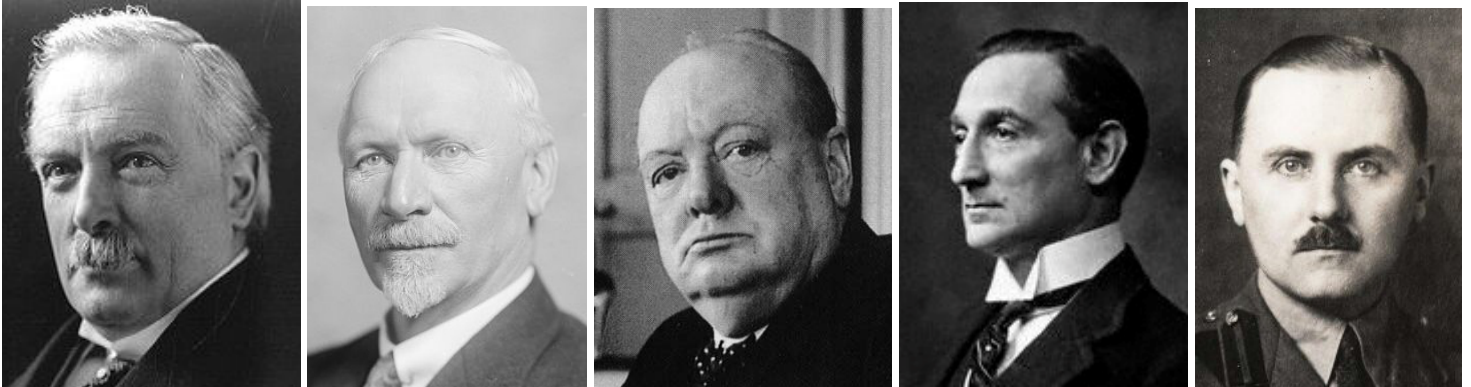


The Imperial War Cabinet of 1917 Group Portrait in London in 1917. Front row, left to right: Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. F. Massey, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts. Middle row, left to right: Sir S.P. Sinha, Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir J. Meston, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Joseph Ward, Sir George Parley, Mr. Robert Rogers, Mr J.D. Hazen. Back row: Capt. L.S. Amery, Adm. Jellicoe, Lt. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Henry Lambert, and Major Storr. (Image: © Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)

British Statesmen during World War I



Lord Walter Rothschild, Lord Arthur J. Balfour, Lord George Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Alfred Milner, Lord Robert Cecil



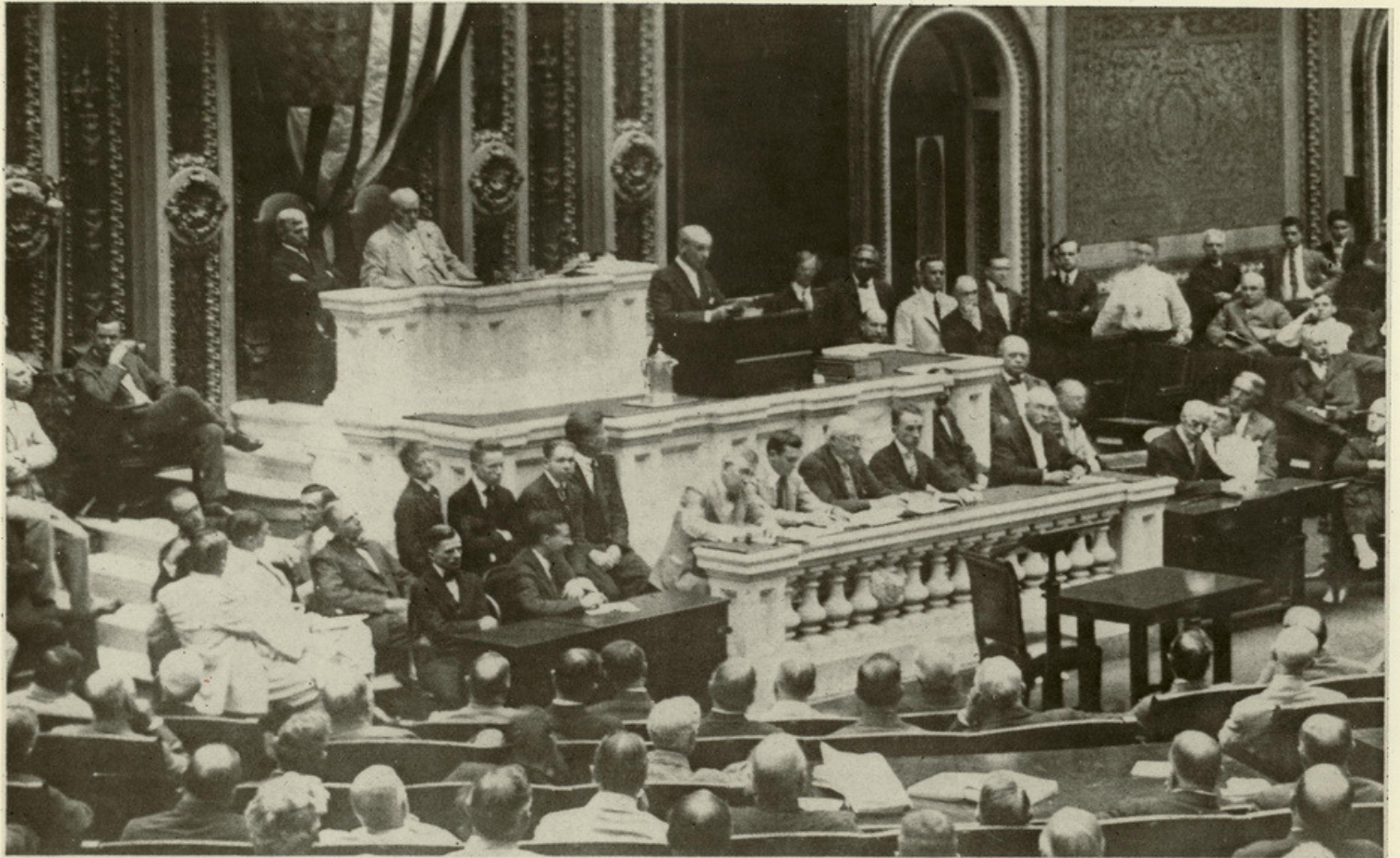
David Lloyd George, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Winston Churchill, Rufus Isaacs, Sir William Wiseman

Prominent British Dignitaries during World War I:

King George V of Great Britain	King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain ()
Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild	Baron Rothschild [Peerage of the United Kingdom] (1915-1937)
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Great Britain (December 7, 1916-October 22, 1922) Chancellor of the Exchequer (April 12, 1908-May 25, 1915)
Andrew Boner Law	Chancellor of the Exchequer (December 10, 1916-January 10, 1919)
Lord Arthur J. Balfour	Foreign Secretary of Great Britain (1916-1919)
Lord George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston	Leader of the House of Lords (1916-1924); Foreign Secretary of Great Britain (1919-1924)
Lord Alfred Milner	Minister Without Portfolio (1916-1918); Secretary of State for War (April 18, 1918-January 10, 1919)
Lord Robert Cecil	Minister of Blockade (1916-1918); Member of Parliament (1906-1923)
Gen. Jan Christian Smuts	Minister Without Portfolio (1917-1919)
Winston Churchill	Minister of Munitions (July 17, 1917-January 10, 1919)
Maurice P.A. Hankey	Secretary of the Cabinet (1916-1938)
Sir Herbert Samuel	Member of Parliament (1902-1918, 1929-1935); Postmaster General of the United Kingdom (1910-1914, 1915-1916)
Waldorf Astor, 2nd Viscount Astor	Member of Parliament (1910-1919); Member of the House of Lords (1919-1952)
William G. A. Ormsby-Gore (Baron Harlech)	Member of Parliament (1910-1938)
John A. Simon (Viscount Simon)	Member of Parliament (1906-1918, 1922-1940)
Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland	Member of Parliament (1910-1935)
Leopold Amery	Member of Parliament (1910-1944)
Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher	Member of Parliament (1916-1926); President of the Board of Education (1916-1922)
Rufus Isaacs, 1st Marquess of Reading	British Ambassador to the United States (1918-1919); Lord Chief Justice of England (1913-1921)
Frederick Thesiger (Viscount Chelmsford)	Viceroy of India (April 4, 1916-April 2, 1921)
Edwin Samuel Montagu	Secretary of State for India (July 17, 1917-March 19, 1922)
Philip H. Kerr (Lord Lothian)	Editor of <i>The Round Table</i> (1910-1916)
Geoffrey Dawson	Editor of <i>The Times</i> of London (1912-1919, 1922-1941)
Sir John Hanbury-Williams	Chief of the British Military Mission to Russia (1914-1917)
Sir George Mansfield Smith-Cumming	Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service [MI6] (1909-1923)
Sir William Wiseman, 10 th Baronet	Chief of British Intelligence Office in U.S.A. (1917); Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1929-1962)



Edward Douglass White (left), the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1910-1921), administers the oath of office to U.S. President Woodrow Wilson in front of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on Monday, March 5, 1917.
(Photo: Library of Congress)



The War message to Congress came on the evening of April 2, 1917. President Wilson's determination to preserve America's rights to freedom of the seas (concretely, to sell

supplies to the Allies) in the face of desperate and ruthless German submarine warfare had at last canceled out his determination to preserve America's peace, brought the na-

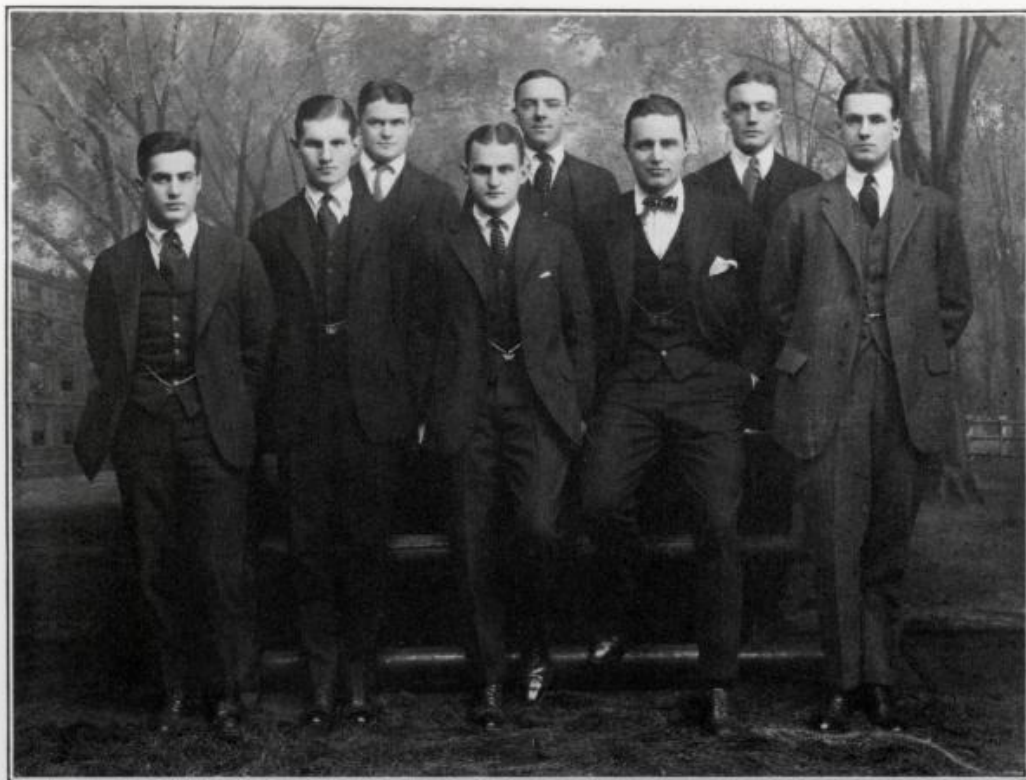
tion to the point of war or surrender. "German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind," he cried. "The world must be made safe for Democracy."

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The Warburg Brothers, from left to right: Max Warburg, Paul Warburg, and Felix Warburg

Max Warburg served as a financial adviser to Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and was the head of M.M. Warburg banking firm in Hamburg, Germany during World War I; Max Warburg served on the board of directors of I.G. Farben chemical cartels during the late 1920s. Paul Warburg was a member of the Board of the Governors of the Federal Reserve during World War I. Felix Warburg was a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. banking firm in New York City during World War I.

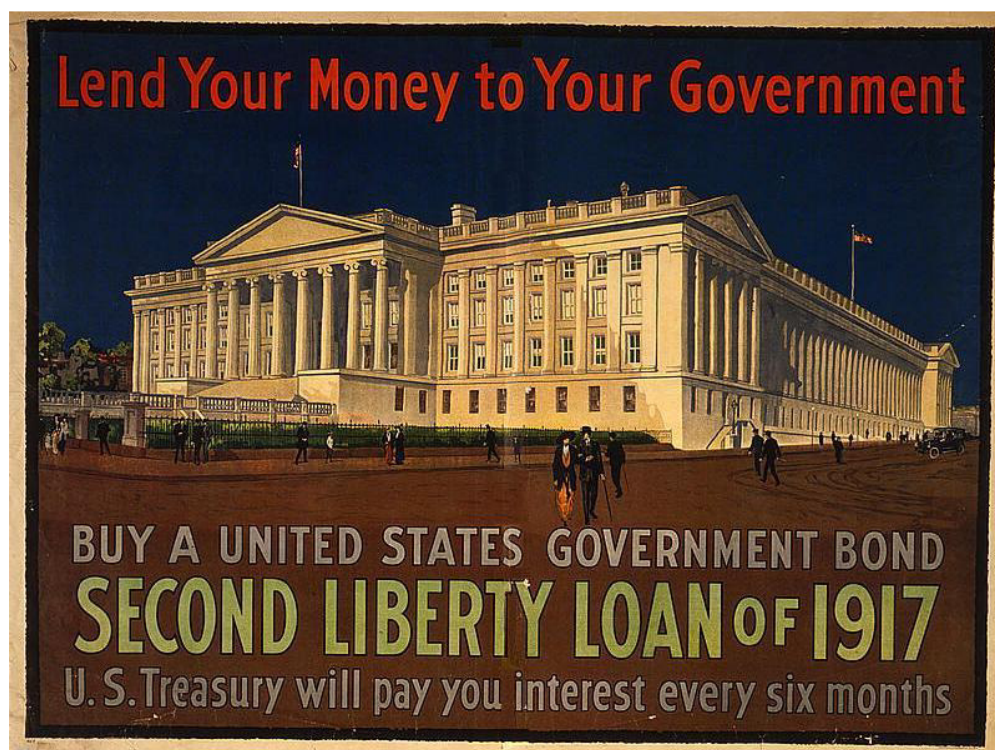


Markle Murray O'Brien Bentley Clement
Cunningham Ward Bush

Prescott & Friends at Yale: The Whiffenpoofs (a Yale chorus group) of 1917 pose for a group portrait. **Prescott Sheldon Bush (third from right), the “Big Man on Campus” and a member of Skull & Bones who graduated from Yale University in 1917, served in the U.S. Army as a captain of Field Artillery in American [Allied] Expeditionary Forces from 1917 to 1919.** Prescott Sheldon Bush was a U.S. Senator from 1952 to 1963, the father of former U.S. President George H.W. Bush and grandfather of former U.S. President George W. Bush.

Left to Right: “Eck” Markle, Oliver B. Cunningham, Lawrence Newbold Murray, “Woody” Ward, Kenneth O’Brien, Prescott S. Bush, Richard Bentley, and Stuart Holmes Clement. Oliver B. Cunningham and Prescott S. Bush were members of Skull & Bones. Lawrence Newbold Murray, Kenneth O’Brien, Richard Bentley, and Stuart Holmes Clement were members of Scroll & Key.

(Photo: [Yale University Manuscripts and Archives](#))



Second Liberty Loan of 1917 poster

Congressman Lindbergh's Articles of Impeachment against the Federal Reserve
Congressional Record (U.S. House of Representatives), February 12, 1917, p. 3126-3130



U.S. Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. (1859-1924)

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker and the House of Representatives, I, Charles A. Lindbergh, the undersigned, upon my responsibility as a Member of the House of Representatives, do hereby impeach W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members, each individually as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and also all of them collectively as the five active working members of said board, or high crimes and misdemeanors.

I, upon my responsibility as a Member of the House of Representatives, do hereby impeach W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members, and each of them as members of the Federal Reserve Board, and also impeach all of them collectively as the five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, of high crimes and misdemeanors in aiding, abetting, and conspiring with certain persons and firms hereinafter named, and with other persons, and firms, known and unknown, in a conspiracy to violate the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the just and equitable policies of the Government, which said conspiracy developed and grew out of and was consummated from the following facts and acts, to wit:

First. On or about the month of July, 1906, the exact date being unknown to the relater, the late J.P. Morgan of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the said firm, private bankers and brokers, with their main office in New York City and doing business all over the world; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world, with their main office in New York City; Lee, Higginson, & Co., also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world with their main offices in Boston and New York; Kidder, Peabody & Co. Also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world, with their main offices in Boston and New York, the National City Bank of New York with its office in the city of New York and doing a general banking business domestic and foreign; the First National Bank of New York with its office in New York city doing a general banking business domestic and foreign; and various other persons and firms, known unknown to the relator , did conspire with each other to devise a means through social, political, and other ways of strategy of and by general chicanery, to deceive the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President of the United States for the purpose and with the object to secure an act of Congress providing for a new monetary and banking system to have in in a provision for a managing board vested with unusual and extraordinary powers and to secure the appointment upon the board of management that should be provided for in the act persons for membership on the board who would by subterfuge manipulation, and false administration, so manage as to avoid the spirit and the purpose of the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President aimed at in the passage of an act and instead of administering the act to meet with the spirit and comply with its terms, to induce and secure such board to enter in the conspiracy aforesaid, to administer the act for the special benefit and advantage of all of the said conspirators hereinbefore named, and their associates and contrary to the letter, intent and purpose of the act itself and in contravention of the Constitution and law; that in order to start the campaign with a plan well matured to succeed in said conspiracy Paul M. Warburg, now vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but then a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, & Co was a most active participant in drafting the main features and principles which should be embodied into whatever bill might be put through Congress, and did also assist in a plan for a second campaign to be kept from the knowledge of the President with the appointing power, and from the Senate, with the confirming power in the selection and confirmation of all high Federal appointive officials in order that a board of administration should, when the time came for its selection, be appointed that would carry out the designs of the conspirators aforesaid; that there that were many secret meetings held by the conspirators for this purpose which under the very circumstances would be screened and kept from the public and made practically impossible to discover, but nevertheless made certain of the fact because of the acts which point back to their

creation; that one of such meetings which your relator does not undertake to verify the truth of its holding, but is reliably informed that it was held – is described in Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Magazine in the October 19, 1916, number thereof, which is hereby referred to as showing the method most likely to have been followed for planning the then contemplated act of Congress which is now the act known as the Federal reserve act.

Second. That in pursuance of said conspiracy to promote the object of the conspirators aforesaid and as part of that general scheme to induce Congress to legislate upon the monetary and banking system as stated hereinbefore, said conspirators caused to be organized the so-called Citizens League with headquarters in the city of Chicago, to act as a mother organization and promoter to induce organization of the several states of auxiliary and affiliated leagues, and by misrepresentation to the public and to the origin of said mother league and its purpose to induce citizens who should have no knowledge of the said conspiracy and would be innocent of any wrong intention, and whose motives and intent would be to act in the common interests of their country, to join in the formation of auxiliary league throughout the several States in order to give the outward and surface appearance of respectability and honor, and that in pursuance of that plan the conspirators succeeded in organizing affiliated leagues in 45 of the States; that when organized the conspirators hereinbefore named, themselves directed who should be sent to these organizations as speakers and instructors, and also the kind of literature that should be distributed to the members and to the general public, the design of which was to have only such speakers, instructors, and literature as would discredit the then existing banking and currency system and prejudice the people in every way possible against it; but notwithstanding the then existing banking and currency system was bad and unfitted to the demands of the Nation and the needs of commerce and trade, and such campaign was by its conspirators aforesaid directed not to designate to the public what sort of a banking and currency system would be adopted in its stead, but the promoters of the conspiracy should pretend that the object of the campaign was to aid in every way to create a new monetary banking and currency system to take the place of the then existing bad one, and, as far as it could be done, the conspirators should prevent the people getting together to prepare a plan of their own to be presented to Congress: that the purpose of the conspirators was simply to make the public believe that a new banking and currency system was absolutely necessary and at the same time keep the public from finding out what would be its form and details, all this for the reason that the conspirators aforesaid had their own preconceived plan prepared as a part of their conspiracy, which they would secretly manage in their own way to have presented to Congress as the plan in response to all this public sentiment which the conspirators themselves had ingeniously worked out through the campaign aforesaid, and with the intent that Congress and the President would legislate the conspirators' said plan into effect; that it was part of said plan to create many offices and positions with lucrative salaries, which offices and positions would be equivalent to a bid for the ambitious to support it, because these offices and positions would be filled by the leaders and most active persons who would join in the campaign to put the conspiracy into effect and influence Congress and the President for the purpose of securing the legislation.

Third. That in further pursuance of said conspiracy and to be in control of the information and literature that should be distributed through the Nation, the said conspirators then having control of a large number of magazines, newspapers, and publishing companies, used all of these, and proceeded to procure control of as many more as could be purchased or subsidized to publish articles prepared by subsidized writers who would criticize the existing banking and currency system so as to create public sentiment against; that of the thousands of country newspapers, a majority of them use 'so-called "patent" articles not edited or even practically controlled by the owners of the papers, which patent articles are commonly called "boiler-plate" stuff, and no responsibility as to the influence such articles have upon the public attaches to anybody; that those writing this "boiler-plate" stuff so published, many of them were also subsidized and controlled by the said conspirators, so that the small newspapers were practically forced to carry on a campaign against the then existing banking and currency system along the same lines of the others referred to hereinbefore; that readers generally do not have the opportunity to distinguish between "boiler-plate" articles and the articles which the editors of the smaller papers write themselves; that the news-distributing agencies through the telegraph and telephone were then and still are largely controlled by said conspirators, and the operators of the news agencies have been allowed to report only such news relating to a new banking and currency system as would promote said conspiracy, and required to suppress and everything in the way of information or news that would tend to encourage the people to prepare for themselves a concrete plan for banking and currency in the interest of all the people; that the general play of the conspiracy was to suppress every article, statement, and thing so far as possible, which would give any information as to the existence of said conspiracy all of which was for the purpose of enabling the conspirators aforesaid to deceive the people as well as Congress and the President, in order that said conspirators might finally consummate their aforesaid conspiracy.

Fourth. That in consequence of the campaign carried on by said conspirators stated and recited in paragraphs named "First," "Second" and "Third" in these impeachment articles, and numerous secret, clandestine, and underground methods employed by said conspirators, the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President were deceived, and as the first official act in the consummation of the objects sought by said conspirators Congress did legislate and pass an act of Congress which was signed by the President, and is known as the Federal reserve act, which act is substantially the plan prepared by said conspirators as aforesaid.

Fifth. That immediately upon the passage of the Federal reserve act the said conspirators disorganized the so-called "Citizens' League" and all the affiliated leagues in the 45 States referred to in the paragraph named "Second" herein; that prior to such disorganization the said conspirators had by secret and underground methods, and for the purpose of using the same in completing and perpetuating their conspiracy, organized another "association" and called it the "United States Chamber of Commerce," giving it that name in order to deceive the public by making it appear that is a department of the Government, which organization is administered with more intricate machinery for management the so-called "Citizens' League" was, and with a purpose of taking up the work of coordinating everything social, political, business and other to work for the benefit of the said conspirators in carrying out their plan to force the masses of

mankind into absolute and abject industrial slavery; that the methods and the design of the “United States Chamber of Commerce” are set forth to remarks which your relator placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD March 10, 1916, and are hereby referred to for more specific detail; that the influence of the “United States Chamber of Commerce” is one of the agencies being used as an aid to further consummate the conspiracy charged in these articles of impeachment.

Sixth. That the said Federal reserve act is so framed that it has the possibility and contains the provisions which, under proper and impartial administration, would furnish a remedy to some of the faults that existed in the banking and currency system which it superseded, but also contains provisions which, under a bad and improper administration, makes it more dangerous to the public welfare than ever the old banking and currency system was; that the main feature of the said Federal reserve act in giving effect to it is the authority vested in the Federal Reserve Board and the discretion entrusted to the members thereof in its “administration”; that the “administration” of said Federal reserve act is vested in the Federal Reserve Board, advised by the Federal reserve advisory council made up of 12 persons, 1 selected by each of the 12 Federal reserve banks; that the 5 active working members of the Federal Reserve Board are the said W.P.G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members; and that the Federal reserve advisory council is formed by the following persons to wit: Daniel G. Wing of Boston; J. P. Morgan, of New York; Levi L. Rue, of Philadelphia; W.S. Rose, of Cleveland; J. N. Norwich of Richmond; Charles A. Lysterly, of Atlanta; J.B. Forgan, of Chicago; Frank O. Watts, of St Louis; J.R. Mitchell, of Minneapolis; E.F. Swinney, of Kansas City; T. J. Record, of Dallas; and Herbert Fleishbacker, of San Francisco; that the said Federal Reserve Board and the said Federal reserve advisory council held many meetings and are now and have been ever since the Federal reserve act was passed, fully advised as to financial and business conditions, domestic and foreign; that the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the members of the Federal reserve advisory council are men with enormous business interests, and each of them have been for more than 15 years last past, and are now excessive operators and speculators for individual profit and gain in the markets, and control several of the largest banks in the country; that J.P. Morgan Jr. is the lending member of the firm of J.P. Morgan & Co., one of the firm hereinbefore charged with being a party to the conspiracy aforesaid; that several of the members of the Federal reserve advisory council own stock in the National City Bank of New York and the First National Bank of New York, they being the two banks charged hereinbefore with being parties to the said conspiracy, and said members also own stock and are interested in business and managed and controlled by the parties specifically named as the conspirators in the paragraph hereinbefore designated as “First”; that Paul M. Warburg, a member and vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was at the time of the original formation of the conspiracy aforesaid a party to the said conspiracy, and a partner and member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the conspirators; that each of the members of the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal reserve advisory council are associated with and form a part of a group of promoters and speculators, the individual members of which reside in various parts of the United States, principally in the large cities, and a few of them live in Europe, which said group individually and collectively deal in credits, stocks, bonds, securities and various promoting enterprises from which they have made billions of dollars in profits, and still operate and propose to continue their operations for the purpose of making still greater profits upon their future dealings; that in further pursuance of their said purpose, they joined in the original conspiracy aforesaid and it was planned as a part of the said original conspiracy to create several great business and financial centers in different parts of the United States in order to facilitate with celerity a coordination of all big business and all financial control; for the benefit of the said conspirators in carrying out their plan of personal gain in contravention to the public welfare; that said group instigated the campaign which finally resulted in the passage of the Federal reserve act; that in the administration of said act by the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, and through the influence exercised over them by the members of the Federal reserve advisory council, and collectively all of the members and membership of both the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal reserve advisory council, a part of and influenced by said larger “group” in this paragraph designated as having joined in the conspiracy aforesaid, the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, each individually and all collectively, at all times since they became members of the said Federal Reserve Board, knowingly and intentionally have been improperly influenced by the said “group,” and because of such influence have failed to administer the Federal reserve act in accordance with the spirit, letter, and intent of Congress and the President when the act was passed; but, on the contrary, the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board hereinbefore specifically named as such, with intent to evade and set aside by “administration” all the purposes of Congress and of the President in the passage and approval of the act, and of the act itself, have administered, and are now administering, the Federal reserve act with the intent to coordinate “big business” and “speculation” for the benefit of the said “group” of operators and speculators hereinbefore designated as having taken part in the original conspiracy; that said National City Bank hereinbefore named, in which many of the other conspirators own stock, acts as the “official mouthpiece” for them all, to give technical information to enable them all to act in concert; that to facilitate its distribution said bank issues a monthly bulletin; that in its February, 1917, bulletin, in an article dealing with the present plethora of money and credit available, among other “tips” intended for the conspirators to act upon, is the following – and I would like the House to hear it – this is what is contained the bulletin which the National City Bank issued:

Under the circumstances money promises to be in abundant supply, but if bankers have a proper regard for their responsibilities it will not be correspondingly cheap. Compensatory rates for money and ample reserves should be consistently maintained.

That said bulletin was sent to the Federal Reserve Board, to all the Federal reserve banks, to all the larger National and State banks and trust companies, in order to “tip” off to the conspirators and those acting in concert to tighten the rates of interest; that such “tips” are a common practice and do prevent the reduction of interest rates to borrowers for legitimate business, contrary to the intent and purpose of Congress and the President and in contravention of the act itself and to the enormous loss of the people and injury to the general welfare.

Seventh. That there are approximately 20,000 State banks and trust companies in the United States, incorporated and organized under the State laws of the respective States in which their offices and places of business are located, and doing a general banking business, State and interstate, many of which are eligible to become members of the Federal Reserve System, and many not now eligible could become so without an increase of their capitalization; that of those now eligible and that could qualify for membership in the Federal Reserve System without an increase of their capital, they have more than half of the capitalization of all the banks not now included in the Federal Reserve System; that the capitalization of State banks and trust companies, which are not members of the Federal Reserve System exceeds the capital of the banks which are members of the Federal System; that the governors and other high and administrative officials of the 12 Federal reserve banks, through their influence with member banks, wittingly or unwittingly, but most of them wittingly, became accessories to the said conspiracy of the said persons and parties named in these articles of impeachment in the paragraph herein designated as "First" and have caused a boycott of all banks not members of the Federal Reserve System by influencing the member banks to hamper, inconvenience, and annoy the patrons of the nonmember banks by discrimination against them in the clearing of checks drawn upon them and otherwise, that they threaten and seek to cajole the nonmember banks in an attempt to force them to become members of the Federal Reserve System; that the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board are cognizant of the same; that the intent, purpose, and aim of each and all of the said conspirators aforesaid is to compel the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of bringing the said banks under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board in order that all of the banks, National and State, may become one gigantic combination with an absolute and complete monopoly and have the power of exploiting the people for the benefit of the conspirators aforesaid.

Eighth. That Congress in creating the Federal Reserve Board had in mind, and it is the spirit of the Federal reserve act, that the said board should keep a guardian watch over the operations of the banking and currency system and report to Congress and the country; from time to time such facts and occurrences relating to banking and currency as affect the business of the people in trade and commerce exchanges, domestic and foreign, so that Congress should receive information that would give to Congress the facts upon which to base any necessary amendments to the act in order to make it responsive to the general welfare; that contrary to the spirit of the Federal Reserve act, the aforesaid five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board have willfully failed to keep the public and Congress informed of the inflation of bank credits and the effect of it that has taken place under the "administration" of the said act, and in violation of the spirit thereof said members have conspired with the members of the Federal reserve advisory council and their business associates hereinbefore named and have aided and abetted in a conspiracy to a systematic inflation of bank credits for the benefit of the said conspirators and against the public welfare; that in consequence of said unlawful acts and misfeasance in office of the said members of the Federal Reserve Board the bank have, for private gain, increased the bank credits of the country since the passage of said act approximately seven thousand millions of dollars and without effecting a corresponding reduction in the interest rate, thus increasing the aggregate amount of interest paid by the people to the said banks equal to that charged upon said sum; that the effect of the inflation of bank credits has been and is to also increase speculative credits enormously more than equal to the inflation of bank credits, and that such increase since the Federal reserve act took effect has been billions of dollars that the increase in the aggregate sum of interest paid to the banks upon the said inflated bank credits and the increase caused by the said inflation in the speculative values upon commodities required to supply the necessities of life for the people has been many billions of dollars, which have been added to the cost of living for the people to pay; that said increase in the cost of living is mainly the profits that the conspirators have added to their individual fortunes to the equivalent loss of the people generally and to the Government as well.

Ninth. That as part of the said conspiracy and in furtherance of the same the said aforesaid conspirators, in violation of the Nation's heretofore established economic policy of conservation of material and natural resources, conspired European speculators to draw upon the material resources of this Nation for export with no correlation between value of the materials exported and the value of the materials imported; that in consequence of the conspiracy to affect said export of material resources belonging to this Nation and to the people of it approximately eight thousand millions of dollars in value of the material resources have been exported since the war in Europe began; that as a result thereof the said conspirators acted with the said five members of the Federal Reserve Board in manipulating bank credits, and through credits the markets increased the cost to American consumers in the same period approximately sixteen thousand millions of dollars in excess of the real values, which extra cost has mainly been the profits that have been added to the fortunes of the aforesaid conspirators; that as an additional and future loss to the people of this Nation in consequence of the facts aforesaid, the natural material resources of the Nation are forever less, and the costs made forever higher than they would be if trade and commerce were not manipulated through a false administration of finances.

Tenth. That to further carry out the said conspiracy the aforesaid conspirators have, ever since the Federal reserve act took effect, sought to influence, and in fact have influenced, said five members of the Federal Reserve Board in an attempt to further deceive Congress to secure legislation granting to the said board enlarged powers of "administration"; that in the Sixty-third Congress the said board, concealing the real purpose to aid said conspirators, deceived the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to get it to report for passage the then Senate bill 6505 and it passed the Senate and subsequently came before the House Banking and Currency Committee and was favorably reported, your relator, however, filing a minority report in opposition. Later, on the floor of the House, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee withdrew action on the bill; that the aim of said bill was to give the Federal Reserve Board greater "administrative" power over the gold supply, so that it could, whenever the conspirators aforesaid wished it, inflate still further the banking credit by an issue of the Federal-reserve notes for the benefit of said conspirators; that again in this Sixty-fourth Congress said active working members of the Federal Reserve Board alleged, repeatedly sought the House Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill giving greater "administrative" powers to said board than is authorized by the original act; in fact, to give said board power to force from banks all over the country the gold in their vaults and into the 12 Federal reserve banks, there to form a basis upon

which to issue still more Federal-reserve notes and further inflate credit without causing a reduction of interests that in the aggregate would equal the charge made on the inflated currency, but serving mainly as a guaranty to reinforce the conspirators hereinbefore named in exploiting of the people for private gain.

Eleventh. That the Federal reserve act obligates the United States to redeem in gold at the United States Treasury all Federal reserve notes, and as a part of the said conspiracy and in furtherance of the same, and to extend the speculation of the operators and perpetrators of the said conspiracy to include Europe and other foreign territory, they, most of them being international as well as domestic bankers, seek to dominate the relations of the United States with foreign countries and to selfishly influence the same by means of the control of finances, and in furtherance of said branch of their speculations have conspired with the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board to secure aid from the Federal Reserve System for said selfish purposes and not in the interest of the public, the conspirators in connivance with the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board had the said board select and appoint, through the Federal reserve bank of New York, the so-called Bank of England as its agent, thus putting the credit of the Government of the United States back of this foreign corporation, organized for private gain, which is no longer able to make payments in gold and fails to give a statement of its true conditions; that said Federal Reserve Board is threatening to permit and also to render aid to the international bankers in America who dominate the banking system, to enter into further entangling alliances with bankrupt countries of Europe at the very time this Government contemplates issuing hundreds of millions of dollars of interest-bearing bonds upon the credit of the people of the Nation to meet the Government expenses.

