

Reason is the Reason for Treason

Fascists don't march down the road with pitchforks, they come wearing suits with ideas for efficiency & savings

A Confidence Man uses a carefully crafted game scenario to sell the victim he intends to fleece. The game includes sets, props, actors, scripts, and charm. The con man seeks the confidence of the victim hence the name. A confidence game is a *mind game* between the crooks and victims. It should be noted that the crooks don't always have to lie – sometimes they tell the truth but through stupidity, naivety, greed, or disbelief the victims “don't get it”.

When more than one crook is involved, it's a conspiracy. When the confidence game involves looting and dismantling the nation-state, it's called sedition and treason - Grand Theft Country.

The purpose of Heritage, Reason, Cato and other libertarian think tanks funded by the wealthy few, is to write policy papers that are in effect, the crafting of game scenarios to loot and dismantle the nation-state in the name of liberté. Such was the case with “Privatization” in the 1980's and continuing today. Privatization liberates the public treasury of the funds for operation of government and the maintenance of “the commons” like our state parks, roads, bridges, lakes, schools, utilities, etc. Whether or not you like the term “commons”, you no doubt enjoy use of the roads, parks, lakes, bridges, schools and utilities, etc.

[Achieving a Leninist Strategy](#)

In 1979, Stuart Butler arrived in the U.S. from the UK and was hired by Heritage Foundation. He's still there – still writing public policy papers cloaked in messages of liberation – when what he really is – is a British libertine insurgent.

In 1983, Butler co-authored a paper titled, *Achieving a Leninist Strategy*¹. Any true, red-blooded American that read that paper would have recoiled in horror and sent him packing. But not the people at Heritage – and apparently not the people at Cato because that's where the paper was found – published by Cato.

The excerpts below speak for themselves. The subject matter was intentionally left out because it is irrelevant. It's the strategy itself that is important because it can be applied to any issue:

“Lenin recognized that fundamental change is contingent both upon a movement's ability to create a focused political coalition and upon its success in isolating and weakening its opponent.

...we would do well to draw a few lessons from the Leninist strategy.

...we must recognize that we need more than a manifesto... What we must do is construct a coalition... that will gain directly from its implementation. That coalition

should consist not only of those who will reap benefits... but also the banks, insurance companies, and other institutions that will gain...

Plan of Action

The first element consists of a campaign to achieve small legislative changes... as part of this campaign; the natural constituency ... must be identified and welded into a coalition for political change.

The second main element in our reform strategy involves what one might crudely call guerilla warfare against both the current system... and the coalition that supports it.

Finally we must be prepared for a long campaign. ... it could be many years before the conditions are such that a radical reform... is possible. But then Lenin well knew, to be a successful revolutionary, one must also be patient and consistently plan for real reform.

The subject matter was “Social Security Reform”. Peter Ferrara’s contributions were “focusing on the family” – “The Family [Security] Plan”. I couldn’t find a copy of his report – it’s in book format, but it doesn’t matter – it’s pretty obvious as it is. The false prophets of the Christian Right that gave voice to the “Silent Majority” have their flocks trained like Pavlov’s dogs. All you have to do is mention abortion – and they start barking. You think they’d figure out that the abortion issue is simply a tool and that their religious beliefs are being used for political purpose that is against their own interests.

Volunteerism

In November of 1981, Heritage published a paper written by Stuart Butler titled, [Voluntarism and the Reagan Economic Program](#)². The following is an excerpt - emphasis added.

INTRODUCTION

In recent speeches, President Reagan has stressed the voluntary sector as a crucial element of his strategy to alter the balance between the government and the people in American society. “Voluntarism is an essential part of our plan to give government back to the people,” Mr. Reagan declared October 5 before the National Alliance of Business. He then announced the formation of a Presidential Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives to be headed by Armco Inc. Chairman William Verity, which will examine the ways of stimulating voluntarism.

Considerable attention has been given to the feasibility of employing the voluntary sector as an alternative source of funding to offset the 1981 budget cuts in welfare and other programs, but Reagan has made it clear that he views the sector as far more than a new source of finance for reduced federal programs. It is a key part of the Administration’s

policy of moving the provision of services as close as possible to their intended recipients, so that local needs and sources of assistance can be blended. ***Strengthening the “mediating structures” between government and the individual – voluntary associations, churches, foundations, neighborhood groups, etc.*** – is seen as important in reinvigorating the bonds of community.

The “volunteerism” initiative with the “mediating structure” provided the constituencies for “guerilla warfare” against the government and the people. Since this kind of organized insurgency for covert purpose is un-American, we were blind-sided by it. At this point in history, there are so many special interest groups with so much money - coming at us from all directions for Agenda 21 Initiatives, that it’s impossible to keep up with all of them even though we need to because their activities, money and connections are having direct effects on our lives.

What he is describing of course leads to the communist system of soviets. A soviet is a committee or commission. The “mediating structure” empowers the privileged few giving them a direct connection to power. It is also an unaccountable and undemocratic system of power of the private sector over their neighbors.

Big Money Big Power

The Council for Government Reform was established in 1991, but in the history section, it gives the following [chronology and purpose](#):

In 1983, the National Center for Privatization was launched by Willard Garvey and other Wichita, Kansas businessmen who began a volunteer effort to educate Americans about the then-new concept of “Privatization.” They believed that many government services could be performed more efficiently and effectively within the private sector, thereby eliminating considerable government waste. They also felt that many unnecessary and unsuccessful government programs could be eliminated, taxes reduced, and the role and influence of government in the private sector as well as the lives of citizens lessened.