Twelfth. That during the Civil War the Government of the United States issued money commonly called "greenbacks"; the same being issued upon the credit of the people of the Nation; that of said "greenbacks" so issued there have been ever since their issue and now are outstanding and in general circulation based upon the credit of the people of the United States \$346,681,016, for which a reserve of \$150,000,000 in gold is held by the Government to guarantee their redemption if demanded; that said circulating "greenbacks" have already saved the Government from paying approximately \$1,000,000,000 interest during the time they have been in circulation and are now saving the Government approximately \$6,000,000 annually; that in furtherance of said conspiracy in these articles of impeachment alleged and as part thereof, the conspirators have sought and by secret connivance now seek to have the said "greenbacks" retired and the \$150,000,000 of gold guarantee placed in the Federal reserve banks on which to base the loaning of "bank credits" as a substitute for the money owned by the people; that if the Federal reserve banks are allowed to secure possession of said gold, when the time comes that the conspirators aforesaid shall be able to use additional bank credits to their advantages in exploiting the people, the same would become the basis for additional bank inflation, directly and indirectly, to the extent of over a billion dollars upon which the banks would collect a great sum of interest, and the speculators would scalp even greater profits from additional manipulation of the markets, all of which would be added to the cost of living for the people to pay.

Thirteenth. That in furtherance of the said aforesaid conspiracy and as a part of the same the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, in their capacity as members, have arbitrarily at all times and with intent to prevent the legitimate business interests of the country securing the advantages that Congress sought to give by the passage of the Federal reserve act, and in connivance with the big reserve and central reserve banks controlled by the conspirators aforesaid, established rediscount rates for member banks desiring to borrow from Federal reserve banks above the rates charged by the reserve and central reserve banks, which creates an excuse for the member banks in the country to charge higher rates of interest to legitimate borrowers than they otherwise would; that the interest rates charged by the reserve and central reserve banks, on the one hand, and the higher rates charged by the Federal reserve banks on the other hand, is maintained at certain times when the conspirators aforesaid desire to draw the reserves of the country banks to the reserve and central reserve cities for the interest that these reserve banks pay on deposit balances and in anticipation of times when the country banks may wish to rediscount paper with said banks; that by following the arbitrary practice of rediscounts aforesaid the said conspirators are enabled to and do go on with their speculations, manipulate the markets, and exploit the people, and whenever they find themselves in financial stress they can raise the rates of interest in the reserve and central reserve banks, which they control, above the Federal reserve bank discount rates, thus forcing the country banks, which may have rediscounted with reserve banks in order to give accommodations to their borrowers, to rediscount with the Federal reserve banks to enable them to repay the reserve and central reserve banks, in order to create free money and credit for said conspirators to carry on their speculations; that the Federal reserve act contains several provisions which when applied under the "administrative" power of the Federal Reserve Board serve as a means of taking or imposing a toll in the nature of discriminatory interest rates in order to force a shift of money and credits from one section of the country to another, or out of the country and to foreign countries; that this discriminatory power vested in the Federal Reserve Board is willfully abused by the said five active working members of the said board for the benefit and in the interest of the said aforesaid conspirators; that the people of the United States have been injured to the extent of several billions of dollars by reason thereof.

Fourteenth. That in furtherance of said aforesaid conspiracy and to give the said aforesaid conspirators complete practical power to carry out and put into effect their purpose of making the masses of mankind absolutely dependent upon "big business," and in order to create industrial slaves of the masses the said aforesaid conspirators did conspire and now conspire to have the Federal reserve act "administered" so as to enable the conspirators to coordinate all kinds of "big business" and to keep themselves in control of "big business," in order to amalgamate all of the "trusts" into one great trust in restraint and control of trade and commerce, and thus be able to exploit the masses and take from them their earnings, except what they would require for bare subsistence; that to that end and to give them power to accomplish the same said conspirators have marshaled all of the different kinds of "big business" and induced those in control to use their means and whatever kind of patronage and favors they have to give in such way as to promote the objects

and purposes of said conspirators and to enslave the masses of humanity; that at the same time that the said conspirators marshal their own “big business” supporters by a coordination of all their interests they have use every trick and subterfuge possible to create friction among the masses and divide them into hostile contending factions, thus keeping the masses from coordinating their affairs to promote the general welfare that the said aforesaid five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board have all the time, by a willful and wrongful “administration” of the Federal reserve act, aided and abetted the said aforesaid conspirators in promoting and carrying out the objects of their said conspiracy and have refused and failed to so administer the Federal reserve act as to have the same promote and operate in favor of the general welfare.

Fifteenth. That the Federal reserve act is void and unconstitutional, but that notwithstanding, the conspirators aforesaid have so manipulated things as to prevent the question of constitutionality of the act from being brought before the courts.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I suppose my privilege stops now, does it?

The SPEAKER. It does.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I ask for five minutes in which to answer the question of the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks five minutes. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. In case the Senate should sit as an impeachment court, you have evidence to establish that charge?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I want to say this: I have spent enough time and made enough investigation of this case to know that I can demonstrate – accurately, I may say, but to a mathematical certainty – that the charges in this impeachment are substantially true. I may not be able to establish by direct proof that that some of these meetings to which the impeachment refers were held, but that the charges are substantially true, I will certainly show.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That is, by substantial evidence?

Mr. LINDBERGH. By substantial evidence, and by effects which the business of this country demonstrates beyond question. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to insert, following the reading of these articles, my remarks upon them and the questions that are incidentally involved in the impeachment articles.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. SIEGEL. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the impeachment articles be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and on that I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the impeachment articles be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and on that he demands the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to refer. The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Note: Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. (Republican Party-Minnesota) was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from March 4, 1907 to March 3, 1917.

active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am, in height, 6 feet 4 inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

History takes up the story where Abraham Lincoln left off, and tells how he was elected President of the United States, how he guided the Nation through the Civil War, how he brought about the abolition of slavery, how he was reelected, and how he was shot down by an assassin, John Wilkes Booth, on the night of April 14, 1865, dying early the next morning.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me read the

ODE FOR THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[By William Cullen Bryant.]

(Read in New York, Apr. 25, 1865, at the martyred President's obsequies.)

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful, and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power—a Nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done—the bonds are free—
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, before I use the high privilege that I have here, to prefer these articles of impeachment, I ask the unanimous consent of the House to proceed for four minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to proceed for four minutes, prefatory to his motion of impeachment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, in preferring these articles of impeachment, which I am about to begin to read, I realize that I am taking a serious and important step. But I have given much thought and consideration to the step which I am about to take. I shall make no motion after I have read these articles of impeachment, but shall leave it to the House to act upon that question. I realize that often a motion to lay upon the table is what follows the reading of important articles, and I think these are of that character; and if they are disposed of in this way I wish to say to the membership of this House that that is not the way to dispose of these articles which I shall read. It would not be doing justice to the country if it is done in that way. Either I am right in presenting these articles of impeachment or I am wrong. If I do injustice to the House, if I do injustice to the country in preferring articles of impeachment which ought not to be preferred, then it is the duty of the House to discredit me for doing that thing. I do not, however, expect to be discredited, though undoubtedly powerful influence will be used to prevent favorable action on the articles of impeachment. Therefore, I shall proceed with the reading of the articles, and at the close I shall ask unanimous consent for the privilege of extending my remarks upon this question and the incidental questions that are involved in it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman can ask that at the conclusion of his remarks.

The SPEAKER. I thought he was asking it now.

Mr. LINDBERGH. No. I wish the House to know what is in the articles of impeachment before I ask that privilege.

The SPEAKER. All right.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker and the House of Representatives, I, CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, the undersigned, upon my responsibility as a Member of the House of Representatives, do hereby impeach W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members, each individually as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and also all of them collectively as the five active working members of said board, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I, upon my responsibility as a Member of the House of Representatives, do hereby impeach the said W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members, and each of them as members of the Federal Reserve Board, and also impeach all of them collectively as the five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, of high crimes and misdemeanors in aiding, abetting, and conspiring with certain persons and firms hereinafter named, and with other persons and firms, known and unknown, in a conspiracy to violate the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the just and equitable policies of the Government, which said conspiracy developed and grew out of and was consummated from the following facts and acts, to wit:

First. On or about the month of July, 1906, the exact date being unknown to the relator, the late J. P. Morgan, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the said firm, private bankers and brokers, with their main office in New York City and doing business all over the world; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world, with their main office in New York City; Lee, Higginson & Co., also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world, with their main offices in Boston and New York; Kidder, Peabody & Co., also private bankers and brokers, doing business all over the world, with their main offices in Boston and New York; the National City Bank of New York, with its office in the city of New York and doing a general banking business, domestic and foreign; the First National Bank of New York, with its office in New York City, doing a general banking business, domestic and foreign; and various others persons and firms, known and unknown to the relator, did conspire with each other to devise a means through social, political, and other ways of strategy and by general chicanery, to deceive the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President of the United States for the purpose and with the object to secure an act of Congress providing for a new monetary and banking system, to have in it a provision for a managing board vested with unusual and extraordinary powers, and to secure the appointment upon the board of management that should be provided for in the act persons for membership on the board who would, by subterfuge, manipulation, and false administration, so manage as to avoid the spirit and the purpose of the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President aimed at in the passage of such an act, and instead of administering the act to meet with the spirit and comply with its terms, to induce and secure such board to enter into the conspiracy aforesaid, to administer the act for the special benefit and advantage of all of the said conspirators hereinbefore named, and their associates, and contrary to the letter, intent, and purpose of the act itself and in contravention of the Constitution and law; that in order to start the campaign with a plan well matured to succeed in said conspiracy, Paul M. Warburg, now vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but then a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was a most active participant in drafting the main features and principles which should be embodied into whatever bill might be put through Congress, and did also assist in a plan for a secret campaign, to be kept from the knowledge of the President, with the appointing power, and from the Senate, with the confirming power in the selection and confirmation of all high Federal appointive officials, in order that a board of administration should, when the time came for its selection, be appointed that would carry out the designs of the conspirators aforesaid; that there were many secret meetings held by the conspirators for this purpose, which under the very circumstances would be screened and kept from the public and made practically impossible to discover, but nevertheless made certain of the fact because of the acts which point back to their creation; that one of such meetings—which your relator does not undertake to verify the truth of its holding, but is reliably informed that it was held—is described in Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Magazine in the October 19, 1916, number thereof, which is hereby referred to as showing the method most likely to have been followed for planning the then contemplated act of Congress, which is now the act known as the Federal reserve act.

Second. That in pursuance of said conspiracy to promote the object of the conspirators aforesaid and as a part of their general scheme to induce Congress to legislate upon the monetary and banking system as stated hereinbefore, said conspirators caused to be organized the so-called Citizens League, with headquarters in the city of Chicago, to act as a mother organization and promoter to induce organization in the several States of auxiliary and affiliated leagues, and by misrepresentation to the public as to the origin of the said mother league and its

purpose to induce citizens who should have no knowledge of the said conspiracy and would be innocent of any wrong intention, and whose motives and intent would be to act in the common interests of their country, to join in the formation of auxiliary leagues throughout the several States in order to give the outward and surface appearance of respectability and honor, and that in pursuance of that plan the conspirators succeeded in organizing affiliated leagues in 45 of the States; that when organized the conspirators hereinbefore named, themselves directed who should be sent to these organizations as speakers and instructors, and also the kind of literature that should be distributed to the members and to the general public, the design of which was to have only such speakers, instructors, and literature as would discredit the then existing banking and currency system and prejudice the people in every way possible against it; but notwithstanding the then existing banking and currency system was bad and unfitted to the demands of the Nation and the needs of commerce and trade, such campaign was by its conspirators aforesaid directed not to designate to the public what sort of a banking and currency system would be adopted in its stead, but the promoters of the conspiracy should pretend that the object of the campaign was to aid in every way to create a new monetary banking and currency system to take the place of the then existing bad one, and, as far as it could be done, the conspirators should prevent the people getting together to prepare a plan of their own to be presented to Congress; that the purpose of the conspirators was simply to make the public believe that a new banking and currency system was absolutely necessary and at the same time keep the public from finding out what would be its form and details, all this for the reason that the conspirators aforesaid had their own preconceived plan prepared as a part of their conspiracy, which they would secretly manage in their own way to have presented to Congress as the plan in response to all this public sentiment which the conspirators themselves had ingeniously worked out through the campaign aforesaid, and with the intent that Congress and the President would legislate the conspirators' said plan into effect; that it was a part of said plan to create many offices and positions with lucrative salaries, which offices and positions would be equivalent to a bid for the ambitious to support it, because these offices and positions would be filled by the leaders and most active persons who would join in the campaign to put the conspiracy into effect and influence Congress and the President for the purpose of securing the legislation.

Third. That in further pursuance of said conspiracy and to be in control of the information and literature that should be distributed throughout the Nation, the said conspirators then having control of a large number of magazines, newspapers, and publishing companies, used all of these, and proceeded to procure control of as many more as could be purchased or subsidized to publish articles prepared by subsidized writers who would criticize the then existing banking and currency system so as to create public sentiment against it; that of the thousands of country newspapers, a majority of them use so-called "patent" articles not edited or even practically controlled by the owners of the papers, which patent articles are commonly called "boiler-plate" stuff, and no responsibility as to the influence such articles have upon the public attaches to anybody; that those writing this "boiler-plate" stuff so published, many of them were also subsidized and controlled by the said conspirators, so that the small newspapers were practically forced to carry on a campaign against the then existing banking and currency system along the same lines of the others referred to hereinbefore; that readers generally do not have the opportunity to distinguish between "boiler-plate" articles and the articles which the editors of the smaller papers write themselves; that the news-distributing agencies through the telegraph and telephone were then and still are largely controlled by said conspirators, and the operators of the news agencies have been allowed to report only such news relating to a new banking and currency system as would promote said conspiracy, and required to suppress any and everything in the way of information or news that would tend to encourage the people to prepare for themselves a concrete plan for banking and currency in the interest of all the people; that the general plan of the conspiracy was to suppress every article, statement, and thing, so far as possible, which would give any information as to the existence of said conspiracy, all of which was for the purpose of enabling the conspirators aforesaid to deceive the people as well as Congress and the President, in order that said conspirators might finally consummate their aforesaid conspiracy.

Fourth. That in consequence of the campaign carried on by said conspirators stated and recited in paragraphs named

"First," "Second," and "Third" in these impeachment articles, and numerous secret, clandestine, and underground methods employed by said conspirators, the people of the United States, the Congress, and the President were deceived, and as the first official act in the consummation of the objects sought by said conspirators Congress did legislate and pass an act of Congress which was signed by the President, and is known as the Federal reserve act, which act is substantially the plan prepared by the said conspirators as aforesaid.

Fifth. That immediately upon the passage of said Federal reserve act the said conspirators disorganized the so-called "Citizens' League" and all the affiliated leagues in the 45 States referred to in the paragraph named "Second" herein; that prior to such disorganization the said conspirators had by secret and underground methods, and for the purpose of using the same in completing and perpetuating their conspiracy, organized another "association" and called it the "United States Chamber of Commerce," giving it that name in order to deceive the public by making it appear that it is a department of the Government, which organization is administered with more intricate machinery for management than the so-called "Citizens' League" was, and with a purpose of taking up the work of coordinating everything social, political, business, and other, to work for the benefit of the said conspirators in carrying out their plan to force the masses of all mankind into absolute and abject industrial slavery; that the methods and the design of the "United States Chamber of Commerce" are set forth in remarks which your relator placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD March 10, 1916, and are hereby referred to for more specific detail; that the influence of the "United States Chamber of Commerce" is one of the agencies being used as an aid to further consummate the conspiracy charged in these articles of impeachment.

Sixth. That the said Federal reserve act is so framed that it has the possibility and contains the provisions which, under proper and impartial administration, would furnish a remedy to some of the faults that existed in the banking and currency system which it superseded, but also contains provisions which, under a bad and improper administration, makes it more dangerous to the public welfare than even the old banking and currency system was; that the main feature of the said Federal reserve act in giving effect to it is the authority vested in the Federal Reserve Board and the discretion intrusted to the members thereof in its "administration"; that the "administration" of said Federal reserve act is vested in the Federal Reserve Board, advised by the Federal reserve advisory council made up of 12 persons, 1 selected by each of the 12 Federal reserve banks; that the 5 active working members of the Federal Reserve Board are the said W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, members; and that the Federal reserve advisory council is formed by the following persons, to wit: Daniel G. Wing, of Boston; J. P. Morgan, of New York; Levi L. Rue, of Philadelphia; W. S. Rose, of Cleveland; J. N. Norwood, of Richmond; Charles A. Lively, of Atlanta; J. B. Forgan, of Chicago; Frank O. Watts, of St. Louis; J. R. Mitchell, of Minneapolis; E. F. Swinney, of Kansas City; T. J. Record, of Dallas; and Herbert Fleishhacker, of San Francisco; that the said Federal Reserve Board and the said Federal reserve advisory council held many meetings and are now and have been ever since the Federal reserve act was passed, fully advised as to the financial and business conditions, domestic and foreign; that the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the members of the Federal reserve advisory council are men with enormous business interests, and each of them have been for more than 15 years last past, and are now, extensive operators and speculators for individual profit and gain in the markets, and control several of the largest banks in the country; that J. P. Morgan, Jr., is the leading member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., one of the firm hereinbefore charged with being a party to the conspiracy aforesaid; that several of the members of the Federal reserve advisory council own stock in the National City Bank of New York and the First National Bank of New York, they being the two banks charged hereinbefore with being parties to the said conspiracy, and said members also own stock and are interested in business managed and controlled by the parties specifically named as the conspirators in the paragraph hereinbefore designated as "First"; that Paul M. Warburg, a member and vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was at the time of the original formation of the conspiracy aforesaid a party to the said conspiracy, and a partner and member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the conspirators; that each of the members of the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal reserve advisory council are associated with and form a part of a group of promoters and speculators, the individual members of which

reside in various parts of the United States, principally in the large cities, and a few of them live in Europe, which said group individually and collectively deal in credits, stocks, bonds, securities, and various promoting enterprises from which they have made billions of dollars in profits, and still operate and propose to continue their operations for the purpose of making still greater profits upon their future dealings; that in further pursuance of their said purpose, they joined in the original conspiracy aforesaid and it was planned as a part of the said original conspiracy to create several great business and financial centers in different parts of the United States in order to facilitate and celerify a coordination of all big business and all financial control, for the benefit of the said conspirators in carrying out their plan of personal gain in contravention to the public welfare; that said group instigated the campaign which finally resulted in the passage of the Federal reserve act; that in the administration of said act by the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, and through the influence exercised over them by the members of the Federal reserve advisory council, and collectively all of the members and membership of both the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal reserve advisory council, a part of and influenced by said larger "group" in this paragraph designated as having joined in the conspiracy aforesaid, the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board, each individually and all collectively, at all times since they became members of the said Federal Reserve Board, knowingly and intentionally have been improperly influenced by the said "group," and because of such influence have failed to administer the Federal reserve act in accordance with the spirit, letter, and intent of Congress and the President when the act was passed; but, on the contrary, the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board hereinbefore specifically named as such, with intent to evade and set aside by "administration" all the purposes of Congress and of the President in the passage and approval of the act, and of the act itself, have administered, and are now administering, the Federal reserve act with the intent to coordinate "big business" and "speculation" for the benefit of the said "group" of operators and speculators hereinbefore designated as having taken part in the original conspiracy; that said National City Bank hereinbefore named, in which many of the other conspirators own stock, acts as the "official mouthpiece" for them all, to give technical information to enable them all to act in concert; that to facilitate its distribution said bank issues a monthly bulletin; that in its February, 1917, bulletin, in an article dealing with the present plethora of money and credit available, among other "tips" intended for the conspirators to act upon, is the following—and I would like the House to hear it—this is what is contained in the bulletin which the National City Bank issued:

Under the circumstances money promises to be in abundant supply, but if bankers have a proper regard for their responsibilities it will not be correspondingly cheap. Compensatory rates for money and ample reserves should be consistently maintained.

That said bulletin was sent to the Federal Reserve Board, to all the Federal reserve banks, to all the larger National and State banks and trust companies, in order to "tip" off to the conspirators and those acting in concert to tighten the rates of interest; that such "tips" are a common practice and do prevent the reduction of interest rates to borrowers for legitimate business, contrary to the intent and purpose of Congress and the President and in contravention of the act itself and to the enormous loss of the people and injury to the general welfare.

Seventh. That there are approximately 20,000 State banks and trust companies in the United States, incorporated and organized under the State laws of the respective States in which their offices and places of business are located, and doing a general banking business, State and interstate, many of which are eligible to become members of the Federal Reserve System, and many not now eligible could become so without an increase of their capitalization; that of those now eligible and that could qualify for membership in the Federal Reserve System without an increase of their capital, they have more than half of the capitalization of all the banks not now included in the Federal Reserve System; that the capitalization of State banks and trust companies which are not members of the Federal Reserve System exceeds the capital of the banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System; that the governors and other high and administrative officials of the 12 Federal reserve banks, through their influence with member banks, wittingly or unwittingly, but most of them wittingly, became accessories to the said conspiracy of the said persons and parties named in these articles of impeachment in the paragraph herein designated as "First" and have caused a boycott of all banks not

members of the Federal Reserve System by influencing the member banks to hamper, inconvenience, and annoy the patrons of the nonmember banks by discrimination against them in the clearing of checks drawn upon them and otherwise; that they threaten and seek to cajole the nonmember banks in an attempt to force them to become members of the Federal Reserve System; that the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board are cognizant of the same; that the intent, purpose, and aim of each and all of the said conspirators aforesaid is to compel the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of bringing the said banks under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board in order that all of the banks, National and State, may become one gigantic combination with an absolute and complete monopoly and have the power of exploiting the people for the benefit of the conspirators aforesaid.

Eighth. That Congress in creating the Federal Reserve Board had in mind, and it is the spirit of the Federal reserve act, that the said board should keep a guardian watch over the operations of the banking and currency system and report to Congress and the country from time to time such facts and occurrences relating to banking and currency as affect the business of the people in trade and commerce exchanges, domestic and foreign, so that Congress should receive information that would give to Congress the facts upon which to base any necessary amendments to the act in order to make it responsive to the general welfare; that, contrary to the spirit of the Federal Reserve act, the aforesaid five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board have willfully failed to keep the public and Congress informed of the inflation of bank credits and the effect of it that has taken place under the "administration" of the said act, and in violation of the spirit thereof said members have conspired with the members of the Federal reserve advisory council and their business associates hereinbefore named and have aided and abetted in a conspiracy to a systematic inflation of bank credits for the benefit of the said conspirators and against the public welfare; that in consequence of said unlawful acts and misfeasance in office of the said members of the Federal Reserve Board the banks have, for private gain, increased the bank credits of the country since the passage of said act approximately seven thousand millions of dollars and without effecting a corresponding reduction in the interest rate, thus increasing the aggregate amount of interest paid by the people to the said banks equal to that charged upon said sum; that the effect of the inflation of bank credits has been and is to also increase speculative credits enormously more than equal to the inflation of bank credits, and that such increase since the Federal reserve act took effect has been billions of dollars; that the increase in the aggregate sum of interest paid to the banks upon the said inflated bank credits and the increase caused by the said inflation in the speculative values upon commodities required to supply the necessities of life for the people has been many billions of dollars, which have been added to the cost of living for the people to pay; that said increase in the cost of living is mainly the profits that the conspirators have added to their individual fortunes to the equivalent loss of the people generally and to the Government as well.

Ninth. That as part of the said conspiracy and in furtherance of the same the said aforesaid conspirators, in violation of the Nation's heretofore established economic policy of conservation of material and natural resources, conspired with European speculators to draw upon the material resources of this Nation for export with no correlation between the value of the materials exported and the value of the materials imported; that in consequence of the conspiracy to affect said export of material resources belonging to this Nation and to the people of it approximately eight thousand millions of dollars in value of the material resources have been exported since the war in Europe began; that as a result thereof the said conspirators acted with the said five members of the Federal Reserve Board in manipulating bank credits, and through credits the markets increased the cost to American consumers in the same period approximately sixteen thousand millions of dollars in excess of the real values, which extra cost has mainly been the profits that have been added to the fortunes of the aforesaid conspirators; that as an additional and future loss to the people of this Nation in consequence of the facts aforesaid, the natural material resources of the Nation are forever less, and the costs made forever higher than they would be if trade and commerce were not manipulated through a false administration of finances.

Tenth. That to further carry out the said conspiracy the aforesaid conspirators have, ever since the Federal reserve act took effect, sought to influence, and in fact have influenced, said five members of the Federal Reserve Board in an attempt to fur-

ther deceive Congress to secure legislation granting to the said board enlarged powers of "administration"; that in the Sixty-third Congress the said board, concealing the real purpose to aid said conspirators, deceived the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to get it to report for passage the then Senate bill 6505, and it passed the Senate and subsequently came before the House Banking and Currency Committee and was favorably reported, your relator, however, filing a minority report in opposition. Later, on the floor of the House, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee withdrew action on the bill; that the aim of said bill was to give the Federal Reserve Board greater "administrative" power over the gold supply, so that it could, whenever the conspirators aforesaid wished it, inflate still further the banking credit by an issue of the Federal-reserve notes for the benefit of said conspirators; that again in this Sixty-fourth Congress said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board alleged, repeatedly sought the House Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill giving greater "administrative" powers to said board than is authorized by the original act; in fact, to give said board power to force from banks all over the country the gold in their vaults and into the 12 Federal reserve banks, there to form a basis upon which to issue still more Federal-reserve notes and further inflate credit without causing a reduction of interests that in the aggregate would equal the charge made on the inflated currency, but serving mainly as a guaranty to reenforce the conspirators hereinbefore named in exploiting of the people for private gain.

Eleventh. That the Federal reserve act obligates the United States to redeem in gold at the United States Treasury all Federal reserve notes, and as a part of the said conspiracy and in furtherance of the same, and to extend the speculation of the operators and perpetrators of the said conspiracy to include Europe and other foreign territory, they, most of them being international as well as domestic bankers, seek to dominate the relations of the United States with foreign countries and to selfishly influence the same by means of the control of finances, and in furtherance of said branch of their speculations have conspired with the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board to secure aid from the Federal Reserve System for said selfish purposes and not in the interest of the public, the conspirators in connivance with the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board had the said board select and appoint, through the Federal reserve bank of New York, the so-called Bank of England as its agent, thus putting the credit of the Government of the United States back of this foreign corporation, organized for private gain, which is no longer able to make payments in gold and fails to give a statement of its true conditions; that said Federal Reserve Board is threatening to permit and also to render aid to the international bankers in America who dominate the banking system, to enter into further entangling alliances with bankrupt countries of Europe at the very time this Government contemplates issuing hundreds of millions of dollars of interest-bearing bonds upon the credit of the people of the Nation to meet the Government expenses.

Twelfth. That during the Civil War the Government of the United States issued money commonly called "greenbacks"; the same being issued upon the credit of the people of the Nation; that of said "greenbacks" so issued there have been ever since their issue and now are outstanding and in general circulation based upon the credit of the people of the United States \$346,681,016, for which a reserve of \$150,000,000 in gold is held by the Government to guarantee their redemption if demanded; that said circulating "greenbacks" have already saved the Government from paying approximately \$1,000,000,000 interest during the time they have been in circulation and are now saving the Government approximately \$6,000,000 annually; that in furtherance of said conspiracy in these articles of impeachment alleged and as a part thereof, the conspirators have sought and by secret connivance now seek to have the said "greenbacks" retired and the \$150,000,000 of gold guarantee placed in the Federal reserve banks on which to base the loaning of "bank credits" as a substitute for the money owned by the people; that if the Federal reserve banks are allowed to secure possession of said gold, when the time comes that the conspirators aforesaid shall be able to use additional bank credits to their advantages in exploiting the people, the same would become the basis for additional bank inflation, directly and indirectly, to the extent of over a billion dollars upon which the banks would collect a great sum of interest, and the speculators would scalp even greater profits from additional manipulation of the markets, all of which would be added to the cost of living for the people to pay.

Thirteenth. That in furtherance of the said aforesaid conspiracy and as a part of the same the said five active working

members of the Federal Reserve Board, in their capacity as members, have arbitrarily at all times and with intent to prevent the legitimate business interests of the country securing the advantages that Congress sought to give by the passage of the Federal reserve act, and in connivance with the big reserve and central reserve banks controlled by the conspirators aforesaid, established rediscount rates for member banks desiring to borrow from Federal reserve banks above the rates charged by the reserve and central reserve banks, which creates an excuse for the member banks in the country to charge higher rates of interest to legitimate borrowers than they otherwise would; that the interest rates charged by the reserve and central reserve banks, on the one hand, and the higher rates charged by the Federal reserve banks on the other hand, is maintained at certain times when the conspirators aforesaid desire to draw the reserves of the country banks to the reserve and central reserve cities for the interest that these reserve banks pay on deposit balances and in anticipation of times when the country banks may wish to rediscount paper with said banks; that by following the arbitrary practice of rediscounts aforesaid the said conspirators are enabled to and do go on with their speculations, manipulate the markets, and exploit the people, and whenever they find themselves in financial stress they can raise the rates of interest in the reserve and central reserve banks, which they control, above the Federal reserve bank discount rates, thus forcing the country banks, which may have rediscounted with reserve banks in order to give accommodations to their borrowers, to rediscount with the Federal reserve banks to enable them to repay the reserve and central reserve banks, in order to create free money and credit for said conspirators to carry on their speculations; that the Federal reserve act contains several provisions which when applied under the "administrative" power of the Federal Reserve Board serve as a means of taking or imposing a toll in the nature of discriminatory interest rates in order to force a shift of money and credits from one section of the country to another, or out of the country and to foreign countries; that this discriminatory power vested in the Federal Reserve Board is willfully abused by the said five active working members of the said board for the benefit and in the interest of the said aforesaid conspirators; that the people of the United States have been injured to the extent of several billions of dollars by reason thereof.

Fourteenth. That in furtherance of said aforesaid conspiracy and to give the said aforesaid conspirators complete practical power to carry out and put into effect their purpose of making the masses of mankind absolutely dependent upon "big business," and in order to create industrial slaves of the masses, the said aforesaid conspirators did conspire and now conspire to have the Federal reserve act "administered" so as to enable the conspirators to coordinate all kinds of "big business" and to keep themselves in control of "big business," in order to amalgamate all of the "trusts" into one great trust in restraint and control of trade and commerce, and thus be able to exploit the masses and take from them their earnings, except what they would require for bare subsistence; that to that end and to give them power to accomplish the same said conspirators have marshaled all of the different kinds of "big business" and induced those in control to use their means and whatever kind of patronage and favors they have to give in such way as to promote the objects and purposes of said conspirators and to enslave the masses of humanity; that at the same time that the said conspirators marshal their own "big business" supporters by a coordination of all their interests they have used every trick and subterfuge possible to create friction among the masses and divide them into hostile contending factions, thus keeping the masses from coordinating their affairs to promote the general welfare; that the said aforesaid five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board have all the time, by a willful and wrongful "administration" of the Federal reserve act, aided and abetted the said aforesaid conspirators in promoting and carrying out the objects of their said conspiracy and have refused and failed to so administer the Federal reserve act as to have the same promote and operate in favor of the general welfare.

Fifteenth. That the Federal reserve act is void and unconstitutional, but that, notwithstanding, the conspirators aforesaid have so manipulated things as to prevent the question of constitutionality of the act from being brought before the courts.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I suppose my privilege stops now, does it?

The SPEAKER. It does.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I ask for five minutes in which to answer the question of the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I understand the gentleman to say the National City Bank now controls the official action of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I said they have that effect, along with the other parties associated with them.

Mr. SHERWOOD. In case the Senate should sit as an impeachment court, you have evidence to establish that charge?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I want to say this: I have spent enough time and made enough investigation of this case to know that I can demonstrate—not accurately, I may say, but to a mathematical certainty—that the charges in this impeachment are substantially true. I may not be able to establish by direct proof that some of these meetings to which the impeachment refers were held, but that the charges are substantially true, I will certainly show.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That is, by substantial evidence?

Mr. LINDBERGH. By substantial evidence, and by effects which the business of this country demonstrates beyond question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to insert, following the reading of these articles, my remarks upon them and the questions that are incidentally involved in the impeachment articles.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. SIEGEL. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the impeachment articles be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and on that I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the impeachment articles be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and on that he demands the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to refer.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 19119, the District of Columbia appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and ask that the Senate amendments be disagreed to, and that the conferees be appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to call to the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] amendment No. 98, on page 123 of the bill, which provides for increases in compensation. In the legislative appropriation bill, which bill is still in conference, in the House we agreed to a provision for an increase of 10 per cent on salaries less than \$1,200 and 5 per cent on salaries between \$1,200 and \$1,800, as I recall.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Yes.

Mr. MANN. That bill is still in conference. The Senate struck out the House provision in that bill and inserted the same provision in that bill which is inserted in this bill. The Agricultural appropriation bill carried the same provision as it passed the House that we agreed to in the legislative appropriation bill. The Senate has amended that. If we should just disagree to this Senate amendment, and send it to conference, it is not within the power of the conferees to report a provision that corresponds with what the House did on the legislative appropriation bill and the Agricultural appropriation bill, and if those provisions should remain in conference in those two bills the conferees on the part of the House in the District bill could not put them in.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I think the gentleman is entirely right.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the gentleman that before sending the bill to conference he move to concur in Senate amendment No. 98, with an amendment striking out all of the amendment and inserting the same provisions that we have carried in the other bills, so that the matter will be in conference in this bill in order that whatever action is taken it may be uniform in the three bills.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that that is entirely agreeable to me, and in case it is the only way—

Mr. MANN. It is the only way by which it can be done.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. It is the only way, possibly, by which we can get uniformity.

Mr. MANN. It is the only possible way by which you can get uniformity unless you get unanimous consent or a rule.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Unless in conference upon the other bills the present Senate amendment were agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the bill is not yet before the House, is it?

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to the matter being laid before the House without now disagreeing to all of the Senate amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I would like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina if the House will be accorded a vote upon Senate amendment No. 97, relating to the tax upon intangible property?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that the House has that privilege now. Of course, if there is any expression on the part of the House that they want to vote, they will be given that opportunity before the conferees reach an agreement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the bill H. R. 19119, the District appropriation bill, with Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House disagree to all of the Senate amendments, excepting Senate amendment No. 98, on page 123, and Senate amendment No. 13.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before that is done?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I observe there is a Senate amendment providing for a municipal hospital and to change the location of that hospital from Fourteenth Street and Upshur Street to Reservation No. 13, which means out here where is now located the Washington Asylum. For a long time there has been a contention here in the District with reference to this hospital, and after a considerable while and considerable opposition to the location of the hospital where it ought to go, if it is to be constructed, they have changed it to place it on what is called Reservation No. 13. I do not believe we ought to do that. In the first place, I think we ought not to build a hospital at all; but if it is to be built, then it seems to me we ought to agree on building the hospital where it ought to be built, and I hope the gentleman will not agree to any amendment at all, but if he has to agree to it, that he will not agree to report the provision locating the hospital on Reservation 13, but where it ought to go, regardless of what some people in the District may think is a wrong place to put it. We have no municipal hospital except the Washington Asylum.

I say this, that I do not think there is any place in the United States where the indigent poor who are sick are better taken care of than they are in the city of Washington. I think some improvement might be made in the Washington Asylum, as it exists now, but there has been a continual fight on the part of the residents of the District against any improvements of the surroundings or betterment of the conditions in the Washington Asylum, because they have hoped to force through Congress this municipal hospital; and then, after Congress talked of building it where it ought to be placed, if it is going to be built at all, they undertake to force that hospital away from that place and back up here on the Anacostia River, or whatever that branch of the Potomac is called. I do not think a few people, who have, as they think, some esthetic notions about this matter, ought to be able to dillydally around for years and finally force Congress to do something that is wrong because of these notions of what they think should be done and what they think should not be done. I hope the gentleman, in the first place, will not agree to this amendment at all, but if he can not get along without it, that he might give this House an opportunity to vote upon it, because there is some difference in opinion in the House with reference to whether the hospital should be built at all or not.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DYER. I would like to know why the gentleman from Illinois said we should not have a municipal hospital in the city of Washington, in view of the fact that we have none that is at all suitable, and that the one we do have is in a dilapidated building, without any means whatever of giving decent treatment to the people therein?

Mr. FOSTER. I will say to the gentleman that the Government has two buildings out there worth half a million dollars fit for a hospital.

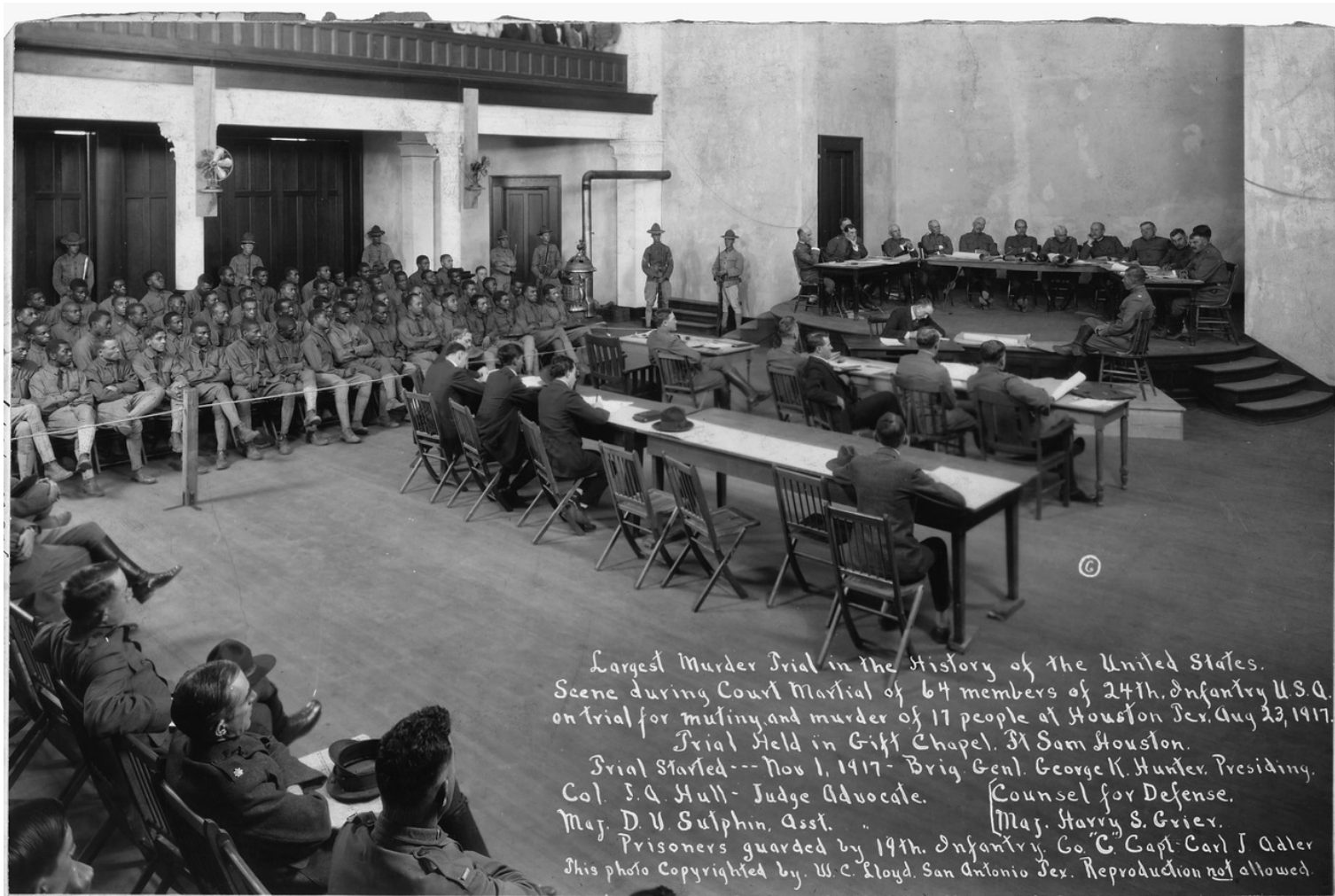
Mr. DYER. Out where?



U.S. Congressman F. Oscar Callaway (Democratic Party-Texas)

“In March, 1915, the J.P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world, and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States, and the sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States. These 12 men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers, and then began, by an elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month, an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers...This policy also included the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served.”
– U.S. Congressman F. Oscar Callaway (Democratic Party-Texas, March 4, 1911-March 3, 1917), in *The Congressional Record* for February 9, 1917, Volume 54, p. 2947-2948

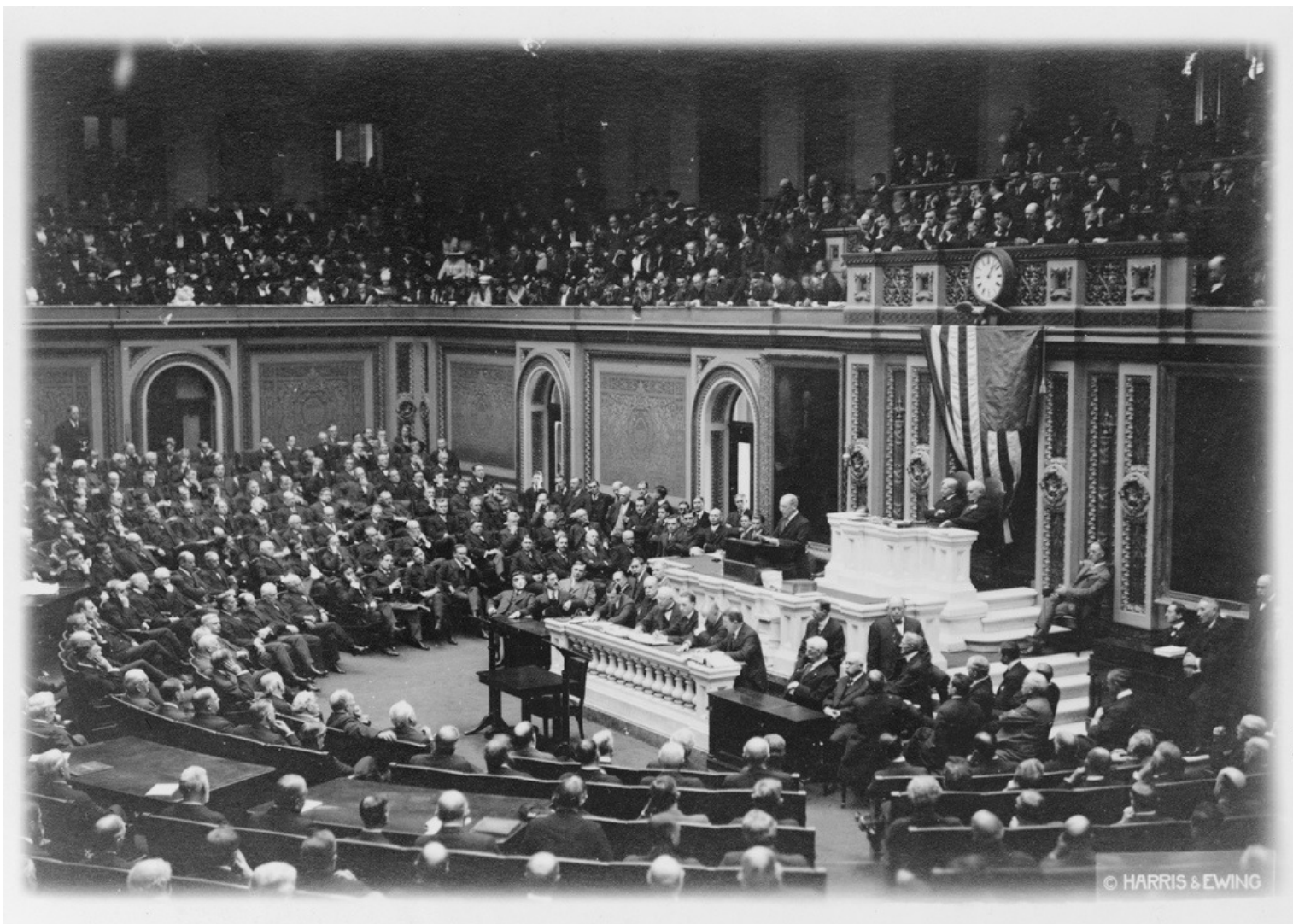
Source: *The Nazi Hydra in America: Suppressed History of a Century* by Glen Yeadon and John Hawkins, p. 99



The full caption for this item is as follows: Largest Murder Trial in the History of the United States. Scene during Court Martial of 64 members of the 24th Infantry United States of America on trial for mutiny and murder of 17 people at Houston, Texas on August 23, 1917. Trial held in Gift Chapel at Fort Sam Houston. Trial started November 1, 1917, Brigadier General George K. Hunter presiding. Colonel J.A. Hull, Judge Advocate, Council for Defense, Major Harvy S. Grier. Major D.V. Sutphin, Assistant Advocate. Prisoners guarded by 19th Infantry Company C, Captain Carl J. Adler. (A total of 19 soldiers would be executed, and 41 soldiers were given life sentences.) (Photo: National Archives)

The **Houston Riot** of 1917, or **Camp Logan Riot**, was a mutiny by 156 African American soldiers of the Third Battalion of the all-black Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. In the spring of 1917, shortly after the United States declared war on Imperial Germany, the War Department, taking advantage of the temperate climate and newly opened Houston Ship Channel, ordered two military installations built in Harris County, Texas — Camp Logan and Ellington Field. To guard the Camp Logan construction site, the Army on July 27, 1917, ordered the Third Battalion of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry Regiment to travel to Houston by train from their camp at Columbus, New Mexico, accompanied by seven white commissioned officers. Around noon August 23, 1917, two Houston police officers stormed into the home of an African-American woman, allegedly looking for someone in the neighborhood, after firing a warning shot outside. They physically assaulted her, then dragged her partially clad [clothed] into the street, all in view of her five small children. The woman began screaming, demanding to know why she was being arrested, and a crowd began to gather. A soldier from the 24th Infantry stepped forward to ask what was going on. The police officers promptly beat him to the ground and arrested him as well. Their official reports and later news reports stated the soldier was charged with interfering with the arrest of a publicly drunk female. Later that afternoon, Corporal Charles Baltimore went to the Houston police station to investigate the arrest, as well as beating of another black soldier, and also to attempt to gain the release of the soldier. An argument began which led to violence, and Corporal Baltimore was beaten, shot at, and himself arrested by the police. **The Camp Logan riot began the evening of August 23, when 156 angry soldiers ignored their officers' orders, stole weapons from the camp depot and marched on the city of Houston. They were met outside the city by the police and a mob of armed citizens, frightened by the reports of a mutiny. A virtual race riot began, which left 20 people dead - four soldiers, four policemen, and 12 civilians.** Order was restored the next day, and the War Department disarmed the soldiers. The Third Battalion was sent by rail back to New Mexico. Martial law was declared in Houston, and the Third Battalion was not only returned to Columbus, New Mexico, but the entire regiment was later transferred to the Philippines. Seven of its soldiers agreed to testify in exchange for clemency.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston_Riot_\(1917\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston_Riot_(1917))



Woodrow Wilson addresses Congress in 1917. Woodrow Wilson's campaign slogan during the 1916 presidential election was "He kept us out of the war".

Major Events in 1917, the "Year of the Snake":

- January-March 1917 – Russian communist Leon Trotsky lives in New York City
- February 3, 1917 – United States of America (Wilson administration) severs diplomatic ties with Germany
- February 5, 1917 – Mexico adopts a new Constitution
- February 12, 1917 – U.S. Congressman Charles Lindbergh Sr. issues articles of impeachment against Federal Reserve
- March 5, 1917 (Monday) – U.S. President Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated in front of the U.S. Capitol for a second term
- March 11, 1917 – British army captures Baghdad (Iraq) from the Ottoman Empire
- March 15, 1917 – Czar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates his throne
- April 6, 1917 – United States of America declares war on Germany
- April 16, 1917 – Russian communist Vladimir Lenin departs from Switzerland and travels to Russia via Germany by train
- May 1917 – Former U.S. Secretary of State Elihu Root and other members of the Root Mission meet with Lenin and Trotsky in Russia
- May 18, 1917 – Selective Service Act is passed by the U.S. Congress
- June 12, 1917 – King Constantine I of Greece abdicates his throne
- June 15, 1917 – Espionage Act is passed by the U.S. Congress
- June 15, 1917 – Russian-born Jewish anarchist Emma Goldman is arrested in New York City for violating the Espionage Act
- July 1, 1917 – A labor dispute and an ensuing race riot in East St. Louis, Illinois leaves 250 people dead
- July 21, 1917 – Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky is appointed Prime Minister of Russia
- August 14, 1917 – Republic of China declares war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- November 2, 1917 – British Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour announces 'Balfour Declaration' concerning Jewish 'national home'
- November 7, 1917 – Bolshevik Revolution begins in Petrograd [St. Petersburg], Russia; Kerensky abdicates as Prime Minister
- December 7, 1917 – United States of America declares war on Austria-Hungary
- December 9, 1917 – British army captures Jerusalem from the Ottoman Empire
- December 11, 1917 – British Field Marshal Edmund Allenby enters Jerusalem
- December 22, 1917 – Russia opens separate peace negotiations with Germany at Brest-Litovsk
- 1917 – American Civil Liberties Union (originally founded as National Civil Liberties Bureau) is established

1929: Year of the Snake

The Great Depression & The Rise of the Third Reich



Owen D. Young watches Emile Moreau (left), Governor of the Bank of France, shake hands with Hjalmar Schacht (right), President of the Reichsbank (Germany's central bank), in 1929 after they accepted the terms of the Young Plan. Hjalmar Schacht was tried in Nuremberg, Germany for war crimes and collaboration with the Nazis after World War II. Owen D. Young was the Chairman of the board of General Electric Company (1922-1939, 1942-1944), **Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1927-1937), Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1938-1940)**, Director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1927-1940), and Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1928-1939). (Photo: *Owen D. Young: A New Type of Industrial Leader* by Ida M. Tarbell)



Owen D. Young (center), Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1927-1937), and J.P. Morgan & Co. banker Thomas W. Lamont (second from right) watch Hjalmar Schacht (right), the President of the Reichsbank, sign the Young Plan at the Hotel George V in Paris, France on June 7, 1929. (Photo: © Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz)



Owen D. Young, American reparation expert and Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, shakes hands with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German delegate to the Reparations Conference and President of the Reichsbank (Germany's central bank), at a train station in Paris, France on June 17, 1929, from the window of a train which carried him to the S.S. Quitania, which carried him to the United States. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Reparations experts meet to discuss German war debt in Paris, France on February 20, 1929. From left to right, seated: Owen D. Young of America, J.P. Morgan of America, Sir Josiah Stamp of England. Standing in the rear is Thomas W. Lamont of America. Lord Revelstoke of England was in attendance during the opening of the German Reparations Committee. Owen D. Young (chairman of General Electric Co.) and J.P. Morgan & Co. partner Thomas W. Lamont were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, counter chairman of the Board of Trustees, discusses the Red Cross endorsement fund program with the members of the Board during their annual conference recently in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on December 13, 1929. Left to right: Walter Orr Woods, Treasurer of the United States; Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Felix M. Warburg, New York; Secretary Andrew W. Mellon; John B. Miller, LA, James Parmelee, Washington; John B. Larnier, Washington (standing); John B. Cremer Jr.; Assistant secretary of the Board; Howard J. Simons, secretary and W.H. Boden, Treasurer. **Andrew W. Mellon, Ogden L. Mills, and Felix M. Warburg were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.** (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



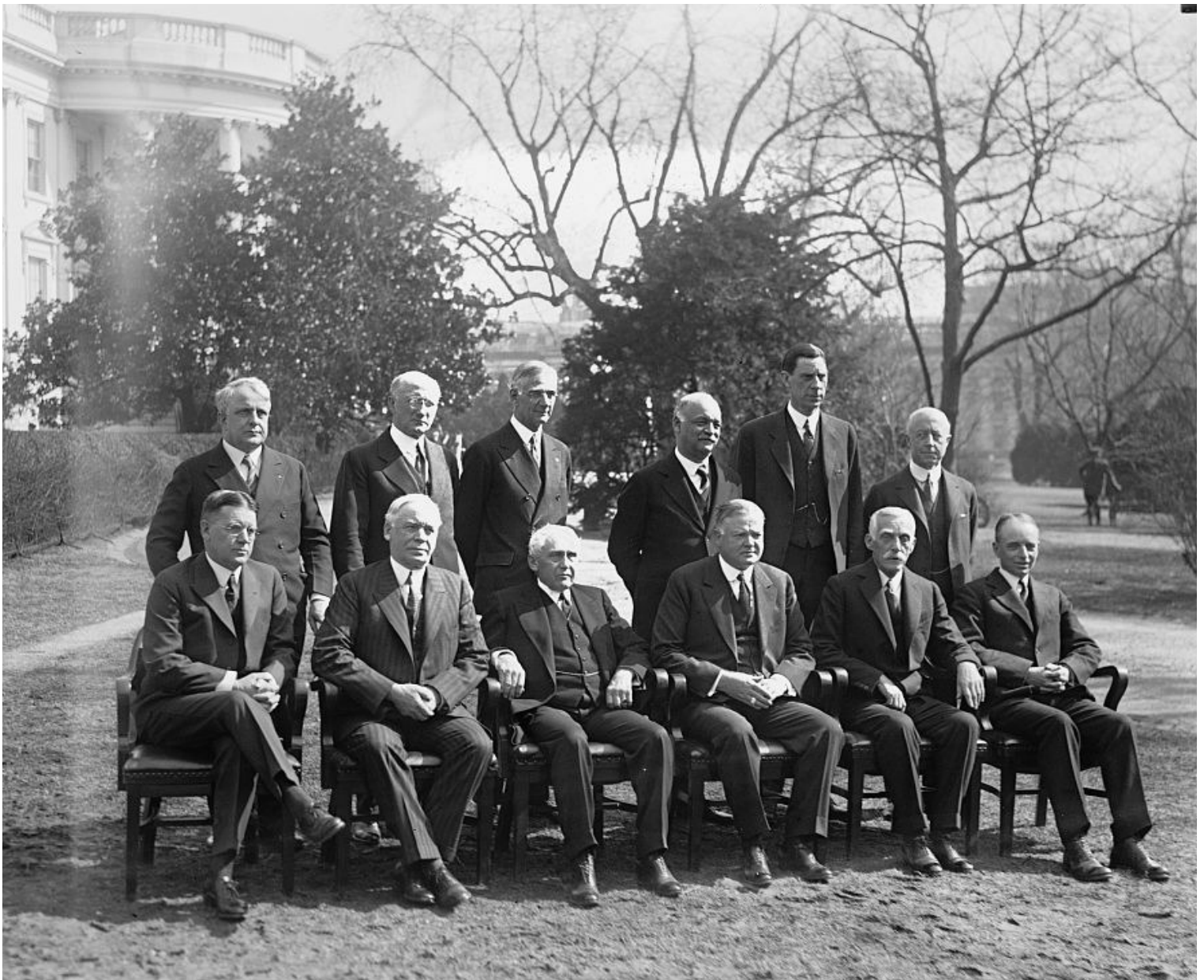
Outgoing U.S. President Calvin Coolidge, standing on the far right, watches Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court William Howard Taft (left) administers the oath of office to incoming U.S. President Herbert C. Hoover on March 4, 1929. William Howard Taft was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. (Photo: Library of Congress)



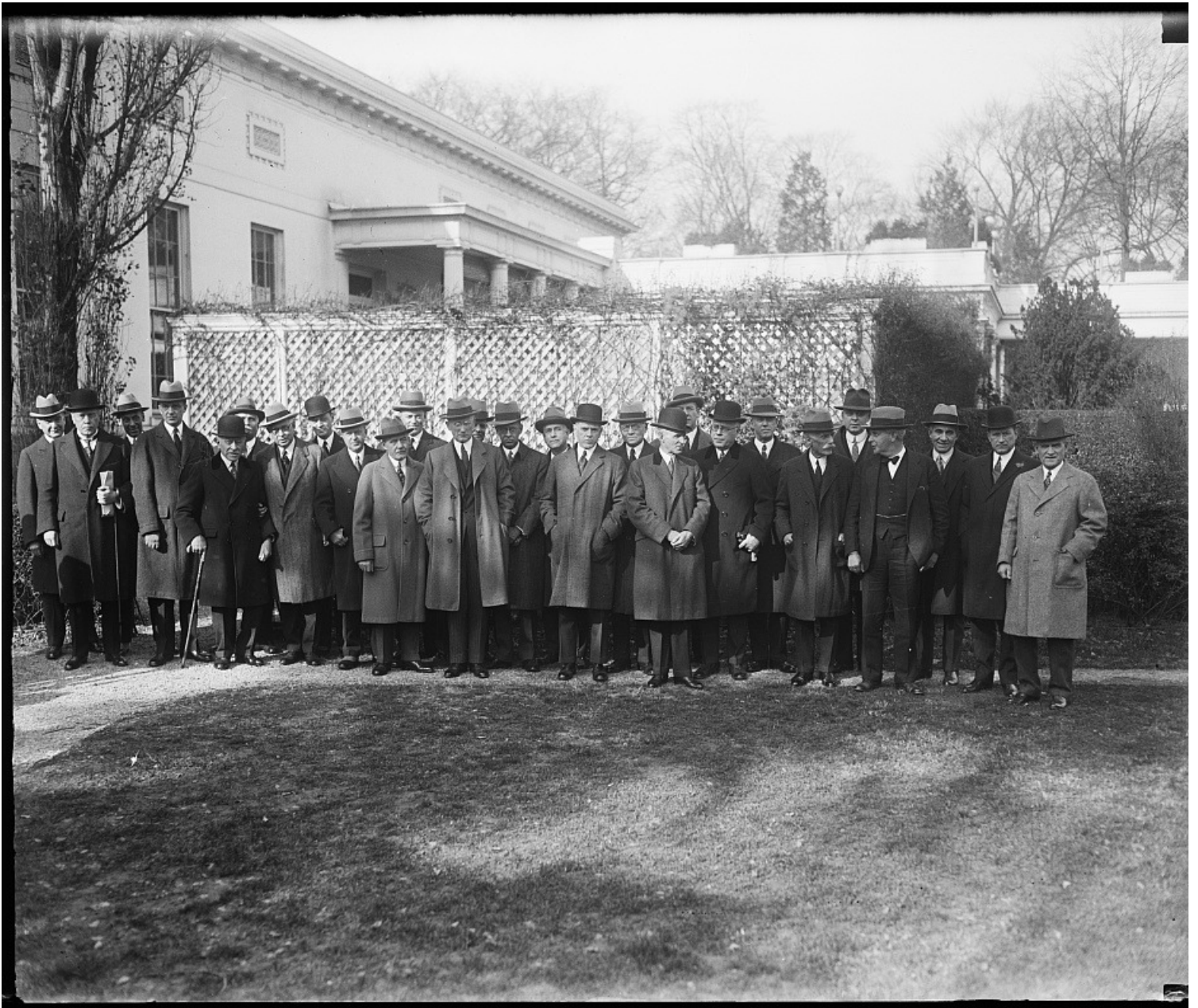
Thomas W. Lamont (far left) participates in promoting the Young Plan in 1929 with J.P. Morgan Jr. (right), and French delegates Jean Parmentier and Emile Moreau. J.P. Morgan Jr. was not a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Source: *The Ambassador from Wall Street: The Story of Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan's Chief Executive* by Edward M. Lamont)



Members of the American Reparations Commission, who recently returned to America after negotiating a settlement with the European nations, were in conference with U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson on June 25, 1929. In the front row, seated, left to right: John Pierpont Morgan Jr. (Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. bank); U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson; and Owen D. Young (chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), chairman. In the back row, left to right: Thomas W. Lamont (Partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. bank); Thomas Nelson Perkins; Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton; and Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle. Stimson, Young, Lamont, Perkins, and Cotton were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: Harris & Ewing Collection; Library of Congress)



Cabinet of President Herbert Hoover (seated, 3rd right) and his Cabinet pose for a group photo on the White House lawn in Washington, D.C. on March 8, 1929. Standing, left to right: Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Vice President Charles Curtis, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams. Seated, left to right: Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Secretary of War James W. Good, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, President Herbert Hoover, Treasury Secretary Andrew W. Mellon, and U.S. Attorney General William D. Mitchell. Wilbur, Kellogg, Hoover, Mellon, and Mitchell were members of the Council on Foreign Relations, a private organization in New York City. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))



Industrial men meet with President Herbert Hoover at the White House in Washington, D.C. on November 21, 1929. In the group, fifth from the right is the Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon; ninth from the right, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont; and seventh from the right is Henry Ford. Others in the group are, Julius Rosenwald, Clarence M. Woolley, Walter Teagle, Owen D. Young, Matthew S. Sloan, Eugene G. Grace, Myron C. Taylor, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Pierre Dupont, Walter Gifford, Samuel W. Reyburn, Jesse I. Straus, William Butterworth, E.J. Kulas, George Laughlin, A.W. Robertson, Redfield Proctor, Philip H. Gadsen, Ernest T. Trigg, Henry M. Robinson and Julius Barnes. **Hoover, Mellon, Rosenwald, Woolley, Young, Grace, Taylor, Sloan, Gifford, Reyburn, Straus, Butterworth, Robertson, Robinson, and Barnes** were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: [Harris and Ewing Collection; Library of Congress](#))



Left to right: Paul Cravath, Charles M. Schwab, and Eugene Grace stand together for a group photo on September 21, 1929. Paul Cravath and Eugene Grace were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.
(Photo: National Photo Company Collection/[Library of Congress](#))



Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, salutes to his supporters during a visit to Munich, Germany in 1929. (Photo by Hulton Archive/[Getty Images](#))



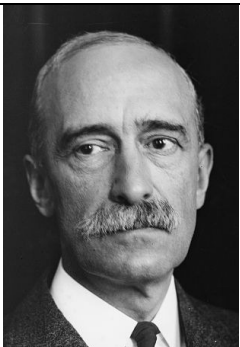
Adolf Hitler drives along a flower-strewn road after a rally at Nuremberg, Germany in 1929. Nazi Party member Julius Streicher (left, bald-headed, moustache) is seen standing on the road with his right hand on his hip. (Photo by Keystone/[Getty Images](#))



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-08508
Foto: o.Äng. | 6. Oktober 1929

German dignitaries attend the funeral of the late Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany, in front of the Reichstag in Berlin, Germany on October 6, 1929. (Photo: Bundesarchiv/German Federal Archives)

1929 Obituaries



Albert Strauss
(August 26, 1864-
March 28, 1929)
Vice Chairman of the
Federal Reserve
(October 26, 1918-
March 15, 1920)



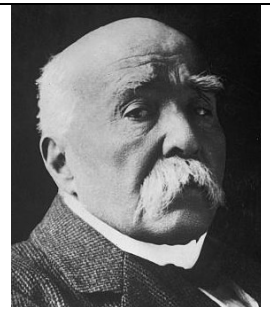
(Gen.) Giichi Tanaka
(June 22, 1864-
September 29, 1929)
Prime Minister of Japan
(April 20, 1927-July 2,
1929); Foreign Minister of
Japan (April 20, 1927-July
2, 1929)



Gustav Stresemann
(May 10, 1878-
October 3, 1929)
Chancellor of Germany
(August 13, 1923-
November 23, 1923) and
Foreign Minister of
Germany (August 13,
1923-October 3, 1929)

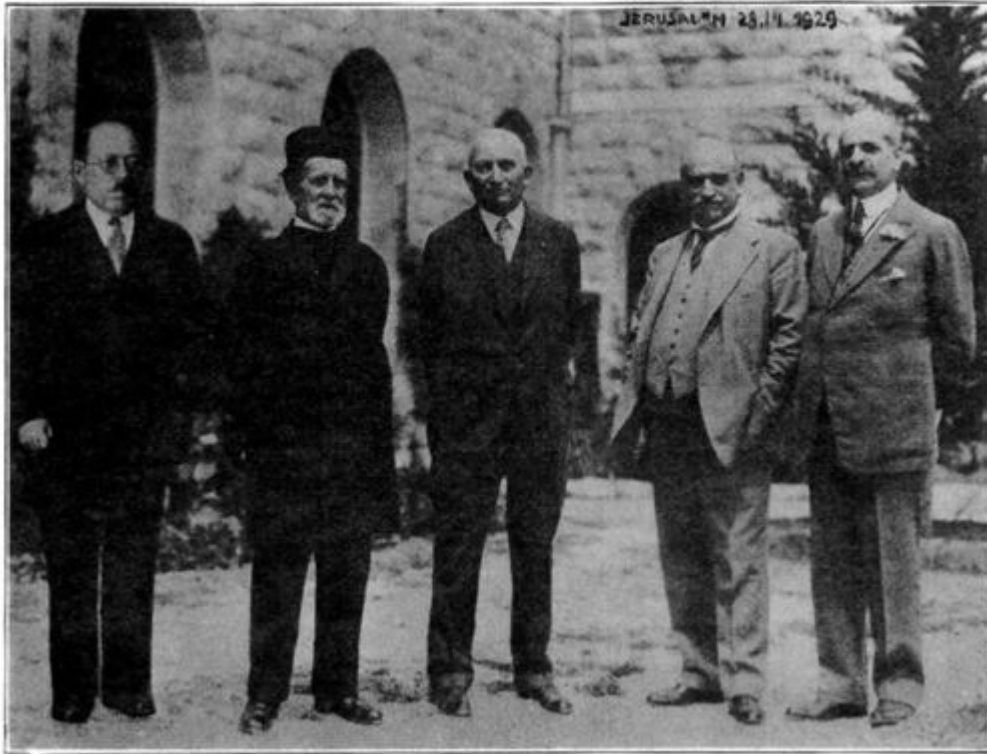


Bernhard von Bülow
(May 3, 1849-
October 28, 1929)
Chancellor of Germany
(October 16, 1900-July
13, 1909); Foreign
Minister of Prussia
(1897-1909)

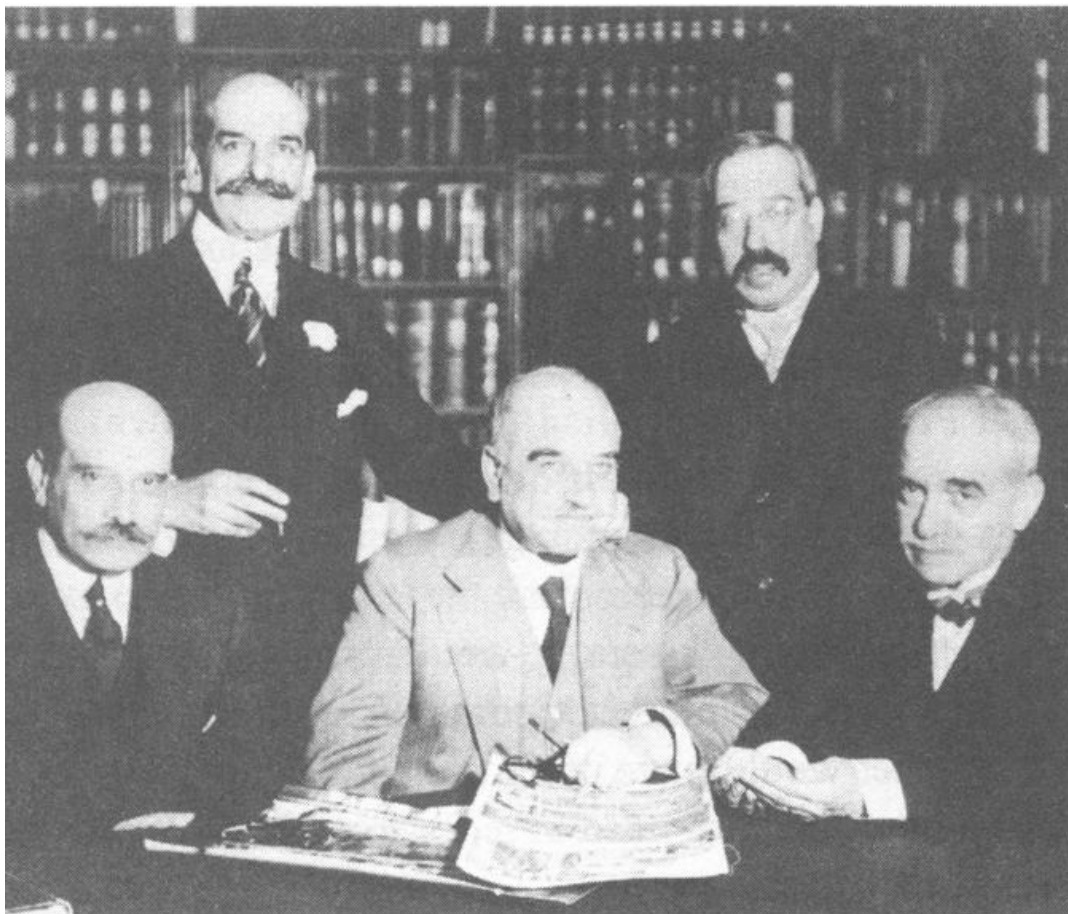


Georges Clemenceau
(September 28, 1841 –
November 24, 1929)
Prime Minister of France
(28 October 1906 – 24
July 1909, 16 November
1917 – 20 January 1920)

April 28. Photograph taken in the garden of Mr. Felix M. Warburg's residence in Jerusalem, Palestine.