While even the initial focus of the organization was national in scope, at the local level, monthly meetings began in Wichita to discuss the future of the city. This early “idea exchange” influenced NCP policy positions and accounted for much of its focus. NCP hosted a successful conference in 1985, entitled “Where the Future Begins,” to address the issue of family choice in education and school vouchers as a means of ending the public school monopoly, which included Dr. Milton Friedman. This was one of the earliest serious investigations of vouchers as a way of privatizing education.

At the same time, NCP recruited more than 50 persons prominent in the privatization effort nationwide for its new Advisory Board. Thus began fruitful cooperation between NCP and numerous other organizations: Reason Foundation, Citizens for a Sound

Economy, the National Center for Policy Analysis, Advocates for Self-Government, Competitive Enterprise Institute, and the Cato Institute. Such cooperation is still very significant today. One early NCP effort, the creation of a database of literature on privatization, begun in 1985, is now being maintained by the Reason Foundation's Local Government Center.

A newsletter was another vehicle designed to educate citizens about government waste. The newsletter, published monthly, included editorials from prominent individuals who have written about: Union Power, Postal Monopoly, Rules for Privatization Success, Privatization of Prisons, Public Housing, and Deposit Insurance. As appropriate political issues came to the fore, NCP responded with views supporting the Line Item Veto, Balanced Budget Amendment and Privatization of Public Lands.

Executive Order 12607 – Commission on Privatization

On September 2, 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed [Executive Order 12607](#) creating the President's Commission on Privatization.

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Commission on Privatization. The Commission shall be composed of not more than 13 members appointed or designated by the President. The members shall be drawn from among a bipartisan cross-section of distinguished leaders.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Commission.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall study and evaluate:

(1) Past and current privatization efforts by the Federal government, State and local governments, and foreign governments, including asset sales by the Federal government;

(2) Literature and writing on privatization; and

(3) The environment for additional privatization efforts by the Federal government.

(b) The Commission shall review the current activities of the Federal government, including asset holdings, and identify those functions that:

(1) Are not properly the responsibility of the Federal government and should be divested or transferred to the private sector, with no residual involvement by the Federal government; or

(2) Require continuing oversight by an Executive Branch agency but can be performed more efficiently by a private entity, including the use of vouchers as an alternative to direct service.

(c) The Commission shall develop the framework for a privatization program, identifying:

(1) Privatization opportunities, including those identified in (b) above, listed in order of priority;

(2) Legislative and administrative actions necessary to effect the privatization initiatives or remove existing privatization restrictions;

(3) Needed improvements to personnel and administrative policy to create an environment conducive to privatization;

(4) Organizational and resource requirements necessary to implement successfully the privatization program; and

(5) Actions necessary to create broad-based support for privatization efforts.

In 1987, Ronald Reagan appointed a commission to “study ways Government functions can be turned over to private business”. Professor David F. Linowes, a political economist at the University of Illinois was appointed to be the Chairman.

The New York Times listed the appointments³:

Besides Professor Linowes, those named to the commission were: ANDERSON, Annelise Graebner, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution in Palo Alto, Calif. ANTONOVICH, Michael D., member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. BISH, Walter, president of the Independent Steelworkers Union at the Weirton Steel Corporation in West Virginia, the largest employee-owned company in the United States. BROCK, Sandra Mitchell, government relations adviser in Washington for Heron, Burchette, Ruchert & Rothwell. CARRUTHERS, Garrey, Governor of New Mexico. FINK, Richard, founder of Citizens for a Sound Economy. LAIRD, Melvin R., former Defense Secretary. McINTYRE, James T., former head of the Office of Management and Budget. PRIEST, George, Yale Law School professor. STANLEY, Ralph L., senior vice president of the Municipal Development Corporation in New York City. **WRISTON, Walter, former chairman of Citicorp.**

In March of 1988, the Commission on Privatization published their report – 287 pages of a plan to dismantle and destroy the government – transferring the assets to the private hands of pirates and handing the power of government over to Fascists who are accountable to nobody.

[Report of the President's Commission on Privatization](#)

Notice – Stuart Butler, Advisor

E. Steven Savas, Consultant

Stephen K. Moore, Senior Research Coordinator

Also – under Item 10 – International Development Programs to “Liberate the assets of developing nations”

Privatization is the reason there is a privatized ‘State Policy Network’ and the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) and why they are writing model legislation – slipped in through the backdoor of the legislative process. The legislation they write increases corporate profits at taxpayer expense. They mask private interests in public policy doctrine.

[State Policy Network](#)
[American Legislative Exchange Council \(ALEC\)](#)

Additional Reading:

[Rebuilding the Private Sector, Robert Poole, 1982](#)

[2006 – Reason Anniversary Edition, “Transforming Government Through Privatization](#)

[2006 – Congressional Research Service – Privatization and the Federal Government](#)

[Cornell University – Restructuring Local Government - Privatization](#)

National Endowment for Democracy – Liberating Assets from Developing Countries

[Left-Right Hoax](#)

[Democracy as a Trojan Horse \(Battle of Systems and Ideas – Part 3\)](#)

[National Endowment for Democracy \(NED\)](#)

[Reagan Building – Monument to Fascism](#)

Search: **Kochtopus**

Vicky Davis

May 17, 2012

¹ Cato Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Fall 1983). Copyright Cato Institute. Stuart Butler and Peter Germanis, Heritage Institute, 'Achieving a Leninist Strategy', <http://www.cato.org/pubs/journal/cj3n2/cj3n2-11.pdf>

² The Heritage Institute, November 2, 1981, Stuart Butler, Voluntarism and Reagan Economic Program, http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/1981/pdf/bg155.pdf

³ New York Times, Joel Brinkley, September 4, 1987, Reagan Appoints Privatization Unit, <http://www.nytimes.com/1987/09/04/us/reagan-appoints-privatization-unit.html?pagewanted>