Felix Warburg and his brother Max Warburg visit Jerusalem on April 28, 1929. From right to left: Felix Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York City and Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee; Max Warburg of the M.M. Warburg bank in Hamburg, Germany; Dr. Cyrus Adler, member of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee; Rev. H. Pereira Mendes; Morris Engelman, Member of the Executive Committee of the JDC. Max Warburg was a director of I.G. Farben.



The Warburg Brothers (from left to right) Paul Warburg, Felix Warburg, Max Warburg, Fritz Warburg, and Aby Warburg pose for a formal portrait on August 21, 1929. Paul Warburg was the Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve from 1916 to 1918. Paul Warburg and Felix Warburg were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: *The Warburgs* by Ron Chernow)



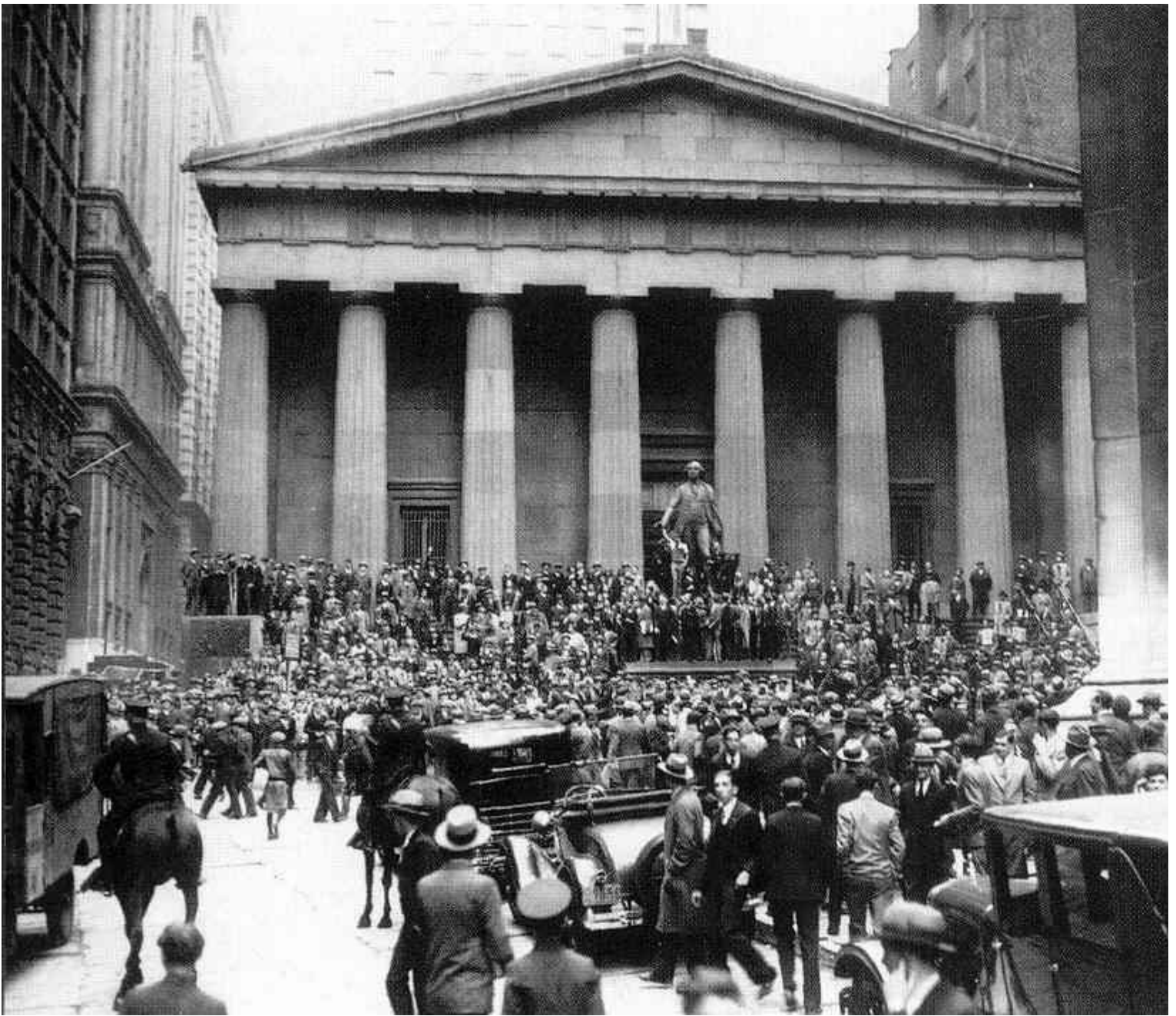
Arab terrorists terrorize Jews and loot the stores in the city of Jaffa in British Palestine in 1929.



Haj Amin al-Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Muslims in Jerusalem (wearing white turban), appears with a group of British colonial administrators and Arab assistants in Jerusalem in 1929. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



The scene on Wall Street when the New York Stock Exchange crashed on October 28-29, 1929. Previous economic crises and depressions in America occurred in 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, 1884, 1893, and 1907. (Bettmann/CORBIS)

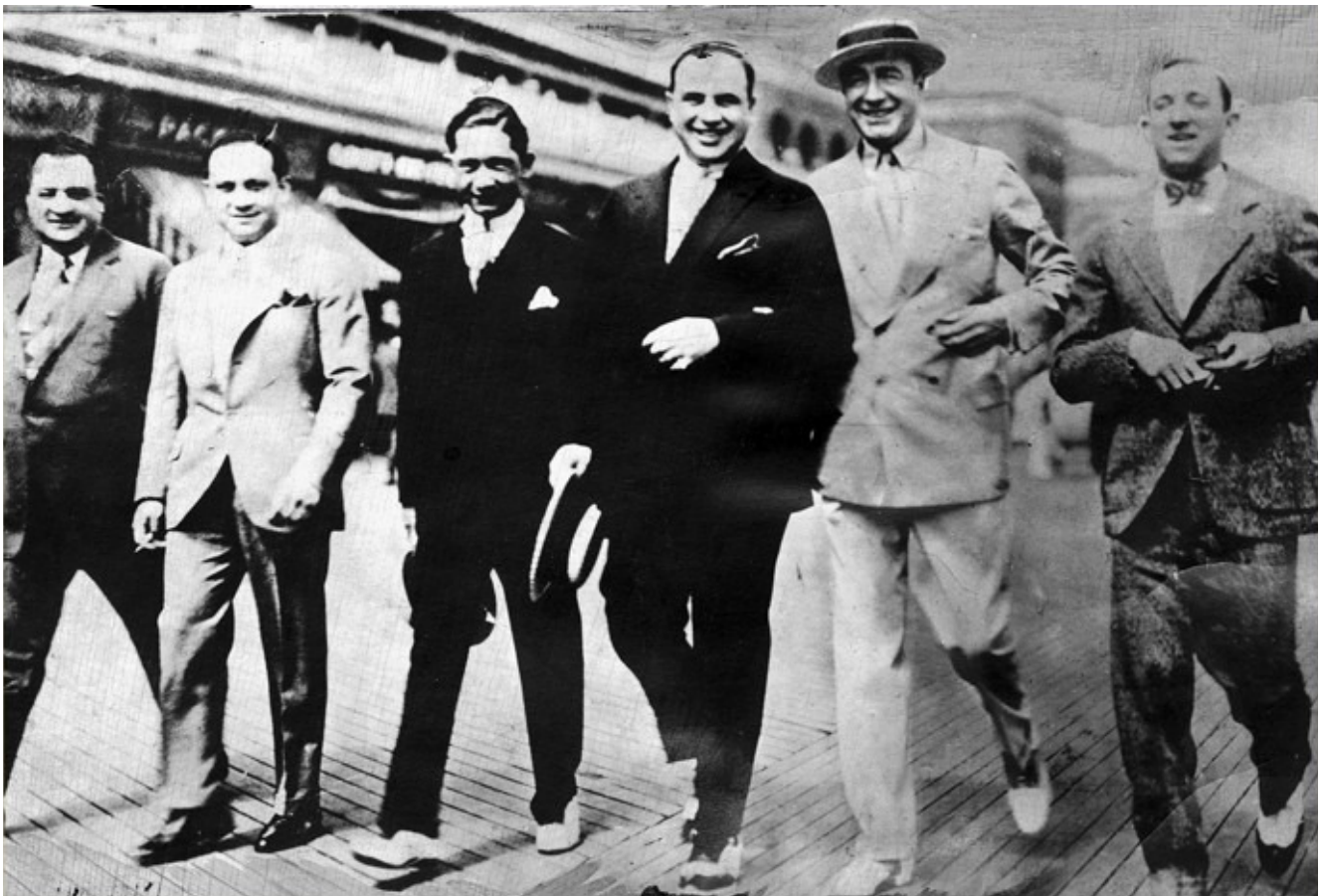


A crowd gathers at the Federal Hall in New York City opposite the Stock Exchange on Monday, October 28, 1929 (or Tuesday, October 29, 1929) on the day the New York Stock Exchange crashed. (AP/Wide World Photos)



Prohibition gangster Alphonse Gabriel "Al" Capone (left, January 17, 1899-January 25, 1947), head of the South Side Italian Gang in Chicago, orchestrated the Saint Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. on February 14, 1929, killing members of the North Side Irish Gang, a group led by Bugs Moran.

Right photo: Aftermath of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Top to bottom: Peter Gusenberg; Albert Weinshank; Adam Heyer; John May; Reinhardt Schwimmer (lying almost out of picture at bottom). At right against wall is James Clark.



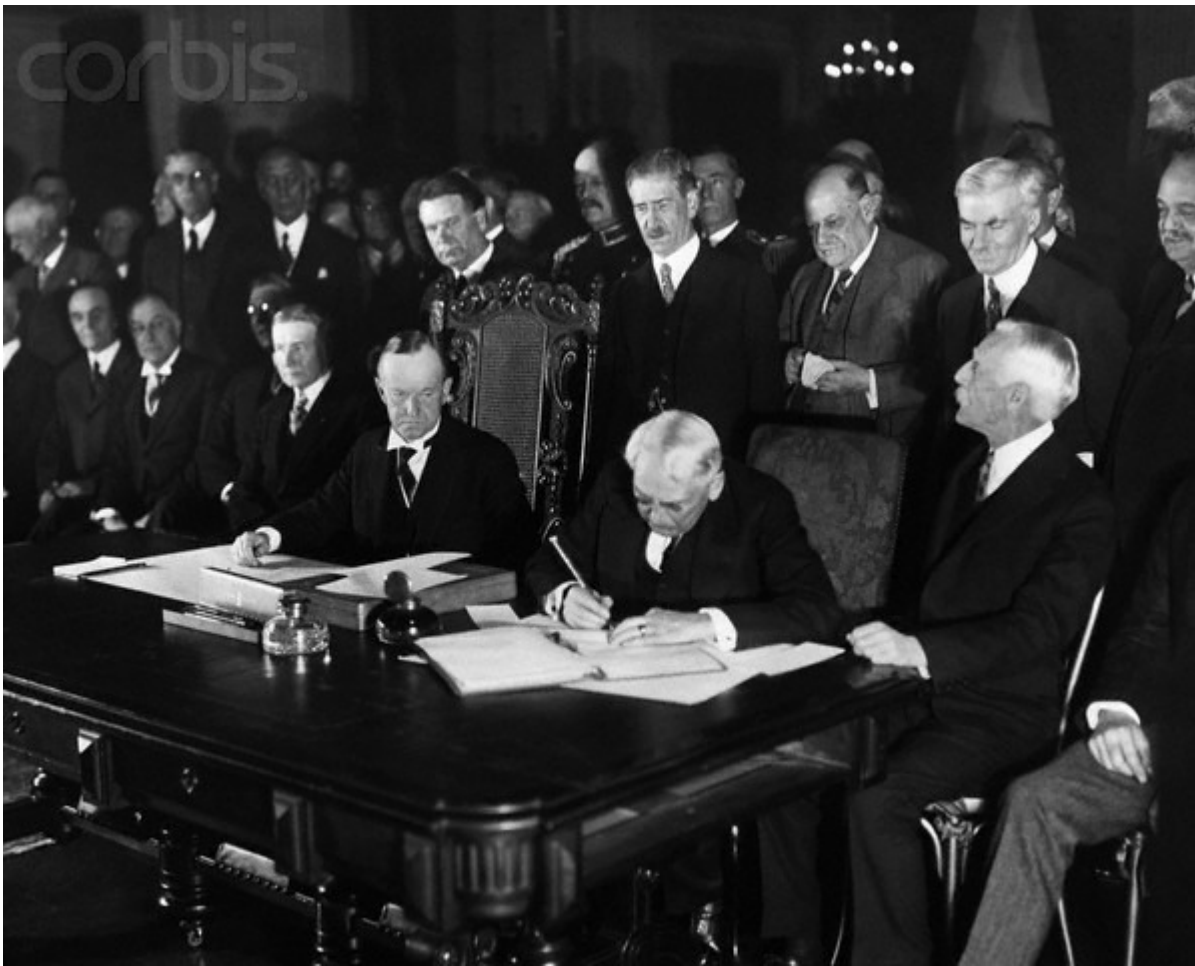
American gangsters Meyer Lansky, Al Capone, Enoch "Nucky" Johnson and friends appear at the boardwalks in Atlantic City, New Jersey in April 1929. (Photo: <http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/mma.cfm?go=forum.posts&forum=2&thread=2051026&page=5>)



Mitsuru Toyama (left), chief of the Black Dragon Society (*Kokuryukai*), appears with future Prime Minister of Japan Tsuyoshi Inukai (center), future President of Republic of China (Generalissimo) Chiang Kai-shek (second from right), and other dignitaries in 1929. Prime Minister of Japan Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated by a group of "ambitious" young Imperial Japanese Navy officers on May 15, 1932.
(Photo: <http://www.toyamamitsuru.jp/syashin/index.html>)



Prime Minister of Italy Benito Mussolini (second from right) signs the Lateran Treaty at the Vatican in Rome on February 11, 1929.



U.S. President Calvin Coolidge (seated, third from right) and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon (seated, right) look on as U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg (seated, second from right) affixes his signature on the Kellogg-Briand Pact (also known as the Pact of Paris), in the East Room of the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on **January 17, 1929**. The treaty, which called for the renouncement of war, was drawn up by Kellogg and French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand. (© Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)



While U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson looks on, Japanese Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi signs the Kellogg-Briand Pact an hour prior to the ratification ceremony on **July 24, 1929**. Henry L. Stimson was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. (CORBIS)



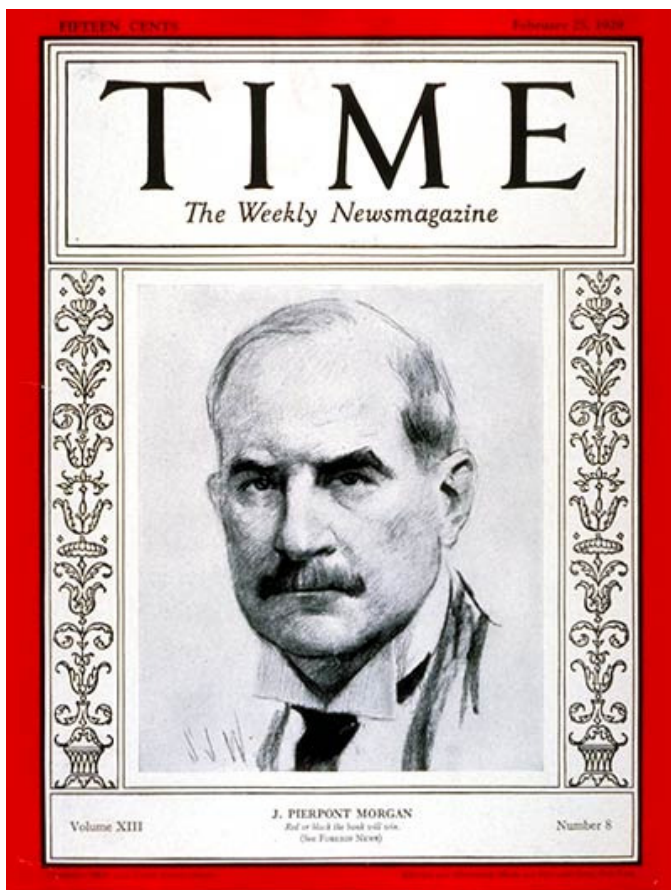
U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson (left) appears with U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Dwight Morrow on May 25, 1929. Stimson and Morrow were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Dwight W. Morrow was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations from 1924 to 1931. (Photo: National Photo Company Collection/[Library of Congress](#))



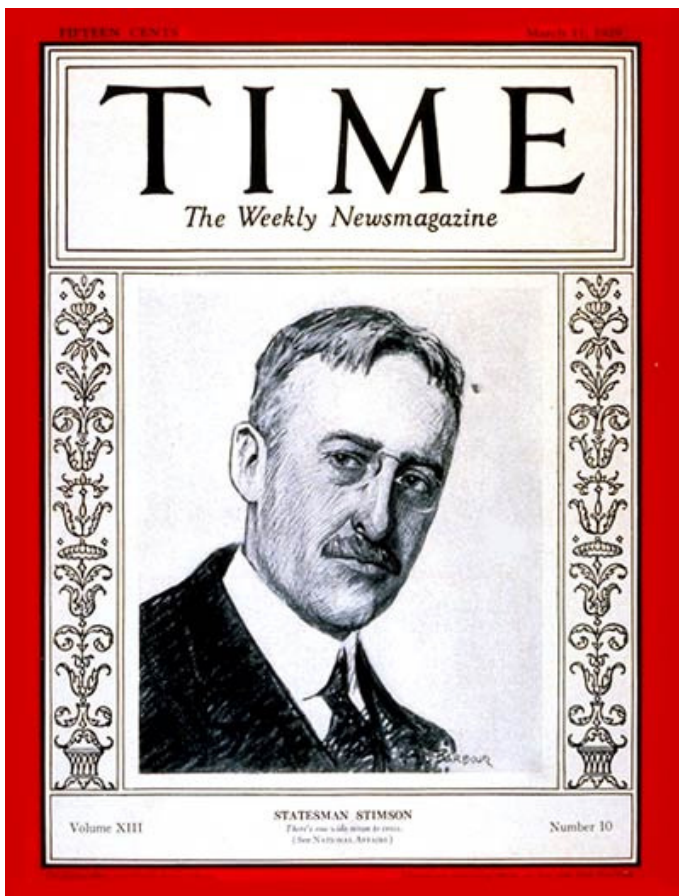
Outgoing U.S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg (center) and incoming U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson (right) watch William Howard Taft (left), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, sign a document at the State Department in Washington, D.C. on March 28, 1929. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))



William Howard Taft (left), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, administers the oath of office to incoming U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in Washington, D.C. on March 28, 1929. (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))



J.P. Morgan & Co. partners J.P. Morgan Jr. (left, February 25, 1929) and Thomas W. Lamont (right, November 11, 1929) appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.



U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson (left, March 11, 1929) and Bank of England Governor Montagu C. Norman (right, August 19, 1929) appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.

1941: Year of the Snake

Pearl Harbor, Invasion of Soviet Union, & World War II



A navy photographer snapped this photograph of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on Sunday, December 7, 1941, just as the USS *Shaw* exploded. (National Archives)



Joseph C. Grew

“My Peruvian Colleague told a member of my staff that he had heard from many sources including a Japanese source that **the Japanese military forces planned, in the event of trouble with the United States, to attempt a surprise mass attack on Pearl Harbor using all of their military facilities.**”

– Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, in a diplomatic cable message to the U.S. State Department on January 27, 1941



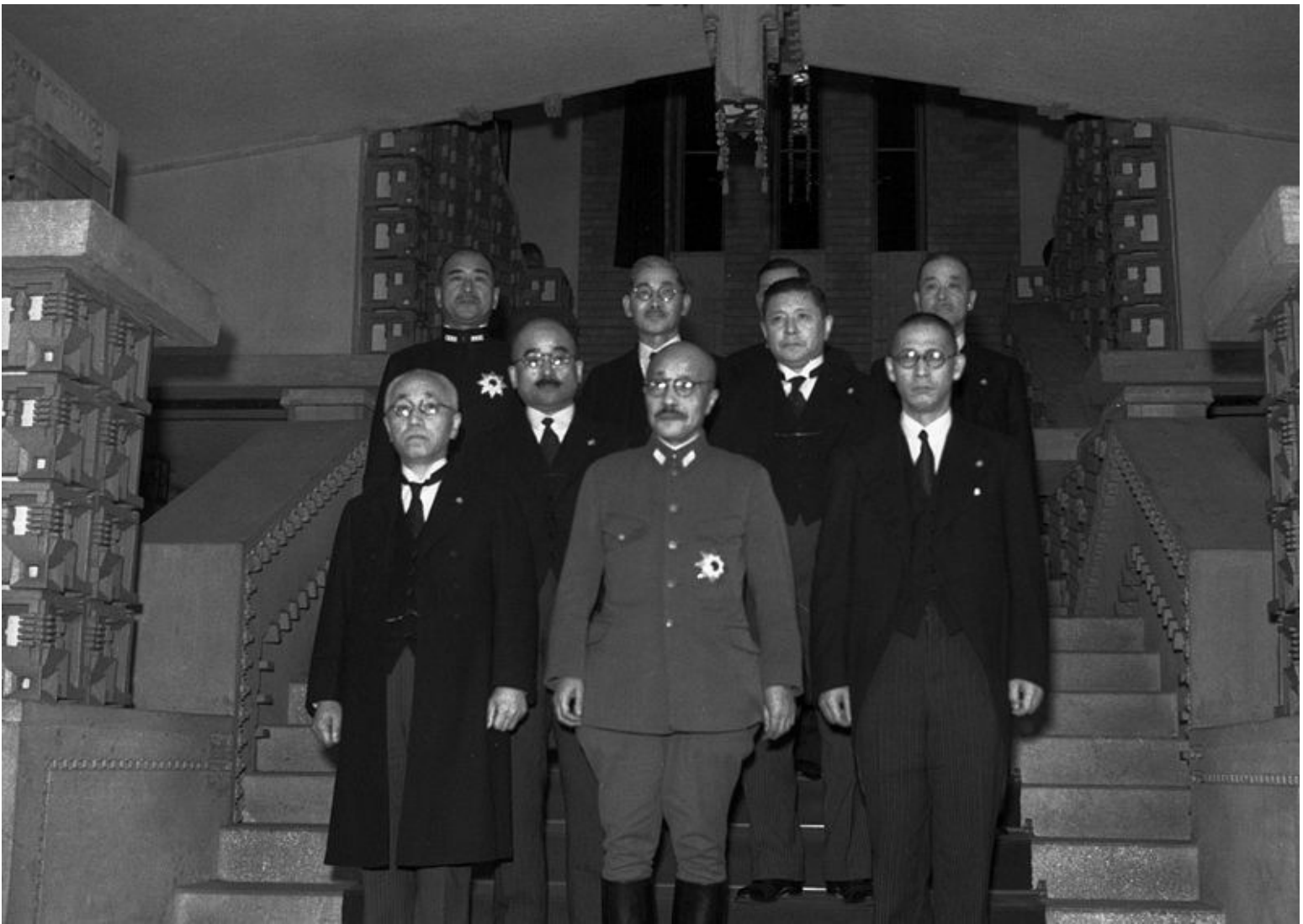
Captured Japanese image shows Imperial Japan's Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo (center, in uniform) visiting the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, Japan in October 1941. (Photo: [Time Life](#))



Captured Japanese image shows visiting group of German submarine crew of the Kriegsmarine [German Navy] coming to pay respects to war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, Japan in October 1941. (Photo: [Time Life](#))



Captured Japanese image shows visiting German submarine officers and crew of the Kriegsmarine bringing wreath to pay respects to war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, Japan in October 1941. (Photo: [Time Life](#))



Prime Minister of Japan Gen. Hideki Tojo and his Cabinet pose for a group portrait in Tokyo on October 18, 1941. (Photo: Mainichi Shinbun)



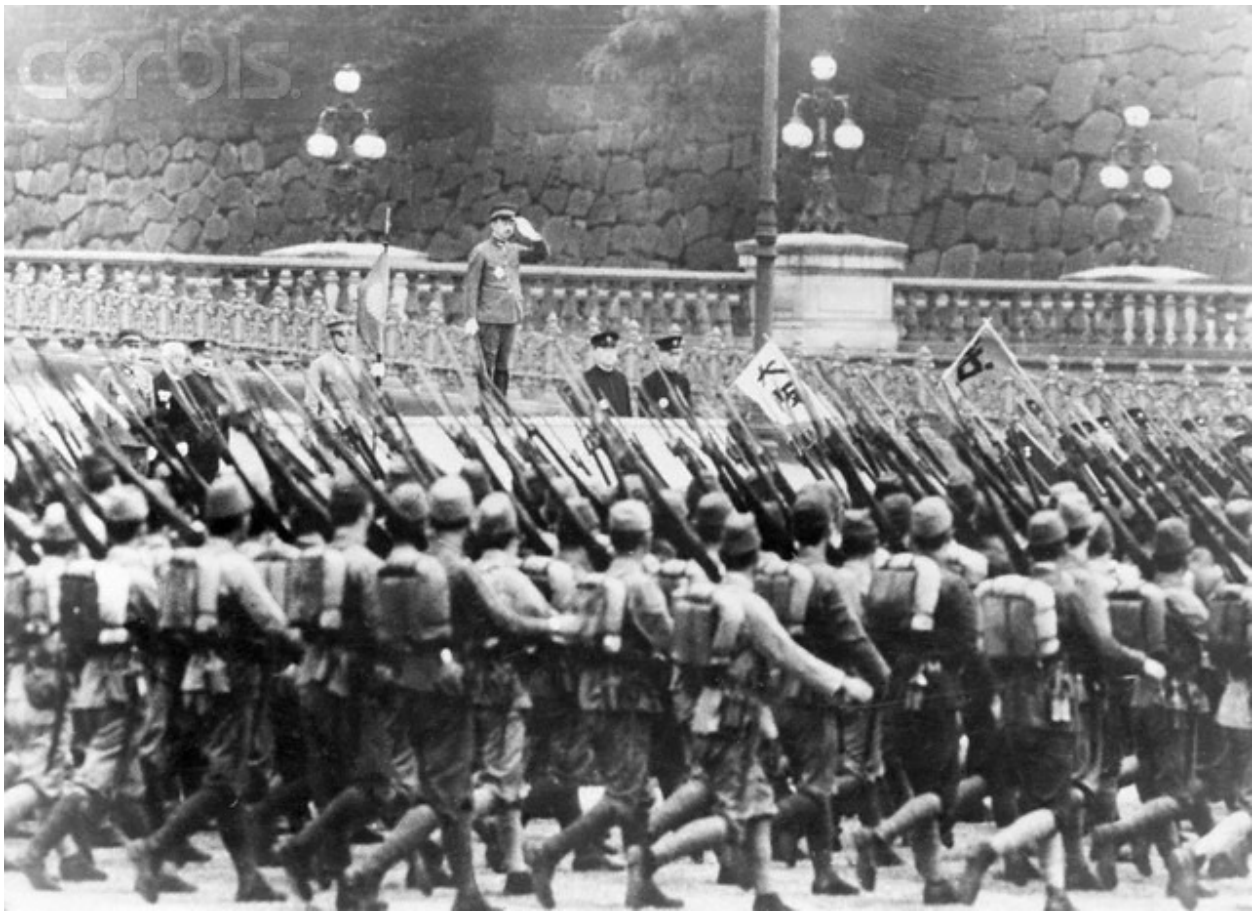
Adolf Hitler talks to Imperial Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka during the latter's recent visit to the German capital in Berlin on April 21, 1941, with Dr. Schmidt (in uniform) acting as interpreter. Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German foreign minister, looks on (extreme left). (CORBIS)



Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yosuke Matsuoka appears with Fascist Italy's Prime Minister Benito Mussolini in Venice, Italy on April 27, 1941. (Provided by Keiyosha) <http://www.iacar.go.jp/english/nichibei/negotiation/index5.html>



Soviet dictator Josef Stalin (second from right) and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov (third from right) watch Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yosuke Matsuoka signs the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact in Moscow on April 13, 1941. (Provided by Keiyosha) <http://www.iacar.go.jp/english/nichibei/negotiation/index5.html>



Emperor Hirohito of Japan reviews his troops during the imperial inspection in Tokyo, Japan on June 12, 1941. The inspection featured the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Young Peoples' Schools in Japan. More than 30,000 Peoples' representatives gathered in Tokyo for the celebration. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



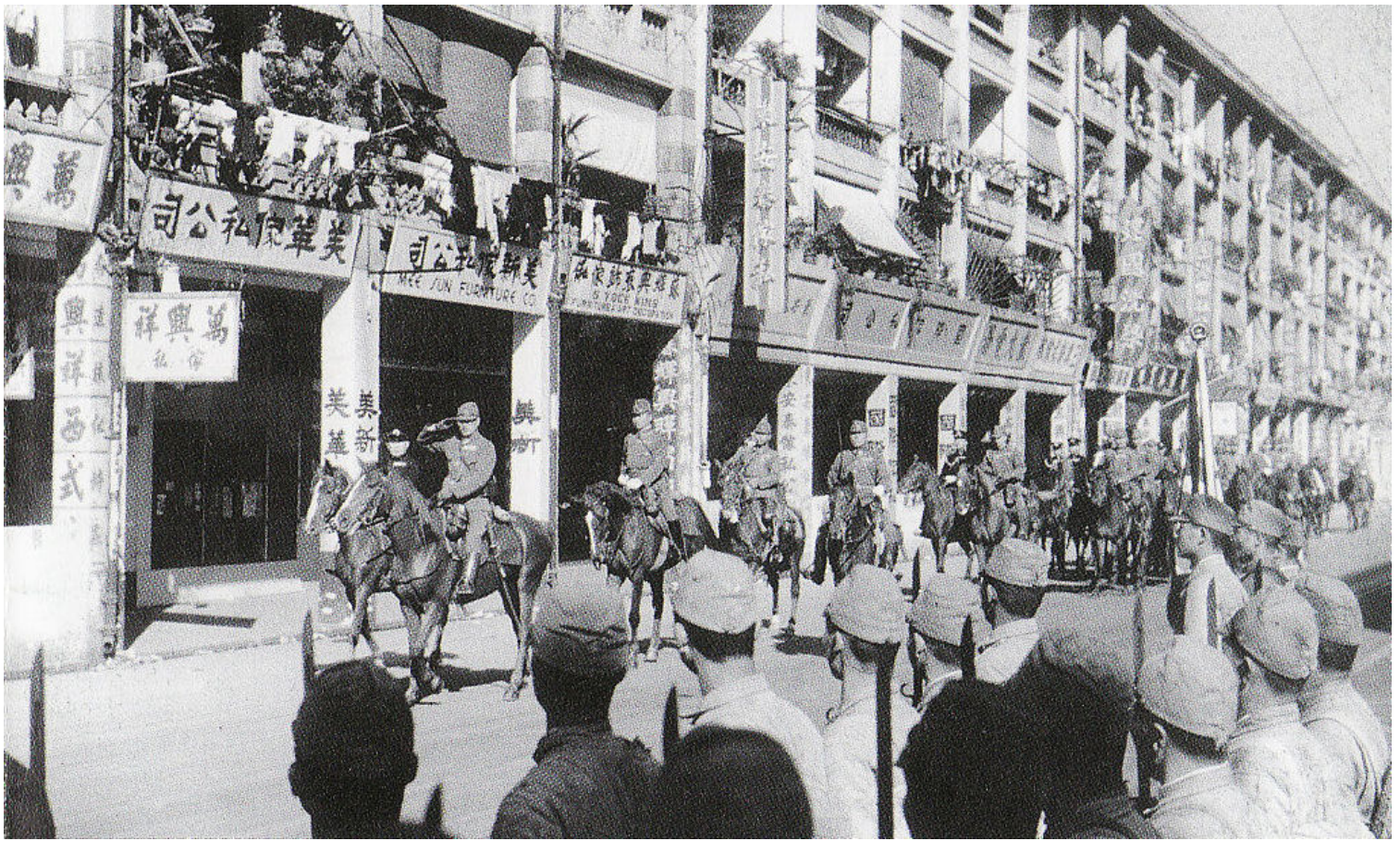
U.S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew chats with Kichisaburo Nomura, the designated Japanese Ambassador to the United States of America, at the Tokyo train station in Tokyo, Japan in January 1941 as Nomura leaves for America. Joseph C. Grew was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, an internationalist organization in New York City, at the time this photograph was taken. (Provided by Mainichi Newspaper) <http://www.jacar.go.jp/english/nichibei/negotiation/index5.html>



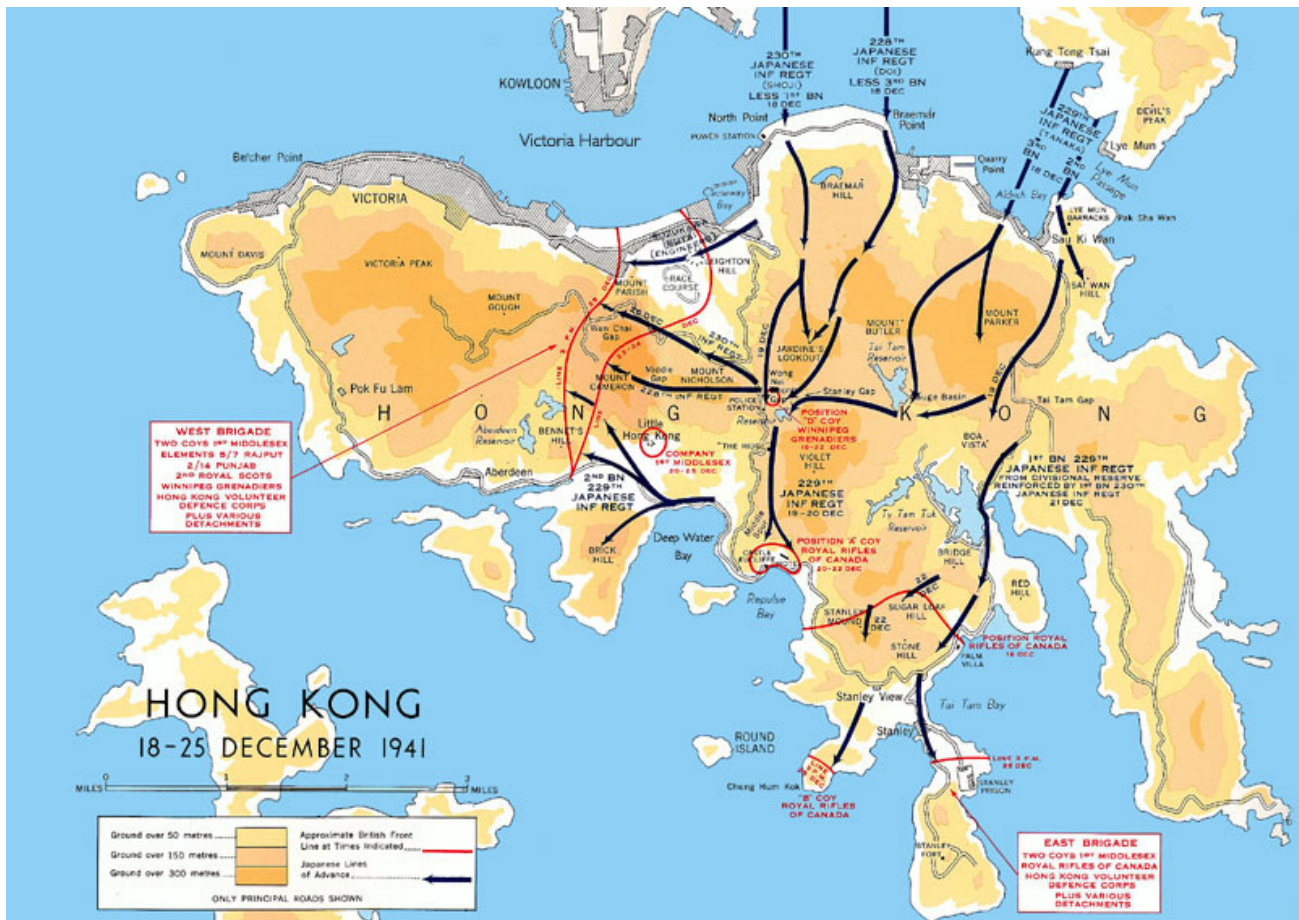
The Imperial Japanese Army attacks the provisional Chinese capital of Chungking during an air raid in July 1941.
(Photo: Carl Mydans / LIFE)



Imperial Japanese Army troops enter Saigon, French Indochina [Vietnam] in 1941.



Japanese troops led by Lieutenant General Takashi Sakai and Vice Admiral Masaichi Niimi enter Hong Kong on December 26, 1941. (Photo: Mainichi Newspaper)



Map of Hong Kong in December 1941



U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administers the oath of office to U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the east portico of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on January 20, 1941. Charles Evans Hughes retired as the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on June 30, 1941. Charles Evans Hughes was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations from 1930 to 1946. (Photo: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



Spanish dictator Francisco Franco (left) and Henri Petain, head of state for Vichy France, salute during the French national anthem during a meeting in Montpellier, France on March 11, 1941. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Atlantic Charter Conference, 10-12 August 1941. Conference leaders during Church services on the after deck of HMS *Prince of Wales*, in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. American President Franklin D. Roosevelt (left) and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill are seated in the foreground. Standing directly behind them are Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S. Navy; General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army; General Sir John Dill, British Army; Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S. Navy; and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Royal Navy. American envoy Harry Hopkins (far left) is seen talking with Union Pacific Railroad chairman and special envoy William Averell Harriman in the background.

(Donation of Vice Admiral Harry Sanders, USN (Retired), 1969; *U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph*)

Source: <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/images/h67000/h67209c.htm>



Averell Harriman, a Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company banking firm in New York City, signs the first Lend-Lease Protocol (Agreement) after negotiating with Josef Stalin in 1941. From left to right: Lord Beaverbrook, Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Laurence Steinhardt (standing behind Harriman), Admiral William H. Standley, and Charles Thayer.



Lend-Lease Program U.S. planes stand ready to be picked up at Abadan Field, Iran in 1942, which in the rainy season was reported as being the "damnedest gumbo you ever saw." Five principal types of aircraft were delivered to Russia, three of which are shown here. Of the total, about 20% were P-40s, 25% P-39s, 49% A-20s, 5% B-25s and 1% AT-6s. (U.S. Air Force photo)



Iranian Historical Photographs Gallery : iran.fourman.com

The British army (above) and the Soviet Red Army invade Iran beginning on August 25, 1941, just two weeks after British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met with U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt aboard HMS *Prince of Wales* in Newfoundland. Britain and Soviet Union proceeded to remove Reza Shah Pahlavi on September 16, 1941 and installed the Shah's son Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (the "Shah" who would evacuate to America in 1979). Britain and Soviet Union invaded Iran to secure a supply line from the Persian Gulf to Soviet Russia and to secure Iran's oil for Allied military needs. **Iran remained neutral at the time of the Anglo-Soviet Invasion of Iran in August 1941.**

(Source: Catherine Legrand, Jacques Legrand: Shah-i Iran. Creative Publishing International (Farsi edition), Minnetonka, MN 1999, S. 41. IR/RR) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Britishtroopsiran.jpg>



Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shah of the Imperial State of Iran (1925-1941), abdicated his throne in Tehran, Iran on September 16, 1941. Reza Shah Pahlavi lived in exile in Johannesburg, South Africa, where he died on July 26, 1944. Reza Shah Pahlavi declared Iran a neutral nation at the beginning of World War II.



British troops observe Baghdad, Iraq on June 11, 1941. The British army invaded Iraq beginning on May 2, 1941 to overthrow the pro-Nazi Iraqi Prime Minister Rashid Ali al-Gailani and to secure the oil fields in Iraq.
(Photo: No. E 3464 from the Imperial War Museum collection)



With terrain typical of the region in the background, Maj. Gen. A. S. Allen (center), Commander of the Australian 7th Division, inspects some of his men at Hammana, Lebanon in September 1941. British Commonwealth units garrisoned Lebanon and Syria for several months, following the end of the campaign. (Photographer: Frank Hurley) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:AWM_010546_allen_lebanon.jpg



The fall of Damascus (Syria) to the Allies in late June 1941. A car carrying the Free French commanders, General Georges Catroux and Major-General Paul Louis Le Gentilhomme, enters Damascus in June 1941. They are escorted by Vichy French Circassian cavalry (Gardes Tcherkess). Lebanon became an independent state on November 8, 1943; Lebanon declared war on Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan on February 27, 1945. Syria became independent on January 1, 1944; Syria declared war on Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan on February 26, 1945.

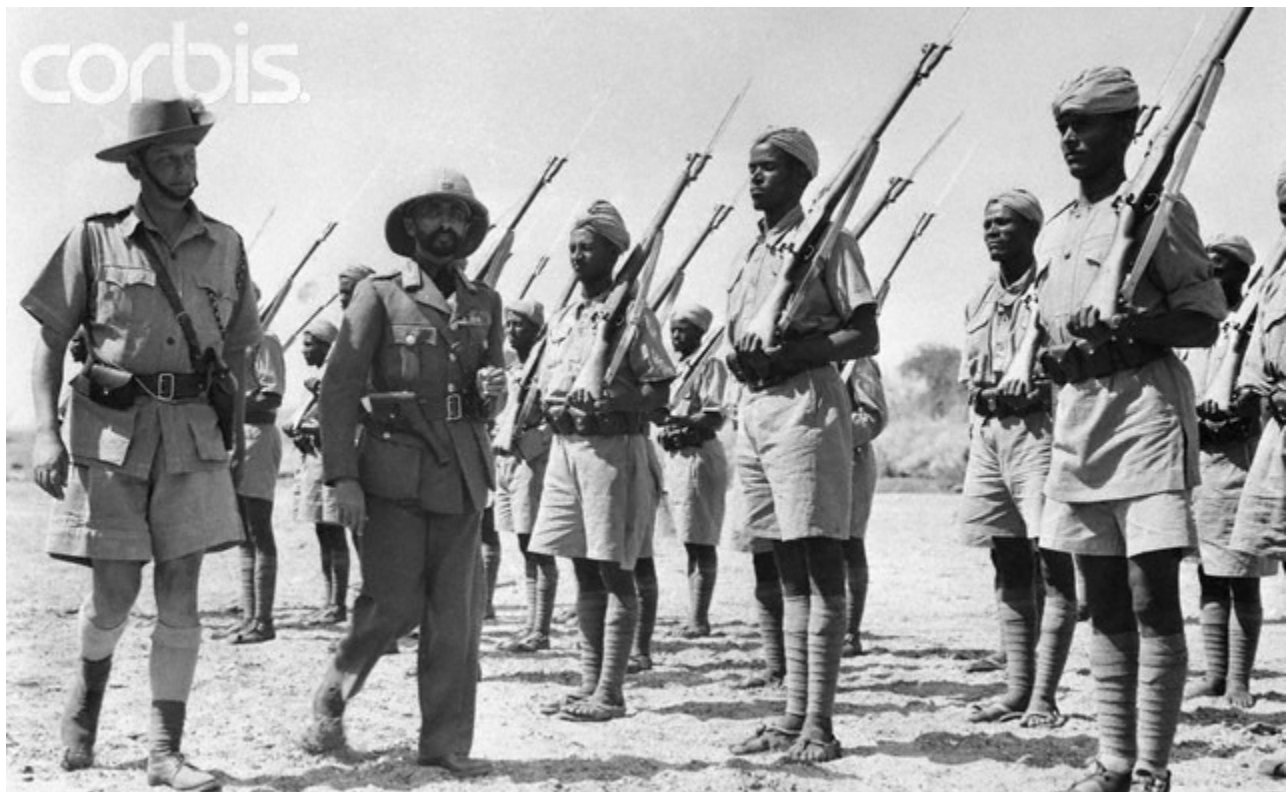


Bundesarchiv, Bild 101I-104-0389-23A
Foto: Scheerer | Mai 1941

Nazi German army soldiers raise the Nazi German flag at the Acropolis in Athens, Greece in May 1941. Benito Mussolini's Fascist Italian army invaded Greece on October 28, 1940 but was defeated by the Greek army.
(Photo: German Federal Archives)



Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramon Serrano Suner (left), Spanish ruler Generalissimo Francisco Franco (center), and Prime Minister of Italy (and Il Duce) Benito Mussolini meet privately at a conference in Bordighera, Italy on February 12, 1941.
(Photo: © MIGUEL CORTES/EFE/epa/Corbis)



Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia (second from left) and an unidentified British army officer (left) march past a group of armed Ethiopian soldiers, who made long desert trips to join the British in fighting Mussolini's army, in Italian-occupied Ethiopia on March 12, 1941.
(© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Nazi German SS Chief Heinrich Himmler visits Norway in 1941. Seated (from left to right) are Vidkun Quisling, Himmler, Terboven, and General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, the commander of the Nazi German forces in Norway. (Photo; German Federal Archives)



Left to right: Martin Bormann, Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, Schmidt, Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering, and Meissner attend a meeting on March 28, 1941. Goering is seen wearing a monocle.

(Photo: <http://adolfhitlerbestpictures.blogspot.com/search/label/As%20a%20Diplomat>)



Marschall Antonescu (left), Dictator of Rumania, meets with Adolf Hitler inside the *Wolfsschanze* (Wolf's Lair) on August 6, 1941.



Adolf Hitler greets Dr. Tiso, President of Slovakia, inside the *Wolfsschanze* (Wolf's Lair) on October 20, 1941.



Adolf Hitler (left) meets with General Hiroshi Oshima (right), the Japanese Ambassador to Germany (1938-1939, 1941-1945), at the New Reich Chancellery in Berlin, Germany on December 13, 1941. Standing behind is Otto Meissner, State Minister and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery of the Reich. (Photo: <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=109691&start=15>)



Left photo: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (left) and Adolf Hitler (hands in pocket) meet with General Oehquist of the Finland Army inside the Wolf's Lair (Wolfsschanze) on July 30, 1941. (Photo: <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=109691&start=15>)



Right photo: Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany (January 27, 1859-June 4, 1941), who abdicated his throne on November 9, 1918 (just two days before the Armistice), died in exile at Doorn, Netherlands on June 4, 1941, just 18 days before the beginning of Operation Barbarossa (Nazi German Invasion of the Soviet Union).



Ante Pavelic (left), the designated leader of the Independent State of Croatia, walks with Fascist Italy's dictator Benito Mussolini (right) in Rome, Italy on May 18, 1941, during the ceremony of Italy's recognition of Croatia as a sovereign state under official Italian protection, and to agree upon Croatia's borders with Italy.



Adolf Hitler meets with Ante Pavelic, leader of the Independent State of Croatia, upon his arrival at the Berghof in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, Nazi Germany for a state visit on June 9, 1941.

(Photo: Muzej Revolucije Narodnosti Jugoslavije/Yugoslavian National Revolutionary Museum)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 1011-134-0796-30
Foto: Knobloch, Ludwig | 25. Mai 1941

A Jewish police officer directs traffic in the Warsaw Ghetto on May 25, 1941. (Photo: Bundesarchiv/German Federal Archives)



Admiral Günther Lütjens (seen to the right of Adolf Hitler) escorts Adolf Hitler on his inspection of the Bismarck on May 5, 1941. To Hitler's left is Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (just over Hitler's right shoulder) and Kapitän zur See (Captain) Ernst Lindemann, Bismarck's commanding officer (second from left). Admiral Gunther Lutjens and his entire Bismarck crew perished on May 27, 1941, after engaging in a firefight with a British battleship the day before. **Admiral Lutjens refused to give the Nazi salute and opposed the Nazi regime. Admiral Lutjens' grandmother was a Jew; Admiral Lutjens once wrote a letter to Adolf Hitler protesting Kristallnacht.**



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1987-121-09A
Foto: o. Ang. | 1941

Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt (left, 1875-1953), commander of Army Group South (which included a number of Italian Divisions during Operation Barbarossa), appears with Benito Mussolini (center) and Adolf Hitler in Russia in 1941. (Photo: German Federal Archives)



A column of Soviet Red Army prisoners-of-war captured near Minsk [Belarus] is marched to a prison camp on July 2, 1941. Adolf Hitler waged war on the Soviet Union beginning on June 22, 1941. (German Federal Archives)



Nazi German soldiers fire their guns at six Soviet partisans [guerillas] and execute them via firing squad in 1941.



Dead civilians killed by German artillery are seen lying in the streets of Leningrad [St. Petersburg], Soviet Union in late 1941. (Photo: Hassadar. http://www.olive-drab.com/od_history_ww2_ops_battles_1941leningrad.php)



Nazi German SS chief Heinrich Himmler visits Dachau concentration camp near Munich on January 20, 1941.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-027
Foto: o. Ang. | April 1941

Nazi German SS chief Heinrich Himmler talks to SS Guards at Mauthausen Concentration Camp (located near Mauthausen, Austria) on April 27, 1941. (Photo: German Federal Archives)



Left to right: Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler, Herr Bouhler, Dr. Todt, and Reinhard Heydrich listen to an unidentified officer at a meeting held on March 20, 1941. (German Federal Archive)



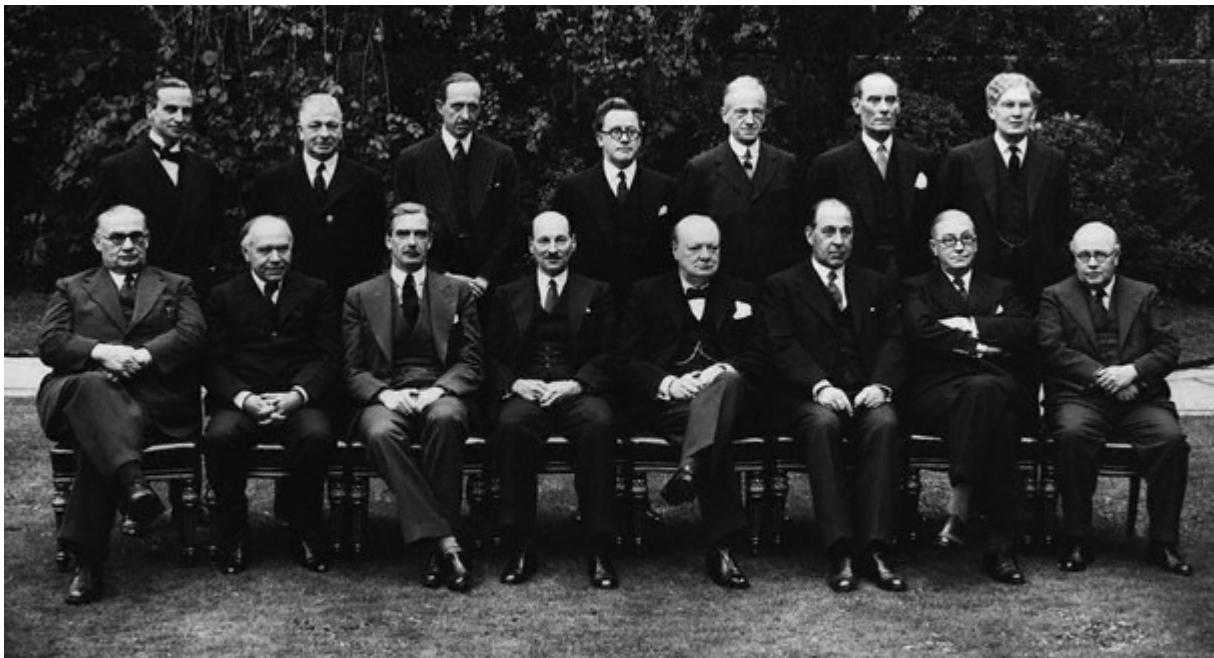
Bundesarchiv, Bild 10111-MW-3491-06
Foto: Buchheim, Lothar-Günther | Juni 1941

Nazi German Admiral Karl Doenitz observes the arrival of U-94 at St. Nazaire, France in June 1941. (Photo: German Federal Archives)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1987-004-09A
Foto: Hoffmann | Dezember 1941

Nazi collaborator Haj Amin Al-Husseini (left), the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, meets with Adolf Hitler in Berlin in December 1941.



The War Cabinet and ministers pose in a special photograph taken at No. 10 Downing Street in London on October 16, 1941. Left to right (Sitting):- Mr. Ernest Bevin, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Anthony Eden, Major C. Attlee, Sir Winston Churchill, Sir John Anderson, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Sir Kingsley Wood. (Standing): - Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. A V Alexander, Lord Cranbourne, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord Moyne, Captain Margesson, and Mr. Brendan Bracken. (Image: © Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)



Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. partner Averell Harriman appears with J.P. Morgan & Co. banker Thomas W. Lamont (left) and Wall Street attorney Allen Wardwell (right) at a Russian War Relief dinner in 1941. Averell Harriman and Allen Wardwell were Yale graduates; Thomas W. Lamont was a Harvard graduate.

(Source: *The Ambassador from Wall Street: The Story of Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan's Chief Executive* by Edward M. Lamont)



U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt buys the first of the U.S. government's Defense Savings Bonds from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. (left) at a press conference in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on May 1, 1941.

(Photo: http://historysideshow.blogspot.com/2008_03_01_archive.html)



August 1941. The "phony war" in Europe was no longer phony, and our entry lay just ahead. President Roosevelt's Cabinet organized the Economic Defense Council. *Seated, left to right:* Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Vice President Henry A. Wallace; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. *Standing, left to right:* Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle; Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones; the author, then Assistant Secretary of State; Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

International News

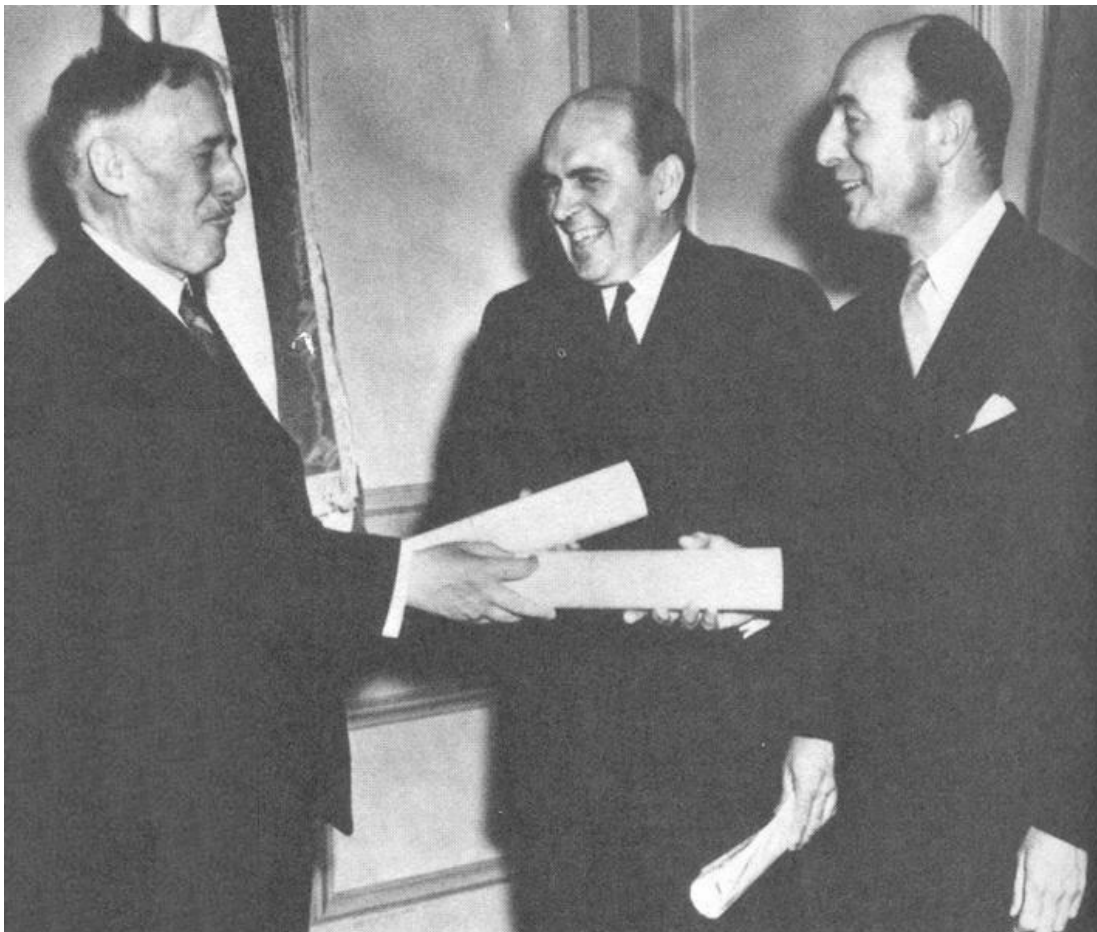
Cabinet Members of the Roosevelt Administration organize the Economic Defense Council in August 1941. Seated, left to right: Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, U.S. Vice President Henry A. Wallace, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Standing, left to right: U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Assistant Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson ("the author"), and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Stimson, Biddle, and Acheson were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (left), President of the United States of America, greets Winston Churchill (right), Prime Minister of Great Britain, on board *HMS Prince of Wales* at Placentia Bay during the Atlantic Conference on August 10, 1941.
(Photo: [Imperial War Museums](#))



U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt asks Congress to declare war on Imperial Japan on December 8, 1941 following Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor the day before. Seated behind Roosevelt are Vice President Henry Wallace (left) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (right). (AP Photo)



Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson (left) entertains his assistants John J. McCloy (center), the Assistant Secretary of War (1941-1945) and Robert A. Lovett (right), the Assistant Secretary of War for Air (1941-1945), on April 22, 1941. Henry L. Stimson and Robert A. Lovett were members of Skull & Bones. Henry L. Stimson and John J. McCloy were members of the Council on Foreign Relations during World War II. John J. McCloy served as Chairman and CEO of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City after World War II; Robert A. Lovett served as Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., a banking firm in New York City, before and after World War II. John J. McCloy served as a member of the Warren Commission in 1963 and 1964. (Photo: *Time Magazine/The Wise Men* by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas)



President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the joint congressional resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Japan in the executive office of the White House at 4:10 p.m. on December 8, 1941. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Photo copyright Honolulu Star-Bulletin; not for sale or reuse without written

Members of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's committee to investigate the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the island of Oahu (also known as the Roberts Commission) on December 7, 1941 are photographed as they returned to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel where they have been staying since December 22, 1941. The group photo was first published on December 29, 1941. Left to right are Admiral William H. Standley, Associate U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, Admiral Joseph N. Reeves, Brig. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, and Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy. Admiral Standley, Admiral Reeves and General McCoy were retired. Admiral Standley and General McCoy were members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1941. (Photo: <http://libweb.hawaii.edu/digicoll/hwr/HWRD.html/HWRD41.html>)



Japanese envoy Saburo Kuruu (left) and Imperial Japanese Ambassador to America Kichisaburo Nomura laugh while waiting for talks with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull about reducing tensions between America and Japan at the State Department in Washington, D.C. in 1941. **Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kuruu met with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House on November 17, 1941 and again on November 27, 1941.** Saburo Kuruu arrived in Washington, D.C. by ship on November 15, 1941 from Japan via Honolulu. Saburo Kuruu was the Imperial Japanese Ambassador to Nazi Germany from 1939 to November 1941. Saburo Kuruu's wife Alice Jay [Kuruu] was an American of European descent; Saburo Kuruu and his wife lived in Japan throughout the remainder of World War II. (Photo: Thomas D. McAvoy/Time Life)



Nazi German-occupied Paris, France in 1941



The Nazi German police participate in a parade in front of Reichsminister Arthur Seyss-Inquart in Amsterdam, Netherlands on February 10, 1941.



(c) 2003 Wayne State University

Ford Motor Company workers and their children picket in April 1941 with signs comparing Henry Ford to Adolf Hitler. (Photo: http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Labor/L_Overview/1941Strike_Rouge.htm)



Adolf Hitler meets with Benito Mussolini, the dictator of Fascist Italy at Wolfsschanze (Wolf's Lair) on August 25, 1941. Behind are Martin Bormann (left), Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (right), and Ugo Cavallero (standing behind Mussolini), Chief of the Italian Supreme Command (Comando Supremo).

The front page of the New York Herald Tribune, July 31, 1941: The Prescott S. Bush-Fritz Thyssen Financial Intrigue

THE HERALD
Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION
THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941
LATE CITY EDITION

U.S. Protests to Japan on Bombs Near Gunboat and China Embassy

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—The United States today protested to Japan against the dropping of incendiary bombs near the American gunboat *USS Blueback* and the Chinese embassy in Shanghai.

The protest was made by the State Department in a statement which said that the United States was "deeply concerned" by the action.

The statement said that the United States was "deeply concerned" by the action.

Dewey Won't Run Again for Prosecutor

Albany, N.Y., July 31.—(AP)—Governor Dewey today announced that he would not run for the office of New York State prosecutor.

Dewey said that he was "not interested" in the office.

Roosevelt Asks Control Over Prices and Rents To Bar Inflation 'Disaster'

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—President Roosevelt today asked Congress for authority to control prices and rents to prevent inflation.

The president said that inflation was a "disaster" and that control was necessary.

Thyssen Has \$3,000,000 Cash in New York Vaults

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—The United States today announced that it had seized \$3,000,000 in cash belonging to Fritz Thyssen.

The cash was found in New York City vaults.

Coal and Lumber Nazis Await Fall of Leningrad

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—The United States today announced that it had seized coal and lumber from Nazis.

The goods were found in New York City.

Hopkins Tells Stalin U.S. Will Fill Red Needs

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Secretary of War Henry H. Hopkins today told Joseph Stalin that the United States would fill the needs of the Soviet Union.

Stalin was in Washington for talks with the president.

Senate Debate On Election of Soldiers Open

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—The Senate today opened debate on the election of soldiers.

The debate was held in the Senate chamber.

Sub to Women in Home Defense Is Charged by Mrs. Kerr Quills

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Mrs. Kerr Quills today charged that a subcommittee was being formed to study the role of women in home defense.

She said that the subcommittee was "unwarranted."

Tire Makers Raise Retail Prices 2.4% With Henderson Sanction

Washington, July 31.—(AP)—Tire makers today raised retail prices by 2.4%.

The increase was sanctioned by the War Relocation Authority.

News on Inside Pages

Other news stories on the inside pages of the newspaper.

New York Herald Tribune article on Fritz Thyssen and Union Banking Corporation

Thyssen Has \$3,000,000 Cash in New York Vaults

Union Banking Corp. May
Hide Nest Egg for High
Nazis He Once Backed

By M. J. Racusin

In the tides of economic warfare now surging over the world, the New York Herald Tribune has discovered that Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist who was Adolf Hitler's original patron on a prodigal scale a decade ago, has \$3,000,000 in American cash salted away in the bank vaults of downtown New York.

In the American colony of Thyssen enterprises perhaps the most interesting is the Union Banking Corporation, 39 Broadway, nominal guardian of the \$3,000,000 cache, all in United States currency—a sort of nest egg for Herr Thyssen or perhaps for some of his high-placed Nazi friends when the present troublous days are over.

Among other Thyssen interests in New York are half a dozen corporations engaged in the shipping, export and import trades, centering chiefly about the coal and steel industries and operating under the wing of the Union Banking Corporation. These organizations did a



Associated Press
Fritz Thyssen

thriving business in rolling up dollars for Herr Thyssen in years past, but have been brought virtually to a standstill during the last year by the war.

One of the most fascinating as-
(Continued on page 22, column 2)

N.Y. Herald Tribune
July 31, 1941

T.B.H. & Co's relations
with Fritz Thyssen's
Union Banking Corp.,
39 Broadway, of which
E. Roland Harriman,
Harold D. Pennington,
Prescott Bush and
Ray Morris were directors,
along with Cornelius
Lievense, W. J. Kouwenhoven
and J. G. Broeninger, rep-
resenting the Thyssen interests

Thyssen Has \$3,000,000 Cash In Bank He Set Up Here in 1924

(Continued from page one)

pects of this story is the mystery surrounding the real ownership of the Thyssen fortune. At the moment, of course, no one can get at this Thyssen nest egg, because it is part of the \$4,500,000,000 foreign assets frozen by the United States government since Adolf Hitler's armies began overrunning Europe.

Government circles assert that the assets of the Union Banking Corporation and its subsidiaries were frozen because capital and control came from a Netherlands institution called the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart (Bank for Trade and Shipping) in Rotterdam, one of the Thyssen string of banking houses on the Continent. It was subject to the freezing order, however, as a Dutch corporation, and not as a German-owned property.

As the custodian of all Dutch property outside the Netherlands, the Netherlands government in exile represents that it, too, would seem to have some rights in the matter. Nevertheless all of Fritz Thyssen's properties were confiscated by the Nazi regime back in 1939, and thus it might appear that the assets here are legally a part of the German government's assets in the United States.

Rotterdam Bank Bombed

The Thyssen bank in Rotterdam which nominally owned the New York corporation was bombed out of existence by the invading Nazis in May, 1940. No one in New York professes to know what has happened to the officers of the Rotterdam institution. Not a word of instruction or advice has come from abroad.

Perhaps it wasn't Herr Thyssen's money at all, some persons suggest. Maybe he sent it here for safekeep-

ing Corporation, nor do we participate in its earnings. They act as directors merely as a matter of business courtesy.

"In order that you may understand clearly the reasons for our doubts, I should like to give you the background of our connection with the Union Banking Corporation. Our partner, W. A. Harriman, was in Europe in 1925, and at that time he became acquainted with Mr. Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Thyssen formed the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and presumably controlled that institution. At one of his meetings with Mr. Harriman, he told him he was forming a bank in New York to look after his interests in the United States, and he asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the board. Mr. Harriman agreed that certain of his associates would serve in this capacity, and as a result various members of the Harriman organizations, and now of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., have been on the board ever since.

"The Union Banking Corporation does no commercial business, and its only depositor is the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. Its activities are limited to occasional payments and a few purchases and sales of securities. All shares of the Union Banking Corporation are registered in the name of E. R. Harriman, who is chairman of the board, except the quantity shares held by directors. As the company is Dutch-owned, its banking accounts were frozen under the Presidential proclamation of May 10, 1940.

"The Union Banking Corporation maintains accounts with the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and ourselves. At present the ac-

naturalized American citizen, having received his final citizenship papers on Jan. 29, 1932, at Mineola, L. I.

Besides the Union Banking Corporation, Mr. Lieveense is president of the Holland American Trading Corporation, the Domestic Fuel Corporation and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation.

All of these occupy offices with the Union Banking Corporation at 39 Broadway. Others in the group at that address are the Kemari Trading Corporation, the Ribereña Fuel and Chartering Corporation, Kauffmann & Co. and Religious Publications Inc.

Mr. Lieveense admitted that the assets of the Domestic Fuel Corporation, the Holland American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation had all been frozen along with those of the Union Banking Corporation by the Treasury Department. He said the business of the whole group, aside from the bank, hardly approached \$1,000,000 annually.

Blacklisted by Canada

He admitted also that the Domestic Fuel Corporation, which had been bringing cargoes of coal from the Thyssen mining interests in Europe to Canada and other Western Hemisphere points, had been blacklisted by the Canadian Trade Commission in the fall of 1940.

Mr. Lieveense would reveal little of the operations of the corporations beyond saying that they are now under the strict supervision of the Treasury Department and that there was "very little activity."

He insisted, however, that Religious Publications, Inc., although occupying offices with the Union Banking Corporation and others, was not a Thyssen venture but was purely his personal affair.

"This is a philanthropic venture of mine," he explained with disarming sincerity, "undertaken to bring out the religious works of Dr. K. Schilder, a Dutchman who has recently been released from a German concentration camp. This is in

Dutch corporation, and not as a German-owned property.

As the custodian of all Dutch property outside the Netherlands, the Netherlands government in exile represents that it, too, would seem to have some rights in the matter. Nevertheless all of Fritz Thyssen's properties were confiscated by the Nazi regime back in 1939, and thus it might appear that the assets here are legally a part of the German government's assets in the United States.

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Perhaps it wasn't Herr Thyssen's money at all, some persons suggest. Maybe he sent it here for safekeeping for some of the Nazi bigwigs—perhaps for Goering, for Goebbels, for Himmler, or even Hitler himself.

No matter how the story comes out, the United States government has the situation in hand. Every penny of known Thyssen assets is frozen, under the strictest control.

There are many Americans in responsible positions who do not think that the rift between Herr Thyssen and the Nazis was genuine at all, preferring to believe that Thyssen was in reality a sort of economic advance agent of the Hitler forces, a financial surveyor and softener-up posing as a refugee.

Reliable private information is that Thyssen has been wandering about Switzerland, France and other European countries before and after the Nazi armies arrived without much hindrance from the Hitler government. Thyssen is now in Germany—not under confinement, free to move about but closely watched—perhaps a willing prisoner, perhaps a hostage for his wealth throughout the world.

Herr Thyssen's adventure in the American business world dates back to August, 1924, when, without flourish or rumour, the Union Banking

United States, and he asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the board. Mr. Harriman agreed that certain of his associates would serve in this capacity, and as a result various members of the Harriman organizations, and now of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., have been on the board ever since.

"The Union Banking Corporation does no commercial business, and its only depositor is the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. Its activities are limited to occasional payments and a few purchases and sales of securities. All shares of the Union Banking Corporation are registered in the name of E. R. Harriman, who is chairman of the board, except the qualifying shares held by directors. As the company is Dutch-owned, its banking accounts were frozen under the Presidential proclamation of May 10, 1940.

"The Union Banking Corporation maintains accounts with the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and ourselves. At present its account with us is the only one which is active, and the drawings are limited to the payment of salaries and usual office expenses. To further control its operations, we have arranged that either Ray Morris or H. D. Pennington must sign checks jointly with the president of the company, Mr. C. Lievens, or with the assistant treasurer, Mr. W. Kauffmann, and that one of the gentlemen named from our organization must be present when access is desired to the company's safe deposit box at the Chase Bank.

"You have perhaps read in the newspapers recently that Fritz Thyssen is no longer in Germany, and it has been reported that he has had differences with the Nazi regime. We have no knowledge as to whether he still retains an interest in the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, nor are we able to obtain any information with respect to the stock ownership in the bank.

"In view of these uncertainties, together with the censorship affecting communications to and from Rotterdam, I realize that the Union Banking Corporation might be placed in an embarrassing position if all the directors were to resign

at this time. I regret, however, that you will understand the position of my associates, and I would greatly appreciate a frank expression from you as to the action which you believe that the interests of the Banking Department would be best served by their continuing as directors until the situation abroad has been somewhat clarified. I know that they will be glad to be guided by your judgment, and I shall greatly appreciate your reaction to this situation and your opinion as to what action, if any, should be taken by my associates.

"Very truly yours,

"KNIGHT WOOLLEY."

Blacklisted by Canada

He admitted also that the Domestic Fuel Corporation, which had been bringing cargoes of coal from the Thyssen mining interests in Europe to Canada and other Western Hemisphere points, had been blacklisted by the Canadian Trade Commission in the fall of 1940.

Mr. Lievens would reveal little of the operations of the corporations beyond saying that they are now under the strict supervision of the Treasury Department and that there was "very little activity."

He insisted, however, that Religious Publications, Inc., although occupying offices with the Union Banking Corporation and others, was not a Thyssen venture but was purely his personal affair.

"This is a philanthropic venture of mine," he explained with disarming sincerity, "undertaken to bring out the religious works of Dr. K. Schilder, a Dutchman who has recently been released from a German concentration camp. This is in no sense a profit-making venture and must not be associated with these other business organizations."

Three of Dr. Schilder's books have been brought out by the William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and were translated from the Dutch by Henry Zylstra. They bear the titles, "Christ in His Suffering," "Christ on Trial" and "Christ Crucified."

On Other Thyssen Boards

Mr. Lievens speaks in soft, low tones and merely smiled broadly when questioned about his association with Herr Thyssen. His name appears as a director of the Thyssen Holland American Investment Corporation, at Rotterdam. He is a member of the board of the August Thyssen Bank, Aktiengesellschaft, at Berlin, and he is also a director of the Handelscompagnie Julliver, a Thyssen partnering company at Amsterdam.

Two of Mr. Lievens's associates on the board of the Union Banking Corporation, J. G. Groeninger and N. J. Kouwenhoven, are among Herr Thyssen's chief managerial assistants in the conduct of many of his European projects. Kouwenhoven is an old school friend of Mr. Lievens

and is managing director of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart. He is also managing director of the Holland American Investment Corporation and is on the board of the bank.

Groeninger is managing director of the Thyssen-owned Halcyon Line, with headquarters at Rotterdam. It was this corporation which refused to transfer its headquarters and assets outside Holland when the Netherlands government warned all industrialists to take their properties to Dutch colonies at the time of the Nazi invasion. Just before the arrival of the German forces at Rotterdam, the British and Dutch

corporation, and not as a German-owned property. As the custodian of all Dutch property outside the Netherlands, the Netherlands government in exile represents that it, too, would seem to have some rights in the matter. Nevertheless all of Fritz Thyssen's properties were confiscated by the Nazi regime back in 1939, and thus it might appear that the assets here are legally a part of the German government's assets in the United States.

Rotterdam Bank Bombed

The Thyssen bank in Rotterdam which nominally owned the New York corporation was bombed out of existence by the invading Nazis in May, 1940. No one in New York professes to know what has happened to the officers of the Rotterdam institution. Not a word of instruction or advice has come from abroad.

Perhaps it wasn't Herr Thyssen's money at all, some persons suggest. Maybe he sent it here for safekeeping for some of the Nazi bigwigs—perhaps for Goering, for Goebbels, for Himmler, or even Hitler himself.

No matter how the story comes out, the United States government has the situation in hand. Every penny of known Thyssen assets is frozen, under the strictest control.

There are many Americans in responsible positions who do not think that the rift between Herr Thyssen and the Nazis was genuine at all, preferring to believe that Thyssen was in reality a sort of economic advance agent of the Hitler forces, a financial surveyor and softener-up posing as a refugee.

Reliable private information is that Thyssen has been wandering about Switzerland, France and other European countries before and after the Nazi armies arrived without much hindrance from the Hitler government. Thyssen is now in Germany—not under confinement, free to move about but closely watched—perhaps a willing prisoner, perhaps a hostage for his wealth throughout the world.

Herr Thyssen's adventure in the American business world dates back to August, 1924, when, without flourish or rumour, the Union Banking Corporation, with a capital stock of \$400,000, the money coming from the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, of Rotterdam, was organized.

The bank, in Europe, there appeared a man who to appear on the board of directors of this corporation, the names of several partners of the private banking house of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street.

Enlisted Harriman in 1925

This circumstance dates back to a chance meeting in Europe in 1925 between Fritz Thyssen and W.

Enlisted Harriman in 1925

This circumstance dates back to a chance meeting in Europe in 1925 between Fritz Thyssen and W. Averell Harriman, a partner of the Brown Brothers Harriman firm and now minister plenipotentiary to England as expediter of lease-lend aid to the British. Herr Thyssen said to Mr. Harriman that he was opening a bank in the United States

to take care of his financial and industrial interests here and asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the board. Mr. Harriman agreed to have several other members of his firm go on the directorate.

This took place, of course, at a time when the present world tangle could hardly have been foreseen and when such courtesies were part of the normal routine of international banking relations.

When a new world war began the Brown Brothers Harriman partners sensed a possible embarrassment through association with a corporation stemming from German interests and considered withdrawal from the Union Banking Corporation's board. In a consultation with William R. White, State Superintendent of Banks, on the subject Mr. White requested them to remain on the board to assure efficient administration of the corporation's affairs by trustworthy and responsible persons during the emergency. They agreed to comply with Mr. White's request.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. have never had any financial interest in the Union Banking Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, and have never profited in any way from its activities. The association of some of its partners with the Thyssen corporation, it points out, was entirely a matter of courtesy.

Relationship Explained

The circumstances of relationship

tion to this situation and your opinion as to what action, if any, should be taken by my associates.

"Very truly yours,"

"KNIGHT WOOLLEY."

White's Reply

To this Mr. White replied:

"May 13, 1941.

"Mr. Knight Woolley,

"Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,

"59 Wall Street,

"New York City.

"Dear Mr. Woolley:

"Reference is made to your letter of January 14 and to conversations which you and certain of your partners have since had with me relative to the status of the Union Banking Corporation.

"During recent months this department has been obliged to give unusual attention to certain of the banking organizations in this country which have been affected by the freezing orders. This, however, has not been true in the case of the Union Banking Corporation because of the confidence which the department has in the directors of this institution.

"While the department would not feel free to object if your partners, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morris and Mr. Bush, and your firm's manager, Mr. Pennington, should desire to resign as directors of the corporation, nevertheless, the department would be gratified if these gentlemen could find it possible to remain on the board during this period of uncertainty.

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this matter to my attention, and the willingness of yourself and your associates to give consideration to the department's point of view in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM R. WHITE."

Personnel and Assets

Industrialists to take their properties to Dutch colonies at the time of the Nazi invasion. Just before the arrival of the German forces at Rotterdam, the British and Dutch navies seized eleven of the thirteen ships of the line and incorporated them in the British shipping pool. It is understood that three of these ships have since been destroyed. Only two ships of the line fell into the Nazis' hands.

Only One Has Visited U. S.

Both Groeninger and Kouwenhoven are directors of the local Holland American Trading Corporation. Groeninger is also on the board of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and is a director of the Vulcan Rhine Shipping Co., another unit in Thyssen's industrial kingdom. Kouwenhoven visited the United States about four or five years ago, Mr. Lieveense said, but Groeninger appears never to have been here.

"I have told the government authorities everything I know and that is all I can say," Mr. Lieveense said in a tolerant manner. "As a matter of fact, I cannot say now who owns this money and this bank and these corporations. I cannot tell you if Mr. Thyssen owns it or not. You know, of course, that the building of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart has been bombed out of existence, where is it now? Who owns it? Who knows?"

Facing the floor of his office on the twenty-fifth floor of 39 Broadway, he said: "All I know is that I am here and that the United States government is exercising strict supervision of all activities of the bank and these corporations. I cannot tell you for whom I am working. You may be sure there is really little to do. All these corporations in their best years have done less than \$1,000,000 annually."

Mr. Lieveense added that his business had slowed down to such a de-

have never had any financial interest in the Union Banking Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, and have never profited in any way from its activities. The association of some of its members with the Thyssen corporation it points out was entirely a matter of courtesy.

Relationship Explained

The circumstances of relationship were frankly set forth in a letter addressed by Knight Woolley, a partner of the Brown Brothers Harriman firm, to Mr. White on Jan. 14 of this year. This letter follows:

"January 14, 1941.

"William R. White, Esq.,

"Superintendent of Banks, State of New York,

"80 Centre Street,

"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Mr. White:

"As you are aware, my partners, E. R. Harriman, Ray Morris, Prescott S. Bush and our manager, H. D. Pennington, are directors of the Union Banking Corporation, a state institution under your supervision. This corporation is located at 39 Broadway, and it is in effect a New York office, or agency, of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, in Rotterdam. Because of possible uncertainty as to whether the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart might be held to be a Dutch institution, or whether it is, in fact, a German institution under a Dutch name, my partners have been giving serious consideration to withdrawing from the board. Should the United States enter the war, they feel they might be under some embarrassment because of their connection with the bank, even though we have no financial interest in the Union Bank-

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this matter to my attention, and the willingness of yourself and your associates to give consideration to the department's point of view in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM B. WHITE."

Personnel and Assets

The personnel and financial set-up of the Union Banking Corporation is provided in the following report of the institution, issued on Jan. 1, 1941:

UNION BANKING CORPORATION, NEW YORK, 39 BROADWAY, ORGANIZED 1924

Cornelis Lievense, president
Walter Kauffmann, treasurer
Directors—Cornelis Lievense, E. Roland Harriman, H. D. Pennington, P. S. Bush, H. J. Kouwenhoven, Ray Morris, J. G. Groeninger.

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and due from banks (domestic)	\$2,817,763.95
Bond and stock investments	232,880.25
Other loans, notes and bills (including other acceptances)	53,000.00
Accrued income	947.66

Total resources

\$3,104,591.86

LIABILITIES

Deposits: Demand	\$113,886.14
Due to banks (domestic and foreign)	2,262,040.20
Other liabilities	\$22.64
Capital stock	400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	302,339.70
Reserves	23,508.18

Total liabilities

\$3,104,591.86

Lievense a United States Citizen

The dominating personality in the administration of the Thyssen domain in the United States is the shy and little known Cornelis Lievense, a colorful little Hollander who arrived in this country by way of Montreal in May, 1926, two years after the Union Banking Corporation was set up. Mr. Lievense is a

I am here and that the United States government is exercising strict supervision of all activities of the bank and these corporations. I cannot tell you for whom I am working. You may be sure there is really little to do. All these corporations in their best years have done less than \$1,000,000 annually."

Mr. Lievense added that his business had slowed down to such a degree that he had to let out two or three of his office force and had reduced his three-room office to two rooms.

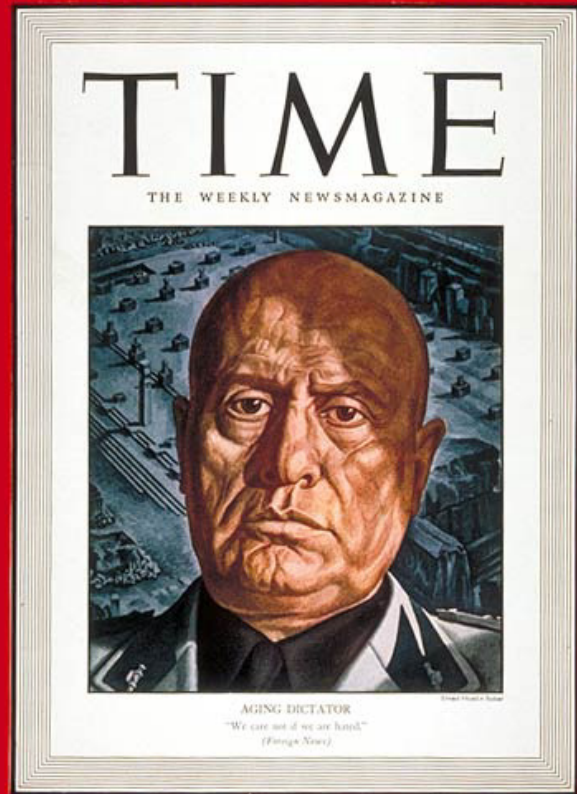
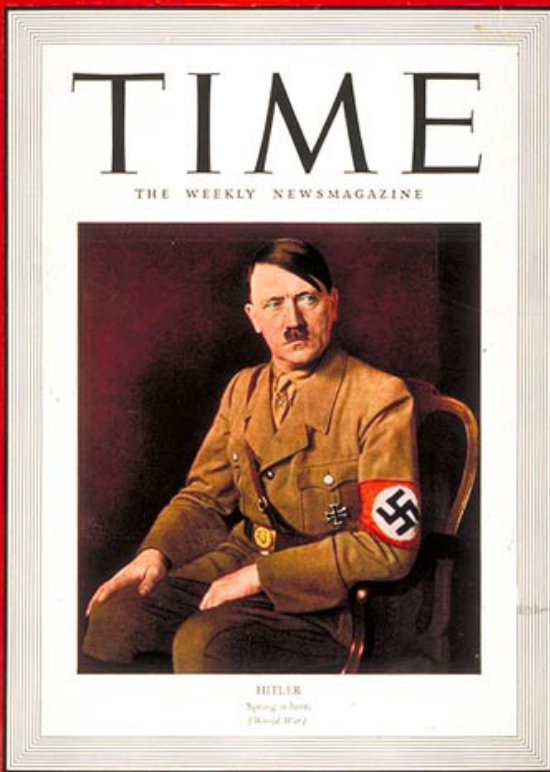
Has Time to Play the Organ

"In fact," he said, "I have been spending too much time indulging in my favorite pastime—playing the organ at my home. I also play the organ for the Whiteman Memorial Baptist Church at Oyster Bay. What else is there to do?"

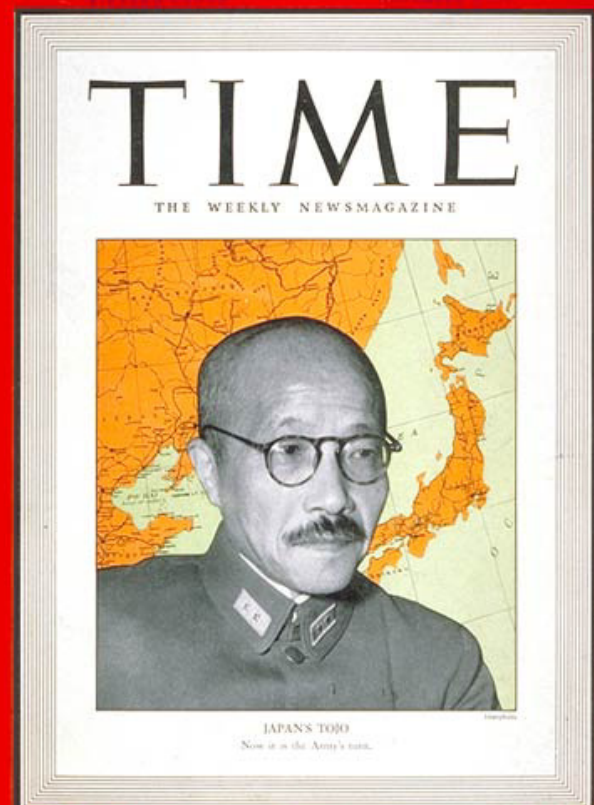
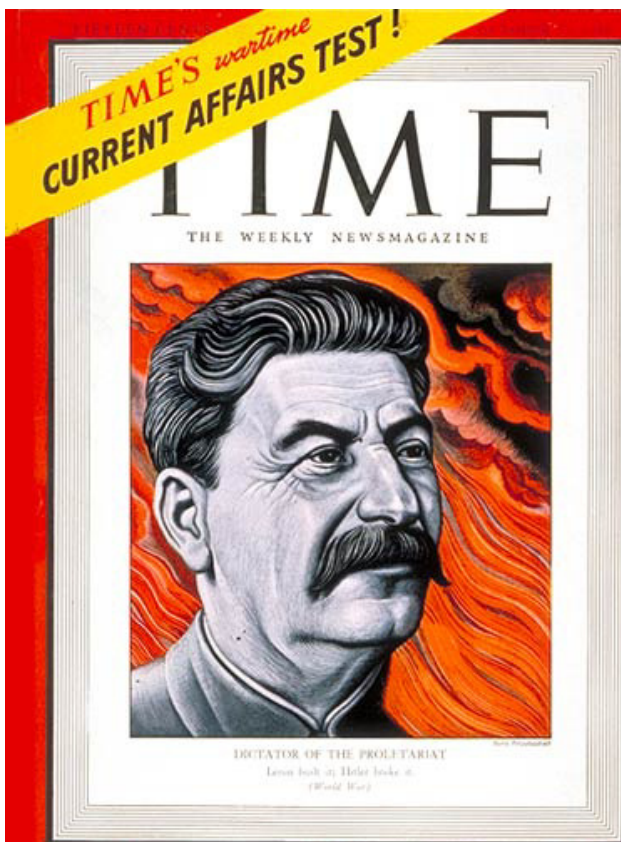
Mr. Lievense and his wife, Maria Jacobs, have lived in a rambling two-story semi-Colonial home in Cedar Swamp Road, in the High Hills Farm section of Glen Head, L. I., for the last eight or ten years. He passes much time visiting the tulip beds in the vicinity of his home. He is a member of the Netherlands Club, and was born in Maasslius, Holland, July 28, 1890.

Capt. Martinson Commanding The Mexico After a Vacation

When the Cuba Mail liner Mexico sailed yesterday for Havana and Vera Cruz, Capt. Oswald H. Martinson was in command after having passed a month's vacation ashore. Captain Martinson has been in command of the ship since April 27, 1928, and has been with the company since 1917.



Nazi Germany's dictator Adolf Hitler (left, April 14, 1941) and Fascist Italy's dictator Benito Mussolini (right, June 9, 1941) appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.



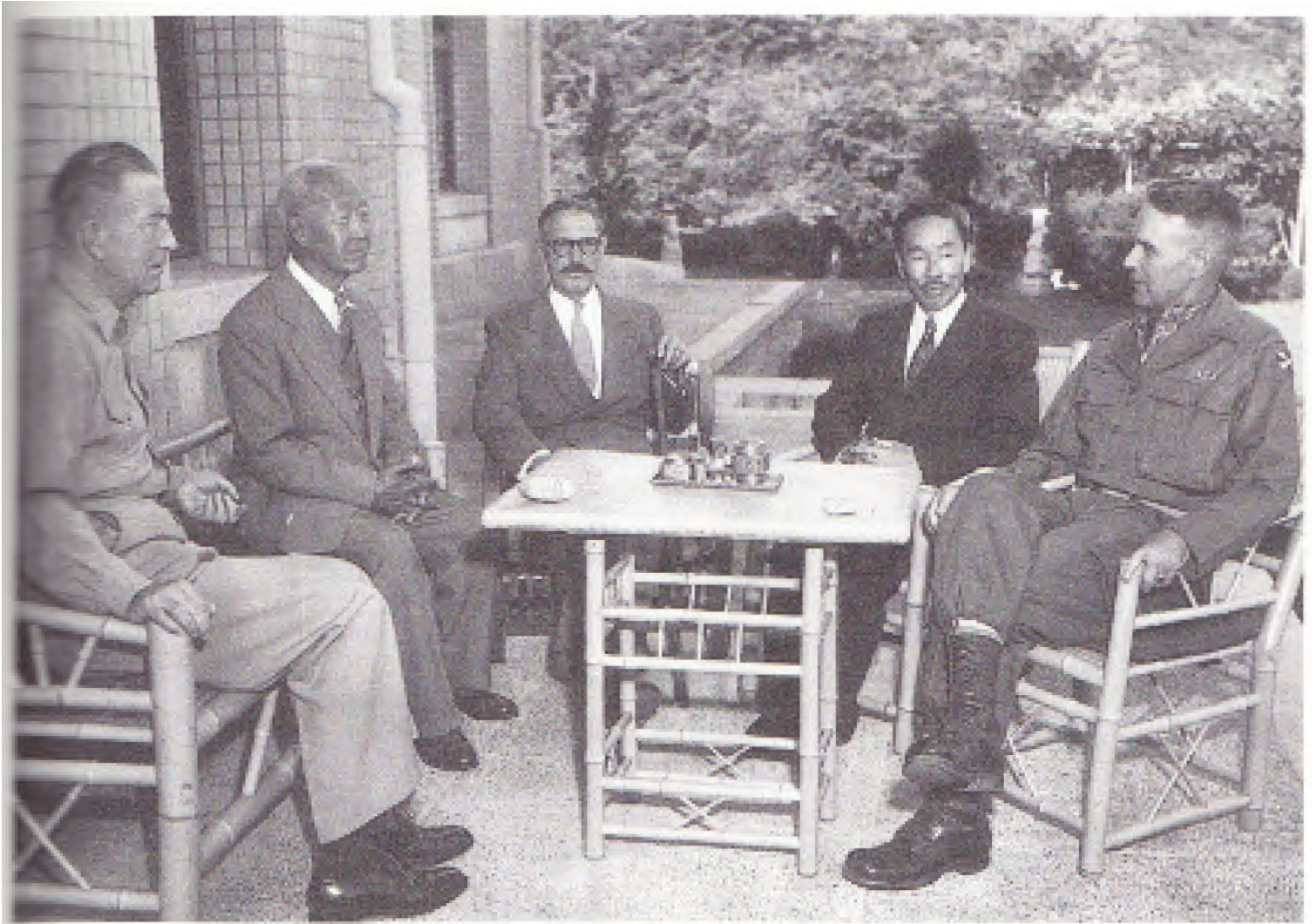
Soviet Commissar Josef Stalin (left, October 27, 1941) and Prime Minister of Japan General Hideki Tojo (right, November 3, 1941) appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.

1953: Year of the Snake

The Death of Joseph Stalin and the Continuation of the Cold War



Left to right: U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, and British envoy Lord Robert Cecil Salisbury (Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 5th Marquess of Salisbury), the Leader of the House of Lords (1942-1945, 1951-1957), laugh together during the Foreign Ministers Conference in Washington, D.C. in July 1953. Dwight D. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles were members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1953. **The Korean War armistice was established at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in Panmunjom, Korea on July 27, 1953.** Over 33,600 American soldiers died and over 103,200 American soldiers were wounded during the Korean War. **The Bureau of Internal Revenue was formally renamed Internal Revenue Service on July 9, 1953.** According to the Chinese calendar, 1953 was known as "Year of the Snake". (Photo: George Skadding /Time Life)



American and South Korean officials meet at South Korea's President Syngman Rhee's residence in Seoul, Korea on June 13, 1953, only days before Rhee's release of Communist prisoners threatened an early armistice. Left to right: U.S. Navy Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman-designate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; President Rhee; U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Ellis O. Briggs; Foreign Minister of South Korea Pyun Tung Tai; U.S. Army Lieutenant General Maxwell D. Taylor, Commander of the Eighth Army. **U.S. Army Lieutenant General Maxwell D. Taylor was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a private organization in New York City, in 1953.**

(Photo: *Rethinking the Korean War: A New Diplomatic and Strategic History* by William Stueck)



The armistice is signed on July 27, 1953. U.S. Army Gen. W.K. Harrison (left table) and North Korean General Nam Il (right table) sign documents. General Nam Il served as Foreign Minister of North Korea from 1953 to 1967. General Nam Il was killed in a strange car accident in Pyongyang in 1976. (U.S. Air Force photo)

<http://www.edwards.af.mil/photos/mediagallery.asp?galleryID=529&page=30>



North Korea's Premier Kim Il Sung (left) prepares to sign armistice that is handed to him by General Nam Il, head of the communist delegation at Panmunjom, on July 27, 1953. (Eastphoto) <http://www.bevinaalexander.com/korea/korean-war-photos.htm>



Major General Blackshear M. Bryan, U.S. Army (2nd from left), Senior Member of the Military Armistice Commission, United Nations' Command, exchanges credentials with Major General Lee Sang Cho, North Korean Army (3rd from right), Senior Communist delegate, at the Conference Building at Panmunjom, Korea, 28 July 1953. This was the day after the Korean War Armistice went into effect. (Photograph from the Army Signal Corps Collection in the U.S. National Archives)

<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/images/s400000/s426684c.htm>



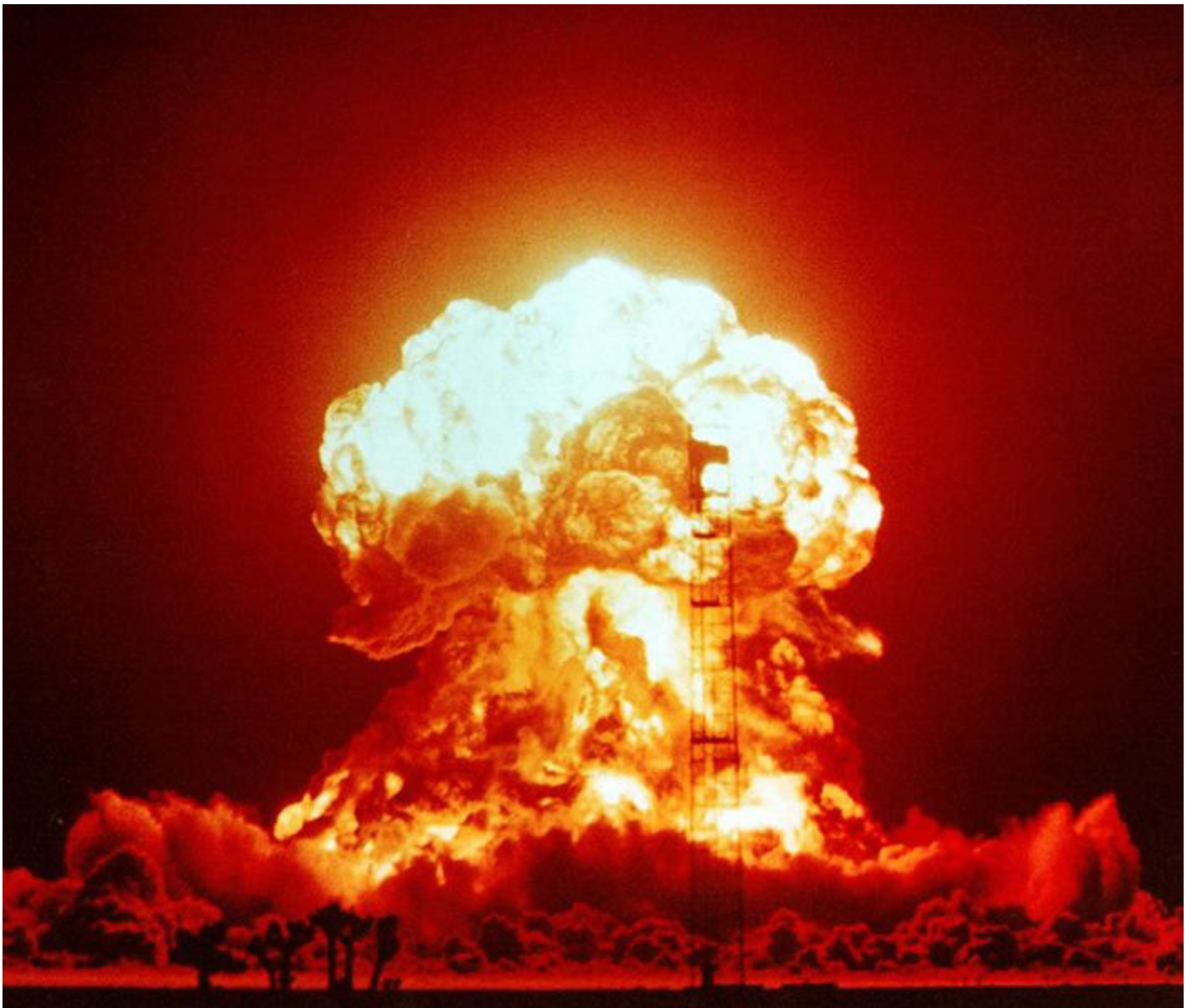
Swedish diplomat Dag Hammarskjöld served as United Nations Secretary General from April 10, 1953 to September 18, 1961.



U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Ellis O. Briggs (center) talks with American peace negotiator Arthur H. Dean (center, right) before taking part in the Peace Negotiations at Panmunjom, Korea in October 1953. Both men were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Arthur H. Dean was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1953. (Photo: Joseph Scherschel/Time Life)



U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon (right) greets Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, in the war-torn capital of Seoul, South Korea on November 18, 1953. Nixon presented a letter from U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower to Dr. Rhee. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Nuclear tests in Nevada, U.S.A.: BADGER was a 23 kiloton tower shot that was fired on April 18, 1953 at the Nevada Test Site, as part of the Operation Upshot-Knothole nuclear test series. (<http://picdit.wordpress.com/2008/07/21/8-insane-nuclear-explosions/>)



The Upshot-Knothole atomic test series of 11 explosions above ground (including the above photograph of the U-K Grable test that occurred on May 25, 1953) took place at the Nevada Test Site from March 17, 1953 to June 4, 1953.



East Germany demonstrators, some carrying banners, march through famed Brandenburg Gate into the Western sector of Berlin on June 19, 1953 after bloody anti-Soviet rioting and uprising broke out in the Eastern sector. The Russians declared martial law in several cities as a general strike by the anti-Communist Germans almost paralyzed much of the East German industry. The uprising began on June 17, 1953. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



French Premier Laniel (left), U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is seen giving the "V for Victory" sign, meet in Bermuda on December 6, 1953. (Photo: Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)



American Jewish Communist spies Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg (left) and her husband Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death and executed at Sing Sing Prison, New York, U.S.A. on June 19, 1953.



U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (left) is seen questioning Harvard University President James B. Conant (far right) at a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee meeting in 1953. James B. Conant was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.



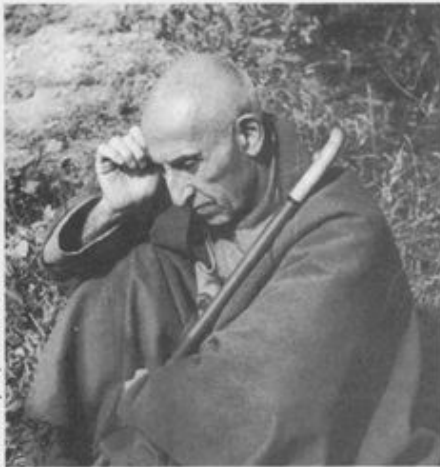
Iranian Historical Photographs Gallery : www.fouman.com

Iranian soldiers surround the Iranian parliament in Tehran, Iran on August 19, 1953. This incident culminated in the CIA-backed Iranian coup d'état that deposed Mohammed Mossadeh, the democratically-elected premier of Iran.



AP/Wide World Photos

The CIA staged its first coup in Iran, where Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh had nationalized his country's oil industry. Mobs paid by the CIA rampaged through Tehran in the summer of 1953.



Courtesy of Fariba Amini

After the coup, Mossadegh was arrested, placed on trial, and found guilty of treason. He spent three years in prison and the rest of his life under house arrest.

The CIA placed Mohammed Reza Shah back on the Peacock Throne. His repressive rule set off the Islamic revolution of 1979.



AP/Wide World Photos

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), led by CIA Director Allen Dulles (a director of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City), staged a coup d'état in Tehran, Iran on August 19, 1953 in an attempt to remove Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh from office.



Prime Minister of Iran Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi (left) greets Mohammad Reza Shah in 1953 (press picture released by the imperial palace in 1955). Zahedi succeeded Mohammad Mossadegh as Prime Minister of Iran in a CIA-backed coup on August 19, 1953.



Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (Shah of Iran, white suit) appears with Prime Minister of Iran General Fazlollah Zahedi (standing behind Shah) upon the Shah's return to power in 1953, following the coup.

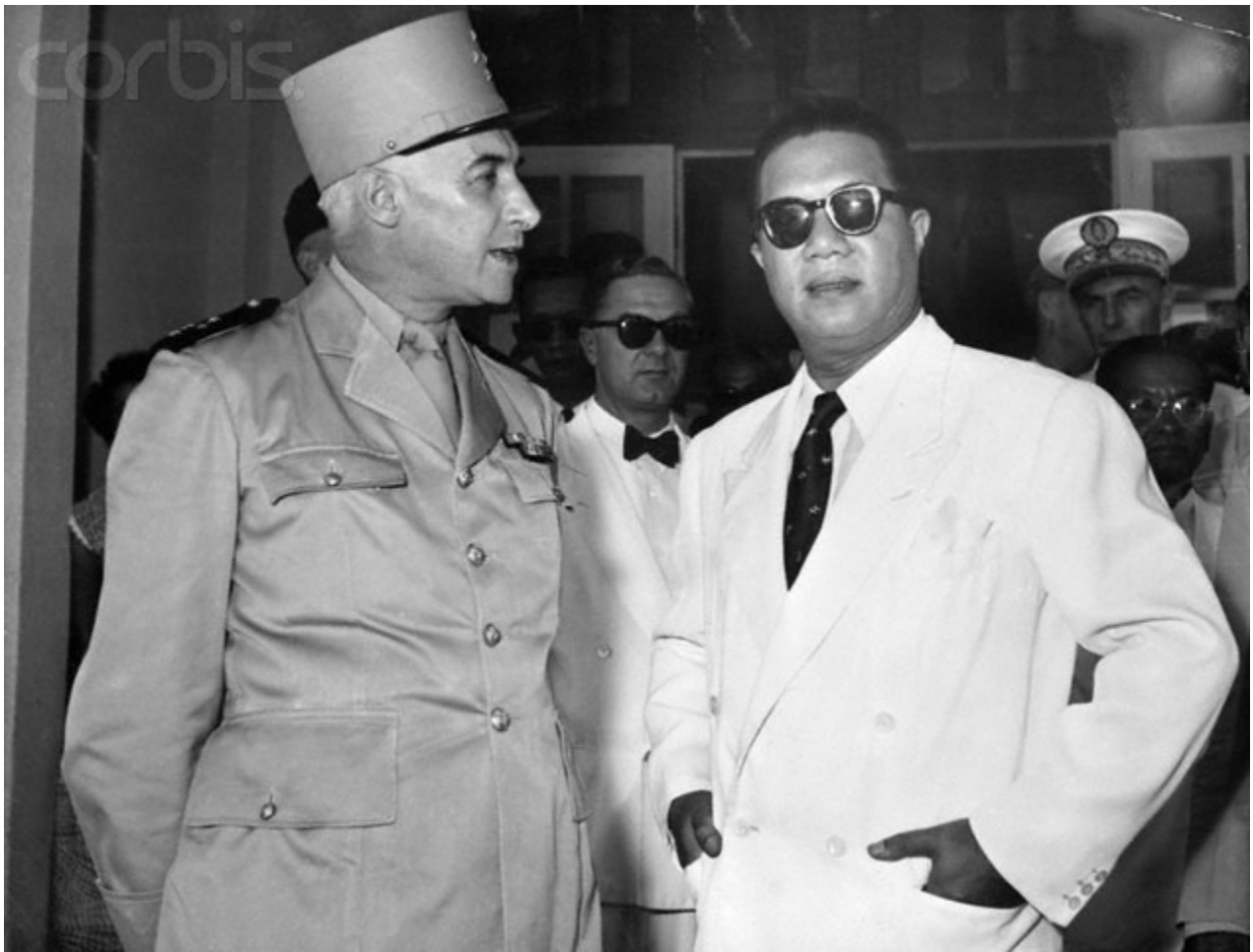


Iranian Historical Photographs Gallery : www.fourman.com

Richard Nixon (left), the Vice President of the United States, shakes hands with General Fazlollah Zahedi, the Prime Minister of Iran in Tehran, Iran in December 1953.



Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, salutes to his soldiers during his return to Iran in late 1953.



General Henri Navarre (left) chats with Vietnam's Emperor Bao Dai after Bao Dai arrived in Indochina on November 6, 1953.
(Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



December 6, 1953, at the north base, (North) Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh and Party leaders, including General Vo Nguyen Giap, commander of the Vietminh forces, decided to open the Dien Bien Phu campaign
(Photo: http://cpv.org.vn/cpv/Modules/News_English/News_Detail_E.aspx?CN_ID=419442&CO_ID=30438)



Vice President Richard Nixon (2nd from left) greets U.S. Senator Prescott S. Bush (right) on May 6, 1953. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Following an organizational meeting of his commission on foreign economic policy yesterday, President Dwight Eisenhower said that it is essential that the U.S. develop new world markets and at the same time "assist other nations to earn their own living." The president (right) is chatting with commission chairman Clarence Randall as he posed with the group in the White House Rose Garden on September 23, 1953. Second row (from left): Jesse W. Tapp; Rep. Jon Vorys, Ohio; Sen. Prescott Bush, Connecticut. Third row: John R. Williams; David J. McDonald and John Hay Whitney. Fourth row: Rep. Jere Cooper, Tennessee; Sen. Walter George, Georgia; Sen. Eugene Milliken, Colorado. Fifth row: Rep. Laurie Battle, Alabama; Cola G. Parker; Rep. Daniel Reed, New York; Lamar Flemming and Sen. Harry Byrd, Virginia. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft (right) shakes hands with California Governor Earl Warren while attending the Republican Party national convention in Chicago in July 1952. **U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft died in New York City on July 31, 1953.** Earl Warren received a recess appointment from U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower on October 2, 1953 to serve as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court following the death of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, who died in office on September 8, 1953. (Photo: Mark Kauffman/Time Life)



King Ibn Saud Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia (1876-1953) died on November 9, 1953.



Fidel Castro and other captured Cuban Communist rebels arrive at the Santiago city jail in Santiago, Cuba in July 1953, following his arrest after the failed coup at Moncada Barracks in Santiago, Cuba on July 26, 1953.



David Rockefeller (left), the Senior Vice President of Chase National Bank (1951-1955) and a director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1949-1985), appears with former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (2nd left), former United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie (2nd right), and Thomas J. Watson (right), Chairman of the board of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), in New York City on October 24, 1953. David Rockefeller and Thomas J. Watson were members of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1953. Trygve Lie served as the Secretary General of the United Nations from February 2, 1946 to November 10, 1952. (Photo: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library)



Foreign Minister of Israel Moshe Sharett (left, hat in hand), Harold Stassen, and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles review Israeli soldiers at Lydda Airport, Israel on May 13, 1953.
(Photo: *Pictorial History of Israel* by Jacob A. Rubin and Meyer Barkai)



British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, center, sits with John Foster Dulles, left, Secretary of State-designate; Bernard Baruch, second from right; and **Chase National Bank chairman** Winthrop W. Aldrich, U.S. Ambassador-designate to Great Britain, in Bernard Baruch's home in New York City on January 6, 1953. John Foster Dulles and Winthrop W. Aldrich were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.
(AP Photo/Marty Lederhandler)



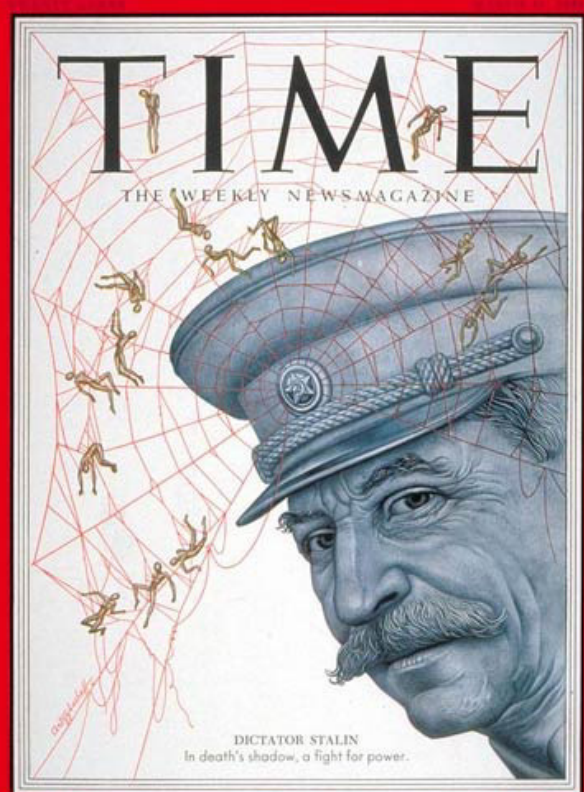
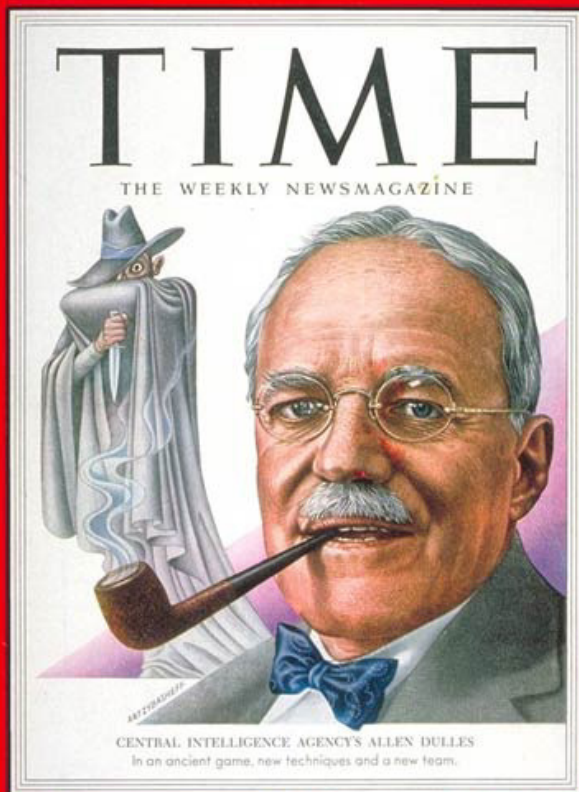
(WXX4) WASHINGTON, DEC. 21—DEAN REPORTS TO PRESIDENT—PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TALKS WITH SPECIAL AMBASSADOR ARTHUR H. DEAN, RIGHT, AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY ABOUT THE STALLED PRELIMINARY KOREAN PEACE TALKS. DEAN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES, LEFT, IN HIS CALL ON THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE. DEAN WALKED OUT OF THE TALKS AT PANMUNJOM AFTER THE COMMUNISTS ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF "PERFIDY." (AP WIRE PHOTO) (KMB215R053)

United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (left) and President Dwight D. Eisenhower (center) meet with Arthur H. Dean, special envoy to the Korean peace talks at Panmunjom, at the White House in Washington, D.C. on December 21, 1953. All three men were members of the Council on Foreign Relations, a private political organization in New York City. (AP Photo)



WA - 324 - 3/27/53 - INP SO UNDPHOTO - WASHINGTON, D.C.. PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE
NETHERLANDS IS GREETED BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AS HE CALLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE
TODAY TO CONFER WITH THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE. -INP PHOTO BY BOB MULLIGAN -
-SENT- FST-

United States President Dwight Eisenhower (left) shakes hands with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the husband of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on March 27, 1953. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was the co-founder of the Bilderberg Group, a private European political organization.



Left: CIA Director Allen Dulles appears on the front cover of the August 3, 1953 edition of *Time* magazine.

Right: Joseph Stalin, who died on March 5, 1953, appears on the front cover of the March 16, 1953 edition of *Time* magazine.



Left: American sex "scholar" Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey appears on the front cover of the August 24, 1953 edition of *Time* magazine. Dr. Kinsey's manuscript *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* was published in 1953.

Right: American actress Marilyn Monroe (June 1, 1926-August 5, 1962) appears on the front cover of the inaugural December 1953 edition of *Playboy* magazine.

1965: Year of the Snake

The Beginning of Vietnam War & The “Independence” of Rhodesia

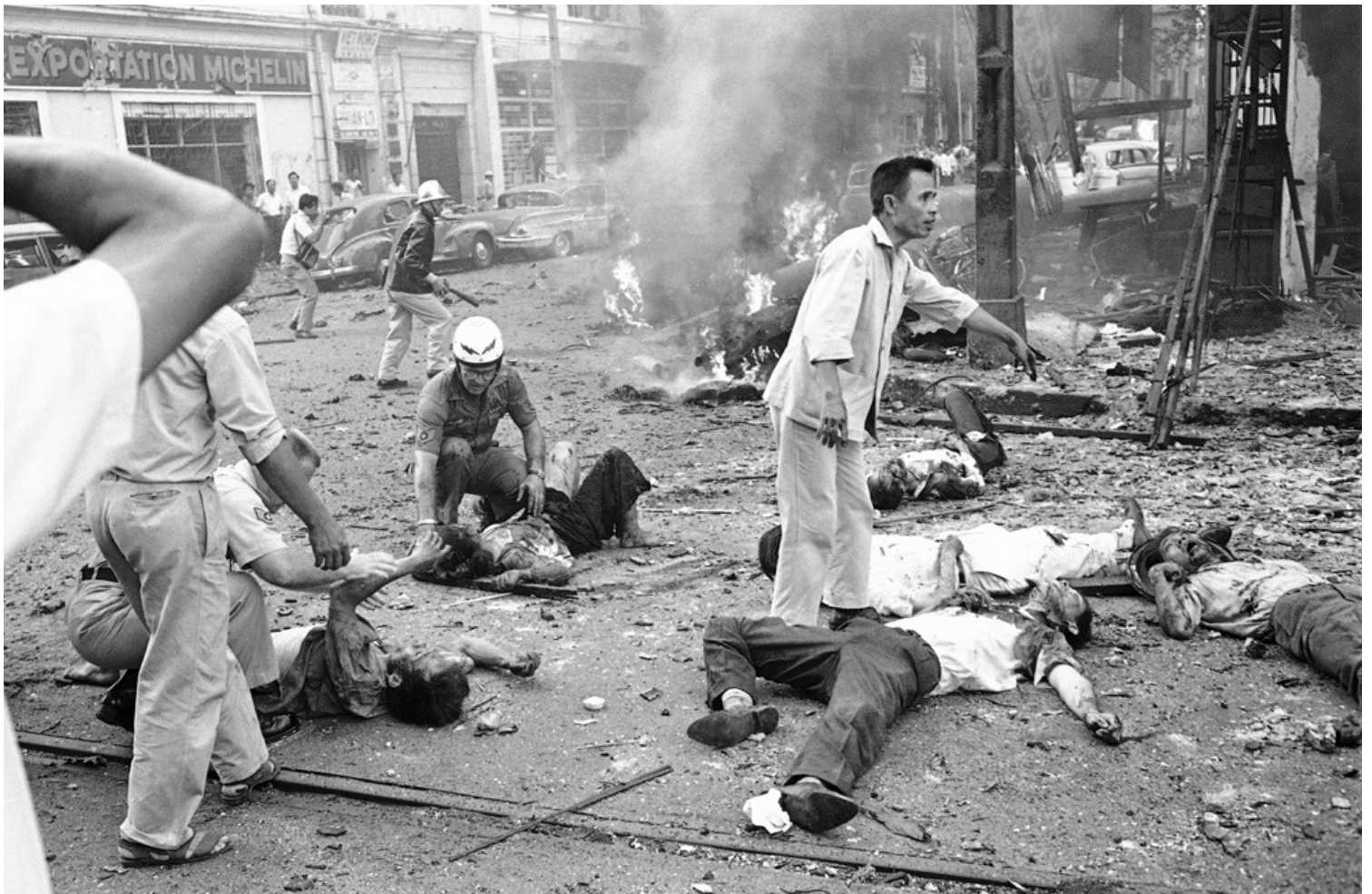


Hovering U.S. Army helicopters pour machine gun fire into a tree line to cover the advance of South Vietnamese ground troops in an attack on a Viet Cong camp 18 miles north of Tay Ninh, northwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border, in Vietnam on March 1965. (AP Photo/Horst Faas)



“People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one – Hitler. I admire Hitler because he has pulled his country together when it was in a terrible state in the early thirties. But the situation here is so desperate now that one man would not be enough. **We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam.**”

– General Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam, in an interview with the *London Sunday Mirror*, July 13, 1965



Injured Vietnamese receive aid as they lie on the street after a bomb explosion outside the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, Vietnam on March 30, 1965. Smoke rises from wreckage in background. At least two Americans and several Vietnamese were killed in the bombing. (AP Photo/Horst Faas)



Demonstrators in Berkeley, California march against the war in South Vietnam in December 1965. (AP Photo)



U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Maxwell D. Taylor (center) watches Gen. William C. Westmoreland (right) shake hands with National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy (**a member of Skull & Bones**) in Saigon, South Vietnam on February 4, 1965. Taylor, Westmoreland, and Bundy were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: UPI/Bettmann)
 (Source: *Grand Expectations: The United States, 1945-1974* by James T. Patterson)



Henry Cabot Lodge (left), U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, greets South Vietnam's Prime Minister, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky. Lodge was on a fact finding trip for President Johnson in July 1965. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



President Lyndon B. Johnson meets with his advisers at a meeting on July 21, 1965. Clockwise from LBJ: Sec. Robert McNamara, Cyrus Vance (hands only visible), Carl Rowan, McGeorge Bundy, Chester Cooper, Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge, Adm. William Raborn, Richard Helms, Jack Valenti, Horace Busby (behind Valenti), Leonard Unger, William Bundy, George W. Ball, Sec. Dean Rusk. Everyone except for LBJ, Rowan, Raborn, and Busby were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: [Frank Wolfe/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



With President Lyndon B. Johnson looking on, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. is sworn in as U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam by Secretary of State Dean Rusk in a White House Rose Garden ceremony on August 12, 1965. Visible in background are Mrs. Lodge and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Army Chief of Staff Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor, National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara meet to discuss the Vietnam War on July 22, 1965. **Stanley Resor and McGeorge Bundy were Yale graduates.** (Photo: [Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))

“The confused nature of this conflict cannot mask the fact that it is the new face of an old enemy. Over this war -- and all Asia -- is another reality: the deepening shadow of Communist China. The rulers in Hanoi are urged on by Peking. This is a regime which has destroyed freedom in Tibet, which has attacked India, and has been condemned by the United Nations for aggression in Korea. It is a nation which is helping the forces of violence in almost every continent. The contest in Vietnam is part of a wider pattern of aggressive purposes. Why are these realities our concern? **Why are we in South Vietnam? We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Vietnam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence. And I intend to keep that promise. To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemies, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgivable wrong. We are also there to strengthen world order.** Around the globe, from Berlin to Thailand, are people whose well-being rests, in part, on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war. We are also there because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Vietnam would bring an end to conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another. The central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied. To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. We must say in southeast Asia -- as we did in Europe -- in the words of the Bible: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." ... And we do this to convince the leaders of North Vietnam -- and all who seek to share their conquest -- of a very simple fact: **We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.**”

– U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson, in his *Address at Johns Hopkins University: Peace Without Conquest*, April 7, 1965

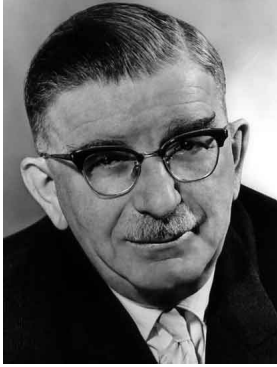


U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson (right) meets with Federal Reserve Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. (second from left), Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer (third from right), and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball (second from right) during a Balance of Payments Meeting in the Cabinet Room at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on September 20, 1965. (Photo: [Yoichi R. Okamoto/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))

1965 Obituaries



Sir Winston Churchill
(born Nov. 30, 1874;
died January 24, 1965)
Prime Minister of Great
Britain (1940-1945,
1951-1955)



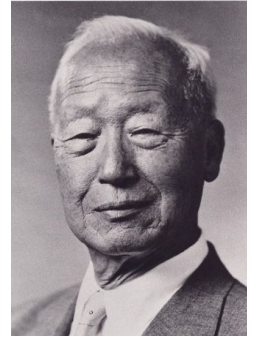
Leopold Figl
(born October 2, 1902;
died May 9, 1965)
Chancellor of Austria
(1945-1953)



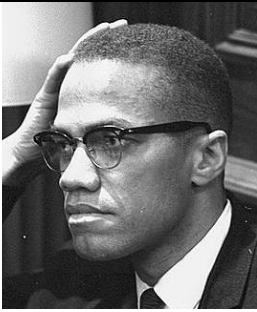
King Farouk I of Egypt
(born Feb. 11, 1920;
died March 18, 1965)
King of Egypt
(reign, 28 April 1936–
26 July 1952)



Moshe Sharett
(born Oct. 16, 1894;
died July 7, 1965)
Foreign Minister of
Israel (1948-1956)



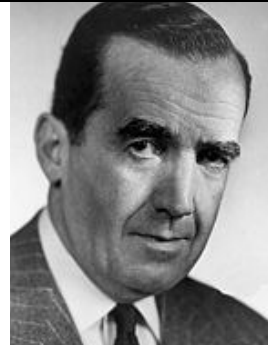
Dr. Syngman Rhee
(born March 26, 1875;
died July 19, 1965)
President of South
Korea (1948-1960);
died in Honolulu,
Hawaii, U.S.A. on July
19, 1965



Malcolm X
(born May 19, 1925;
died Feb. 21, 1965)
American political
activist;
Assassinated by a
"lone gunman" in New
York City on February
21, 1965



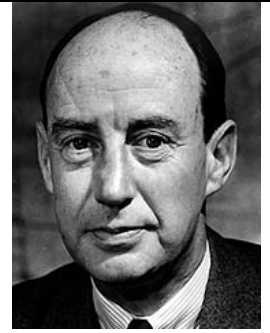
Felix Frankfurter
(born Nov. 15, 1882;
died Feb. 22, 1965)
U.S. Supreme Court
Justice (1939-1962)



Edward R. Murrow
(born April 25, 1908;
died April 27, 1965)
CBS war correspondent
(1939-1945)



Bernard M. Baruch
(born August 19, 1870;
died June 20, 1965)
American Jewish
financier



Adlai E. Stevenson
(born Feb. 5, 1900;
died July 14, 1965)
U.S. Representative to
the United Nations
(1961-1965);
Governor of Illinois
(1949-1953)



New York (City) police officers remove the body of civil rights activist Malcolm X from the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem in New York City after Malcolm X was assassinated by a "lone gunman" just before delivering a speech on February 21, 1965. Malcolm X was pronounced dead on **February 21, 1965**. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (center) leads thousands of civil rights demonstrators out on the last leg of their Selma to Montgomery 50-mile hike in Alabama on **March 26, 1965**. Others identifiable in the front row include John Davis (2nd from left) of SNCC, King's aide Reverend Ralph Abernathy (3rd from left), Dr. Ralph Bunche (5th from left), Mrs. King (next to her husband) and Reverend Hosea Williams (carrying little girl, right). Dr. Ralph Bunche was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a private organization in New York City, in 1965. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



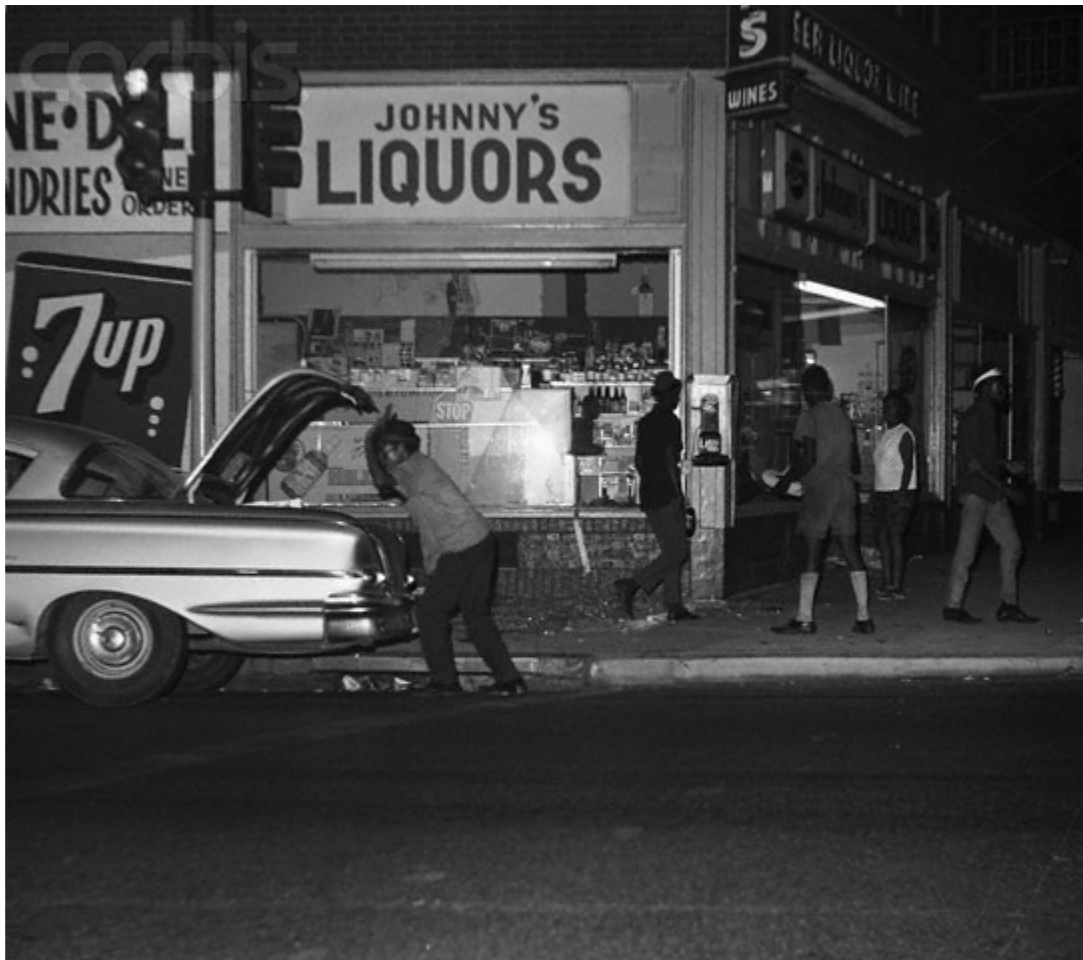
Alabama policemen outside of Selma, Alabama confront civil rights activists on Sunday, **March 7, 1965**. (Photo: Frank Dandridge / LIFE)



Alabama policemen assault and arrest civil rights activists in Selma, Alabama on Sunday, March 7, 1965.



A police officer aims his revolver at a building from which a sniper was taking potshots at passing cars during rioting in the Black community of Watts in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. on **August 15, 1965**. Across the street, other police officers crouch behind cars as they move in closer. Moments later National Guardsmen arrived on the scene and reported they had hit the sniper with return fire. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Looters loot a liquor store at the corner of Santa Barbara Street and Avalon Street in the riot-plagued Watts district of Los Angeles on **August 16, 1965**. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (left) meets with U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on **April 13, 1965**. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands attended the 1965 Bilderberg Meetings held in Cernobbio, Italy from 2-4 April 1965. (AP Photo)



Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (right) and her husband Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (left) chat with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the Concert Hall in Amsterdam on **October 20, 1965**. The Prince was awarded an honorary degree in economics by the Free University while Dr. King received an honorary degree in the social sciences. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was the Chairman of the Bilderberg Meetings from 1954 to 1975. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson (front, left) and South Korea's President Park Chung-hee (center) review the troops in Washington, D.C., in May 1965. South Korea sent an estimated 300,000 troops to Vietnam during the Vietnam War. (Photo: Francis Miller/Time Life)



Korea: From Rags to Riches (8)



THE KOREA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Left photo: South Korea's President Park Chung-hee signs the Korea-Japan Basic Treaty on June 22, 1965. Following this deal, the Park government pursued its second five-year economic development plan (1967-1972) with more confidence. (Photo: Korea Times)



Right photo: **Lone Gunman or Patsy?** Hassan-Ali Mansur, Prime Minister of Iran (March 7, 1964 –January 26, 1965), was assassinated in Tehran, Iran by a "lone gunman" – Iranian terrorist Mohammad Bokharai – on January 22, 1965; Hassan-Ali Mansur died on January 27, 1965.

(NY31-JAN.3)-HARRIMAN MEETS WITH SHAH-The Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, left, poses with U.S. Peace Envoy Averell Harriman in the Shah's private palace in Teheran today. Harriman was there to inform the Iranian Monarch on Johnson's Viet Nam peace plans. Earlier in the day Harriman had talked with Indian leaders in New Delhi. (AP Wirephoto via cable from Teheran)(cwh21710pw)65



Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran (left) meets with Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Averell Harriman in Tehran, Iran on January 3, 1965. Averell Harriman was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. (AP Wirephoto)

(NY23-April 28)GOLDWATER VISITS FRANCO-Former Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater is welcomed by Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco at his Madrid residence today. Goldwater, on the final leg of a European vacation tour, said he had wanted to meet the Spanish leader for a long time. (AP Wirephoto by cable from Madrid) (See AP Wire Story) (jtm41220pw)1965



American politician Barry Goldwater (left), a United States Senator representing the state of Arizona, shakes hands with Spain's longtime dictator Generalissimo Francisco Franco at Franco's home in Madrid, Spain on April 28, 1965. (AP Wirephoto)

NXP/CBE1473850-5/27/65-W.BERLIN:The car of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip drives past the Brandenburg Gate during their tour of West Berlin 5/27. West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard ride with them in the car. At a rally in her honor in front of City Hall, the Queen again referred to her German ancestry. Her late grandmother, Queen Mary, was of the German House of Teck. UPI CABLEPHOTO fs



Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, Prince Philip of Wales, West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, and West Germany's Chancellor Ludwig Erhard ride in an open motorcade in front of the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin, West Germany on May 27, 1965.



President Lyndon B. Johnson discusses policy with U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright on July 28, 1965.
(Photo by Yoichi Okamoto/[Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser (right) sits across from Soviet leaders (left to right) Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Anastas Mikoyan, at a Kremlin meeting in Moscow, Soviet Union on August 28, 1965 (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Communist China's Premier Chou En-Lai (left) looks at the sights during a cruise on the Nile River near Cairo, Egypt on July 6, 1965 while his companion President Sukarno of Indonesia checks the time. Both men were in Egypt awaiting the opening of the Afro-Asian Conference, which was to be held in Algiers, Algeria. Chou stayed on in the Egyptian capital after the conference was postponed. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Prime Minister of Great Britain Harold Wilson (center) honors The Beatles with the award of MBE in 1965.



British rock band The Rolling Stones pose for a group portrait in France on April 16, 1965. Left to right: lead guitarist Keith Richards, guitarist Brian Jones, bassist Bill Wyman, lead singer Mick Jagger, and drummer Charlie Watts.
(Image: © Apis/Sygma/Corbis)



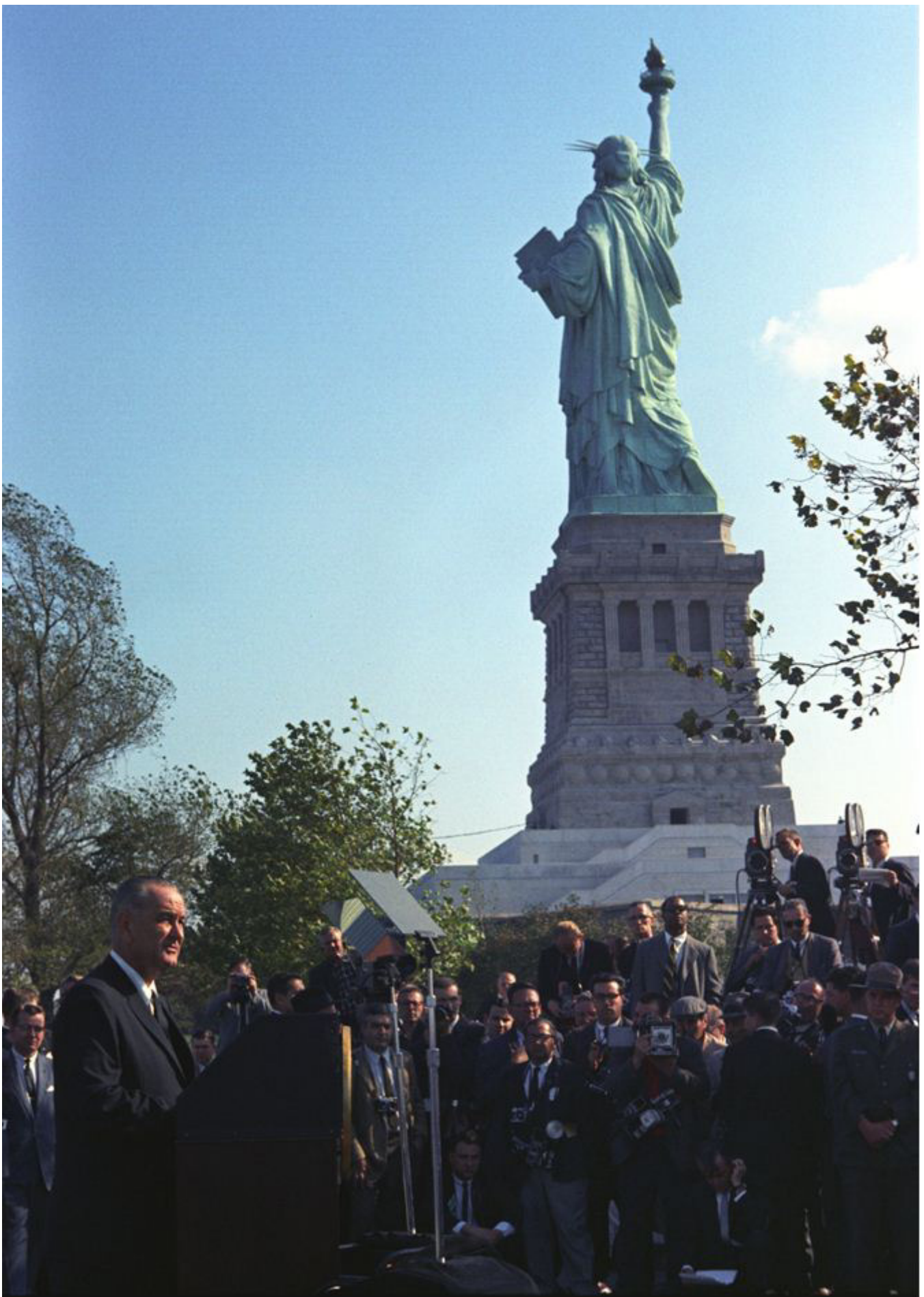
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and her husband Lord Snowdon (right, face hidden) visit the Beatles in London on July 30, 1965. The Beatles, from left to right: Ringo Starr, George Harrison, Paul McCartney and John Lennon. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Left: British policemen struggle to restrain young Beatles fans outside Buckingham Palace in London in October 1965 as The Beatles receive their MBEs (Member of the British Empire) in 1965. John Lennon later returned his MBE in September 1969, in protest against British politics. (Photo: © Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)



Right: Jimi Hendrix appears with Curtis Knight and the Squires in New York City in 1965. Clockwise from front center: Curtis Knight, Jimi Hendrix (on left), Marion Booker (top) and Ace Hall (on right). (Photo: © Michael Ochs Archives/Corbis)



U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson visits Liberty Island near New York City on October 3, 1965 to sign the Immigration Act of 1965. (Photo: Yoichi R. Okamoto/Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library)



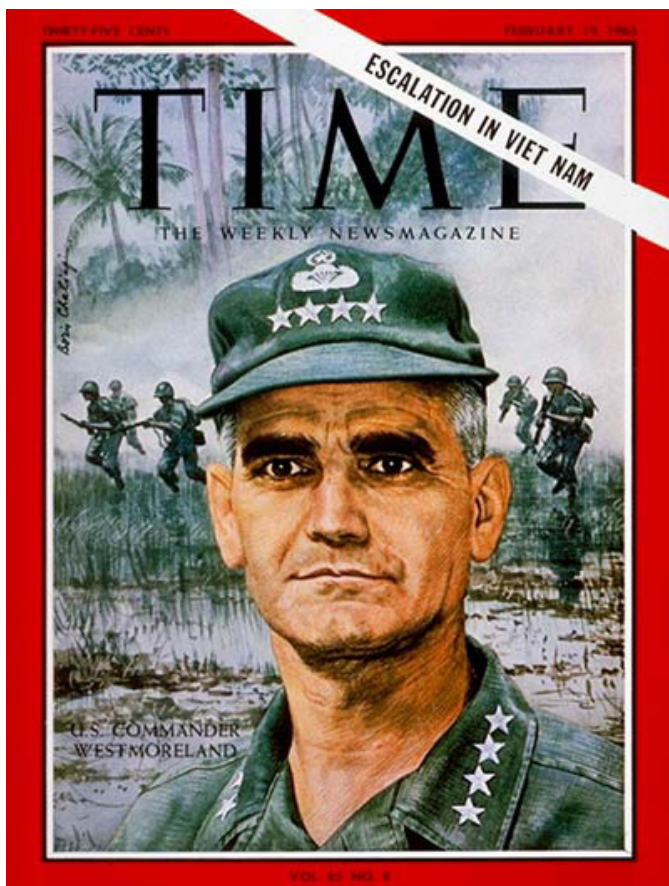
U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, seated at a table with his childhood schoolteacher Ms. Kate Deadrich Loney, delivers a speech at a signing ceremony for the **Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965** at the Former Junction Elementary School in Johnson City, Texas, U.S.A. on **April 11, 1965**. (Photo: Frank Wolfe/Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library)



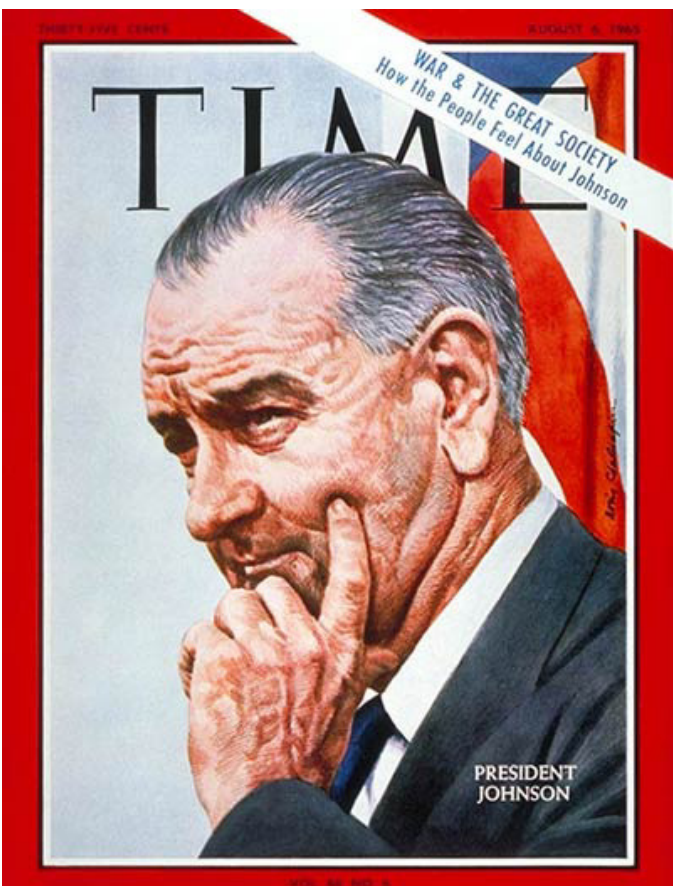
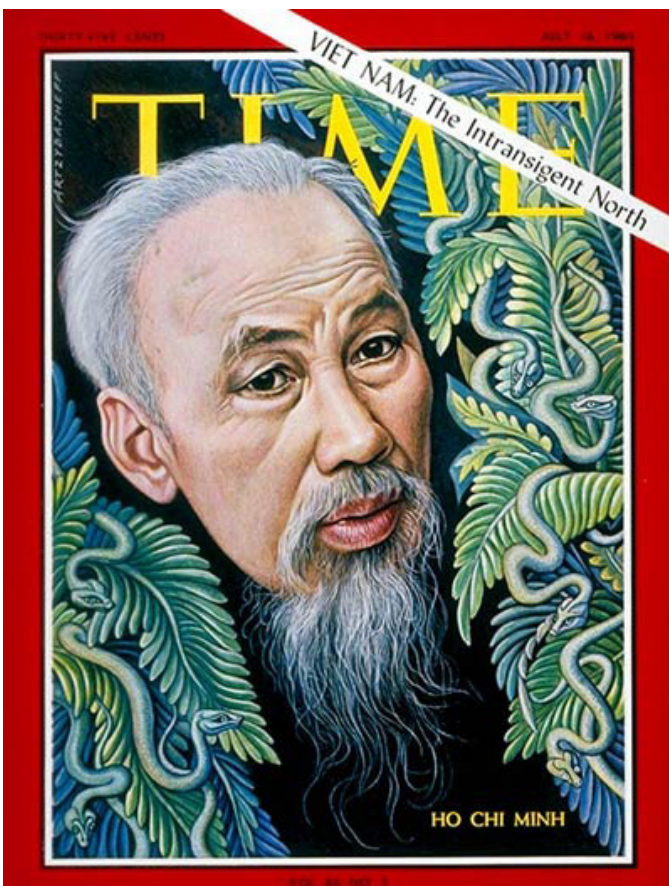
Former President Harry S. Truman (right, seated) watches President Lyndon B. Johnson sign the **Medicare Bill** at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri on **July 30, 1965**. The following individuals stand in the background (from left to right): Senator Edward V. Long, an unidentified man, Lady Bird Johnson, Senator Mike Mansfield, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, and Bess Truman. (Photo: [Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



President Lyndon B. Johnson and former President Harry S. Truman shake hands at the signing ceremony of the Medicare legislation at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri on July 30, 1965. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is standing in the background. (White House Press Office)



U.S. Army Gen. William C. Westmoreland (left, February 19, 1965) and McGeorge Bundy (right, June 25, 1965, U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's National Security Advisor, appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.



North Vietnam's Commissar Ho Chi Minh (left, July 16, 1965) and U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson (right, August 6, 1965) appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine.

Ian Smith and "White" Rhodesia: A Faustian Bargain?

The ideal gift for Christmas: 100% PURE MILK AFRICAN DESIGNED SCARVES
Printed from 12/8 to 27/6
Store Brand

ESTABLISHED 1911
Solely a Rhodesian publication
The Rhodesia Herald

The Rhodesia Herald

Incorporating THE EVENING STANDARD
SALISBURY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1965

PRICE 4d.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS
Start and long handles, in a wide range of colours.
Printed from 27/6
Store Brand

UDI

• Censorship is imposed • Price control introduced • Tougher curbs on imports

RHODESIA GOES IT ALONE

Parliament may now amend Constitution's entrenched provisions

AMENDMENTS to the entrenched provisions of the new Constitution—the same provisions that were introduced in the old Constitution—may now be made by action of Parliament itself. This is one of the key changes in the 1961 Constitution compared with the 1961 Constitution.

CENSORS AT THE HERALD

The 1961 Constitution, which came into effect on November 1, 1965, has introduced a number of changes to the 1961 Constitution. One of the most significant changes is the removal of the entrenched provisions of the Constitution, which previously required a referendum for any amendment. This change allows the Parliament to amend the Constitution without the need for a referendum.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith.

WILSON CALLS UDI 'AN ILLEGAL ACT'

London, Thursday. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, has described Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence as "an illegal act".

'Stand has to be made for principle'—PM

RHODESIA yesterday became independent. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, made the announcement in a 20-minute radio broadcast to the nation at 1.11 p.m. Immediately following the declaration of independence, the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, announced that he had been instructed by the Queen to suspend Mr. Smith and the Government.

Britain has declared that Rhodesia's independence has been taken illegally, and that the country will remain a British colony. The British Government has also announced that it will not recognize Rhodesia's independence.

RHODESIA'S PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Ian Smith, yesterday made the announcement of independence.

On other pages

• **Price control** introduced in Rhodesia. The Government has announced that it will introduce price control on a wide range of goods, including food, clothing, and housing. This move is aimed at reducing inflation and ensuring that essential goods are available to the population.

AMERICA DEPLORES ACTION

Washington, Thursday. The United States has expressed its disapproval of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. The State Department has announced that the United States will not recognize Rhodesia's independence and will continue to support the British position.

'Struck a blow'

Mr. Smith said that the declaration of independence was a "blow" to the British Empire. He also stated that he believed in the right of the Rhodesian people to determine their own future.

Britain is withdrawing High Commissioner

London, Thursday. The British Government has announced that it will withdraw its High Commissioner from Rhodesia. This move is part of the British Government's response to Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

PRICE CONTROL WILL BE IMPOSED TOMORROW

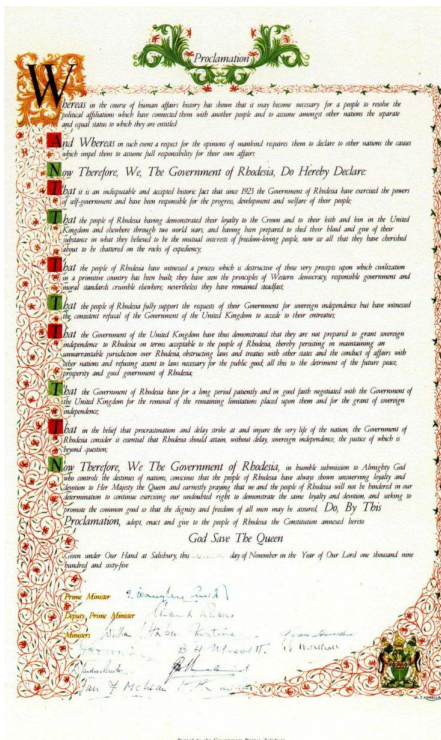
Salisbury, Friday, November 12, 1965. The Government has announced that it will impose price control on a wide range of goods, including food, clothing, and housing, starting tomorrow. This move is aimed at reducing inflation and ensuring that essential goods are available to the population.

Totoron
Fashions new fashion fabric
Up-the-yard import from Japan
Since 1925, Totoron has been the leading name in the world of fashion fabric. Today, Totoron is still the name that is synonymous with quality and style. Totoron fabric is available in a wide range of colors and patterns, and is perfect for a variety of clothing items.

The Rhodesia Herald, 12 November 1965: the front page of the newspaper announced the previous day's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, as well as the introduction of state censorship. Note the blank sections of the page. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe in Africa) from November 11, 1965 to June 1, 1979, declared Rhodesia's independence from Great Britain on November 11, 1965 (Armistice Day). Rhodesia received no diplomatic recognition and remained unrecognized until Rhodesia became known as Zimbabwe in April 1980.



Rhodesian government officials watch Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, sign a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in Salisbury, Rhodesia (present-day Harare, Zimbabwe) on November 11, 1965. Ian Smith and other Rhodesian government officials declared their political independence from Great Britain after refusing to agree to “majority rule” – political participation of all native Africans in politics, including African communists – in Rhodesia. An estimated 270,000 British-descent Rhodesians lived in Rhodesia in 1970; an estimated 5 million people (94% native African) lived in Rhodesia in 1970. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Left: A copy of Rhodesia's 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence
 Right: Ian Smith, a British colonist who governed the former British colony of Rhodesia in southern Africa, appears on the front cover of the November 5, 1965 issue of *Time* magazine.

1977: Year of the Snake

Soviet Détente, Shah of Iran, Star Wars & Saturday Night Fever

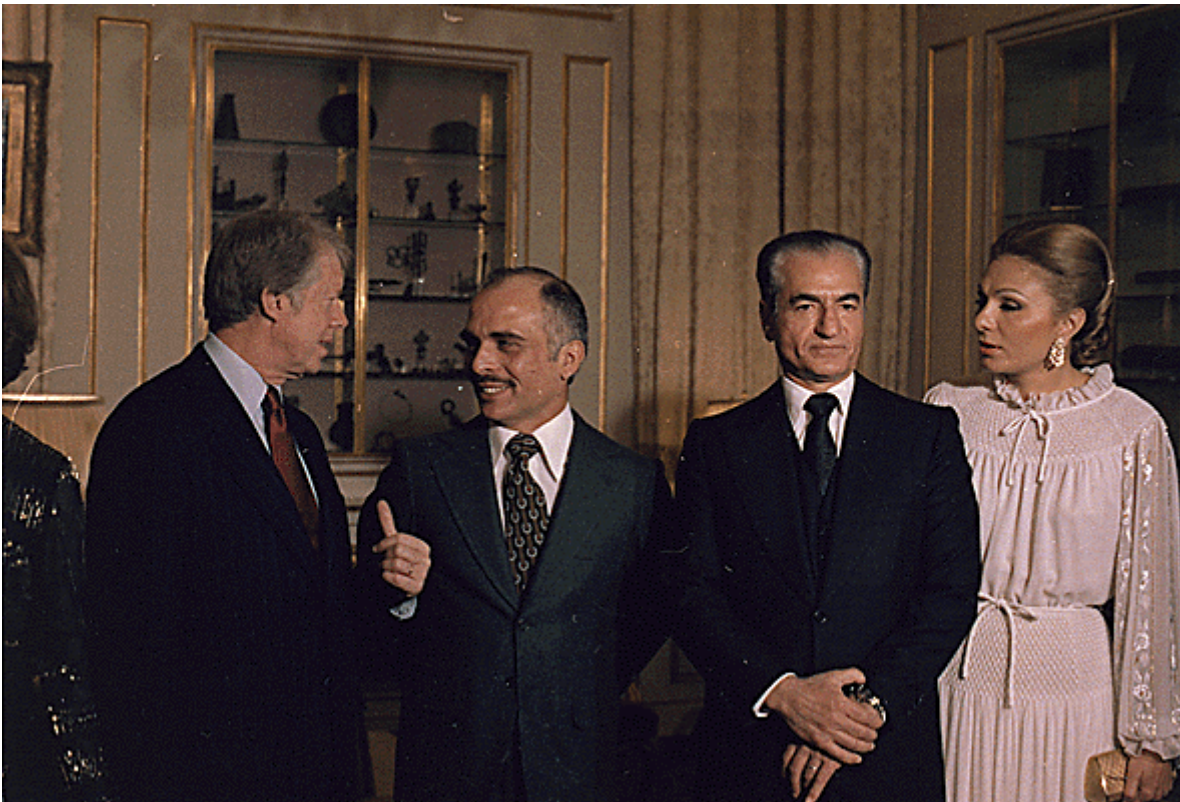
Consultative luncheon with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Brzezinski's office at the White House, June 1977. The President's secretary showed him a copy of this picture, which he returned to me autographed and with the notation: "Now I see why we always get out-traded by the Soviets." Chapter 5



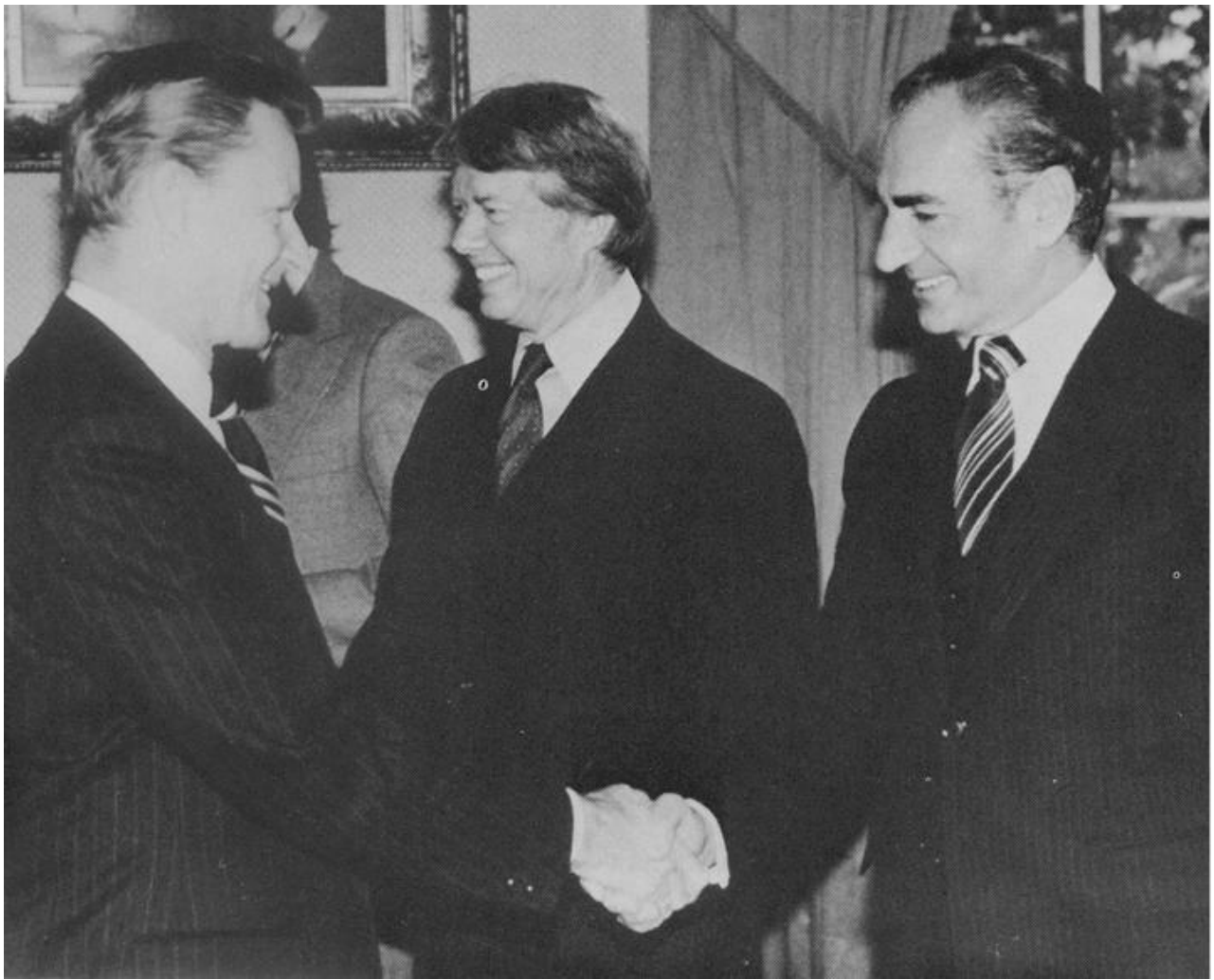
From Russia With Love? Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Poland-born National Security Advisor and a founding member of the Trilateral Commission, toasts Anatoly Dobrynin (left), the Soviet Russian Ambassador to the United States of America, at Zbigniew Brzezinski's office in the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. in June 1977.
(Photo: *Power and Principle* by Zbigniew Brzezinski)



President Jimmy Carter (left) shares a toast with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran at the State Dinner in Tehran, Iran on December 31, 1977. (Photo: Jimmy Carter Library)



U.S. President Jimmy Carter appears with King Hussein of Jordan, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran and the Shahbanou of Iran (Shah's wife) in Tehran, Iran on December 31, 1977.



American President Jimmy Carter smiles as National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski shakes hands with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran in Washington D.C. on November 15, 1977.



President Jimmy Carter attends a meeting with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran at the White House in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1977. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski sits on Carter's left and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sits on Carter's right.



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) chats with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (center) in September 1977. (Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



Left photo: United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim poses with President Jimmy Carter and First Lady Rosalynn Carter during a presidential visit to United Nations Headquarters in New York City on October 4, 1977. (Photo by Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



Right photo: CIA Director Stansfield Turner, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Vice President Walter Mondale meet privately in the Oval Office on April 20, 1977. All three men are members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, former Governor of Texas John Connally, former Governor of California Ronald Reagan, and U.S. President Gerald Ford laugh together in the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on January 5, 1977. Nelson Rockefeller and Gerald Ford were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.
(Photo by David Hume Kennerly/ Getty Images)



U.S. President Jimmy Carter listens to former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the White House on August 15, 1977. Henry Kissinger was a director of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of the Trilateral Commission in 1977.



Three former directors of the Central Intelligence Agency attend the swearing-in of Adm. Stansfield Turner as the new CIA chief in Washington, D.C. on March 9, 1977. From left to right: Richard Helms, George H.W. Bush, and James R. Schlesinger. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



President Jimmy Carter (right) goes over map of Israel and discusses border problems with CIA Director Stansfield Turner (left), Defense Secretary Harold Brown (rear), and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski (back to camera) in Washington, D.C. in circa spring 1977. This rarely seen location is the patio outside the President's hide-away office in the West Wing of the White House, and the greenish tint to the picture is caused by the view through bullet-proof glass in the door. (Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



U.S. President Jimmy Carter (left) talks to National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski (center) and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the White House in August 1977. (Source: *Power and Principle* by Zbigniew Brzezinski)



Henry Kissinger embraces Prime Minister of Israel Menachem Begin in Washington D.C. on July 20, 1977. Menachem Begin was a member of the Likud Party and a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi (IZL). (Photo: [Jaacov Saar, GPO](#))



U.S. President Jimmy Carter appears with Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain (left) and her husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (center) at Buckingham Palace in London, United Kingdom on May 7, 1977. (Photo: [PA](#))



President of Chile Gen. Augusto Pinochet (left) chats with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the White House Oval Office in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on September 6, 1977. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



American special envoy Ellsworth Bunker (center, background) watches U.S. President Jimmy Carter (left) and Panama's ruler General Omar Torrijos (right) sign the Panama Canal Treaty at the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. on September 7, 1977. Seated in the center is Alejandro Orfila, OAS Secretary General. Standing at rear left are American treaty negotiators Sol Linowitz (left, face obscured) and Ellsworth Bunker (standing, center). At right rear is Panamanian treaty negotiator Aristedes Royo.



American treaty negotiators Sol Linowitz (rear, left) and Ellsworth Bunker (center), the former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, applauds as U.S. President Jimmy Carter (left) shakes hands with Panama's ruler General Omar Torrijos after signing the Panama Canal Treaty in Washington, D.C. on September 7, 1977. Sol Linowitz and Ellsworth Bunker were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (White House photo)



Andrew Young, the first Black American to be appointed United States Ambassador to the United Nations, meets the British foreign secretary David Owen in London, Great Britain in May 1977. (Photo: © Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORBIS)



Ethiopian Army soldiers march in a parade on Labor Day in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in May 1977. (Photo: © William Campbell/Sygma/Corbis)



East Germany's Commissar Erich Honecker (left) greets Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro in East Berlin, East Germany on April 2, 1977. (Photo: Bettmann/CORBIS)



Soviet Communist General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev (left) welcomes Cuban Premier Fidel Castro upon his arrival at Vnukovo Airport in Moscow, Soviet Russia on April 4, 1977. (Photo: Bettmann/CORBIS)



Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev (left) escorts Yugoslavia's president Josip Broz Tito as they review troops upon Tito's arrival in Moscow, Soviet Union on August 16, 1977. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito received Margaret Thatcher, leader of the British Conservative Party, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on December 6, 1977. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



U.S. President Jimmy Carter delivers a speech during a dinner at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. in March 1977. Andrew Young, the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, is seated third from left. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is seated second from right. Prime Minister of Israel Yitzhak Rabin is seated to the left of President Jimmy Carter. (Source: *Yitzhak Rabin, 1922-1995* by Dov B. Ben-Meir)



U.S. President Jimmy Carter (center) and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski (left) meet with former Prime Minister of Israel Golda Meir in 1977. ([NARA/Jimmy Carter Presidential Library](https://www.nara.gov/jimmy-carter-presidential-library))



President of Egypt Anwar Sadat (left) appears with U.S. President Jimmy Carter (right) at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on April 4, 1977. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister of Israel, addresses the United Nations in New York City on October 10, 1977. (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)



Foreign Minister of Israel Moshe Dayan (left) receives American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (right) in Jerusalem, Israel on August 9, 1977 to review the Middle East peace process for the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. (Photo: © William Karel/Sygma/Corbis)



Israeli and Egyptian ministers attend peace negotiations in Ismailia, Egypt on December 25, 1977. On the left side of the table, Egypt's envoy Hosni Mubarak talks to President of Egypt Anwar al-Sadat. On the right table, Defense Minister of Israel Ezer Weizman, Prime Minister of Israel Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister of Israel Moshe Dayan prepare for negotiations. (Photo: © William Karel/Sygma/Corbis)



Egypt's president Anwar Sadat (center) celebrates with Menachem Begin (left) and Moshe Dayan at a party in Jerusalem on November 19, 1977.



Prime Minister of Israel Menachem Begin welcomes President of Egypt Anwar Sadat (left) to Jerusalem in November 1977. (Tom Keller - Gamma/Liaison)



Left photo: President of Syria Hafez al-Assad and President of America Jimmy Carter appear at a press conference in Geneva, Switzerland on May 10, 1977. (Photo: Wally McNamee/CORBIS)

Right photo: Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan (left) meets with West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in 1977.

1977 Obituaries



Marien Ngouabi

(Dec. 31, 1938-March 18, 1977)
communist President of the
[People's] Republic of the Congo
(January 1, 1969-March 18,
1977); Assassinated by a lone
gunman on March 18, 1977



Robert Anthony Eden

(1st Earl of Avon)
(June 12, 1897-Jan. 14, 1977)
Prime Minister of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain
(1955-1957)



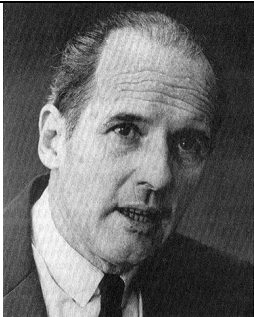
Louis Joseph Maria Beel

(April 12, 1902-Feb. 11, 1977)
Governor-General of the
Dutch East Indies
(Oct. 29, 1948-May 18, 1949);
Prime Minister of the Netherlands
(1946-1948, 1958-1959)



Makarios III

(Michail Christodolou Mouskos)
(August 13, 1913-
August 3, 1977)
first President of the Republic of
Cyprus (1960-1974, 1974-1977)



Carroll Quigley

(November 9, 1910-
January 3, 1977)
Professor of History at
Georgetown University (1947-
1976); Author of *Tragedy and
Hope*



**Gen. Charles Hartwell
Bonesteel III**

(September 26, 1909-
October 12, 1977)
Commander of U.S. 8th Army
[Korea] and United Nations
Command Korea (1966-1969); a
Rhodes Scholar



David K.E. Bruce

(February 12, 1898-
December 5, 1977)
U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain
(1961-1969)



**Sir Charles Spencer
"Charlie" Chaplin**

(April 16, 1889-
December 25, 1977)
Comedian



Syria's President Hafez al-Assad (left) and Libya's ruler Muammar al-Qaddafi join Arab political leaders from Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and South Yemen in Tripoli, Libya on December 2, 1977 during a summit for the creation of the "Firmness Front". (Photo: Alain Nogues/Sygma/Corbis)



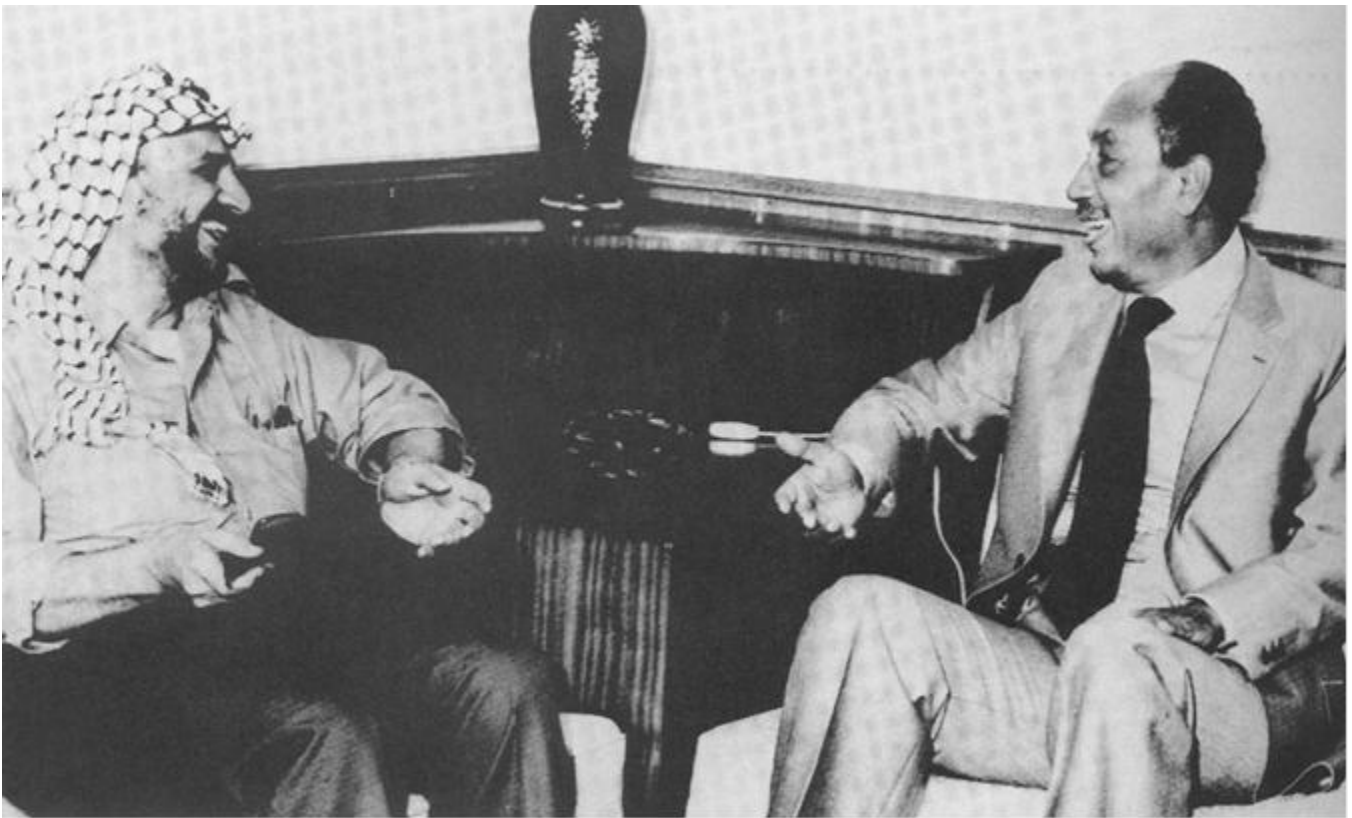
U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance meets with Syria's President Hafez El Assad in Damascus, Syria on December 13, 1977. Cyrus Vance was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of the Trilateral Commission. (Claude Salhani/Sygma/Corbis)



Arab terrorists from Libya, Algeria, Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization gather in Tripoli, Libya on December 4, 1977 during a summit for the creation of the "Firmness Front". Attending from left: Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Muammar Qaddafi of Libya, Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and George Habash of the Peoples' Front for the Liberation of Palestine. (Photo: Alain Nogues/Sygma/Corbis)



Yasser Arafat (left) and Muammar Qaddafi (right) smile for the camera during a meeting in 1977.



Arab terrorist Yasser Arafat (left) meets with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat in July 1977. (UPI/Bettmann)
(Source: *Arafat: In The Eyes of The Beholder* by Janet Wallach and John Wallach)



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) and President of Egypt Anwar Al Sadat laugh together at a press conference in Cairo, Egypt on February 17, 1977. (Claude Salhani/Sygma/Corbis)

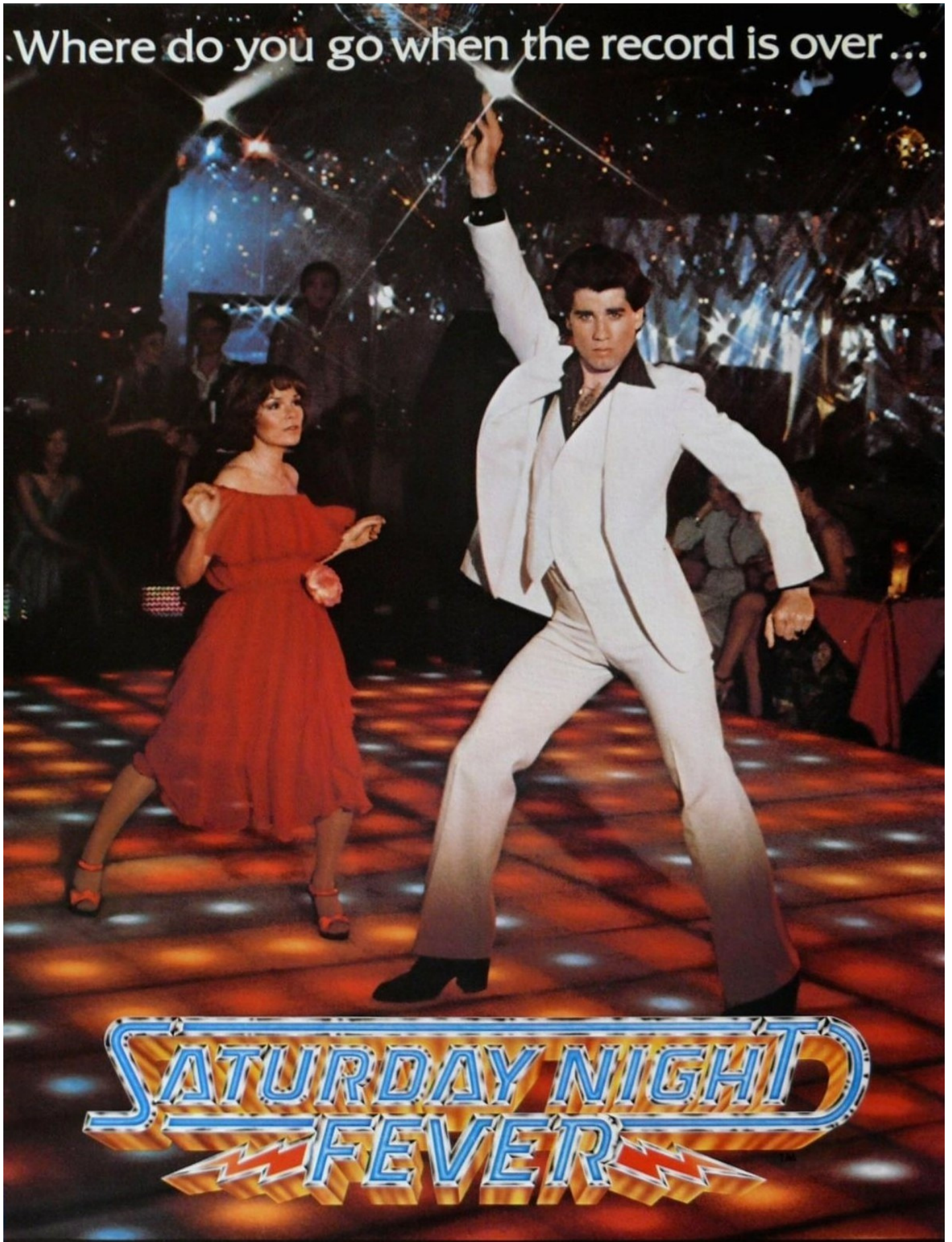


Star Wars is an American epic space opera franchise conceived by George Lucas. The first film in the franchise was originally released by 20th Century Fox on May 25, 1977.



Elvis Presley, the gyrating, hip-swinging King of Rock and Roll, performs at a concert in Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A. on June 20, 1977. Elvis Presley, 42, died of respiratory failure at Baptist Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A. on **August 16, 1977**. (Photo: Bettmann/CORBIS)

Where do you go when the record is over ...



John Travolta and Karen Lynn Gorney (wearing a red dress) star in *Saturday Night Fever*, a movie that was released on December 14, 1977.