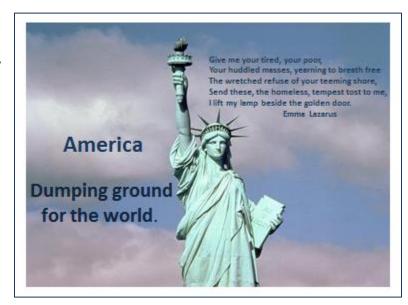
America: Dumping Ground for the World

Refugees as a Weapons System - Part 9

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. It was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi who was inspired in 1865 by French law professor Edouard Rene de Laboulaye.

In times past, I wouldn't have thought much about that – why a French law professor would inspire a sculptor to construct a gigantic statue to place in New York Harbor. Today however, I'm comfortable in saying that the Statue of Liberty



stands as a symbolic declaration of war in monument form.

Interestingly, what I'm writing now as a continuation of Refugees as a Weapons System is also a continuation two other major series research sections on my website (channelingreality.com) titled, Organization of Power and Rule of Law – Global Totalitarianism.

Around 1840 or so, the industrial revolution started in the United Kingdom. Andrew Carnegie's father was a cloth maker. Automation of the process of weaving cloth put the hand weavers out of business so Carnegie's parents brought the family to the U.S. — or so the story goes. (I suspect the Carnegie success story was the first in the series "poor boy starts business in garage and makes good".)

Scotland merged with Britain in 1706 to form the United Kingdom. That began an 'Age of Enlightenment' in Scotland. Enlightenment is a time when the intellectually elite wake up and engage in break out thinking – blossoming creativity and energy. Adam Smith who was a Scottish University professor at the time wrote his treatise, Wealth of Nations during this period. It was published in 1776. A student of the thinking of Adam Smith was Richard Cobden. Cobden was a textile manufacturer and a British politician. He succeeded in getting the Corn Laws changed. The Corn Laws protected Scottish and British farmers from foreign imports of agricultural produces. In the words of Thomas Woods of the Mises Institute:

"...[Cobden] who became famous through his campaign against the oppressive Corn Laws, developed this idea still further. The state's role in the spread of peace and freedom throughout the world was, in his judgment, very minimal. "The progress of freedom," he once said, depends more upon the maintenance of peace and the spread of commerce and the diffusion of education than upon the labor Cabinets or Foreign Office".

Even though the 1648 Peace Treaty of Westphalia established the system of sovereign states with recognized borders under a budding system of international law, by the 1840's much of Europe was still under control of empires ruled by monarchs, military leaders and religious leaders. It wasn't until just before the turn of the 20th Century that some of the nation-states began to build international organizations. The significance of the reference to Cobden is that his evangelism included two main themes: Imperial Federation and Trade as an Instrument of Peace with Merchants as the evangelists.

The following are the significant dates of what I call the Empire of Black Robes with the black robes obviously referring to judges and courts of international law and the nature of the empire being a global administrative system with rulesets that are solely for the benefit for international commerce.

Internationalism and the Launch of International Institutions

Imperial Federation

First World Peace Conference, London, 1843

Inter-Parliamentary Union, launched 1889

Hague Peace Conference, 1899

International Court of Arbitration, 1901

Andrew Carnegie donated \$1.5 million to build a "palace of peace". The Hague

<u>Industrial Exhibition for International Trade</u>

First World's Fair, London, 1851

New York - World's Fair, 1853

(Statue of Liberty – 1865)

World's Fair Paris – 1889 (Eiffel Tower) (Andrew Carnegie attended 1889 – Paris and 1893 – Chicago)

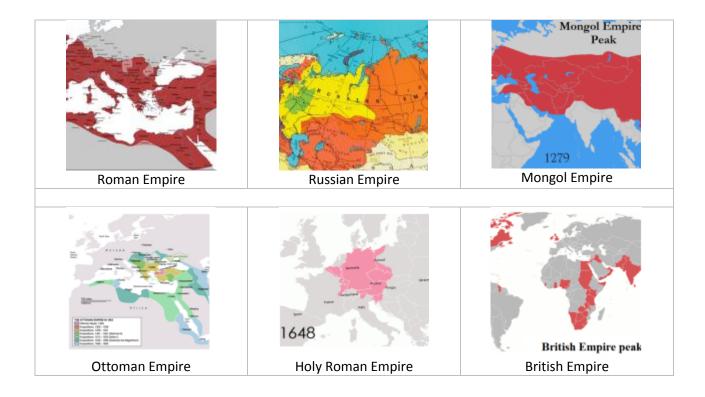
World's Fair St. Louis 1904. Organizer of the fair, Robert S. Brookings, Founder of the Brookings Institute for the study of organization and administration of government.

EMPIRES

To the victor go the spoils. The spoils in the wars of empire include:

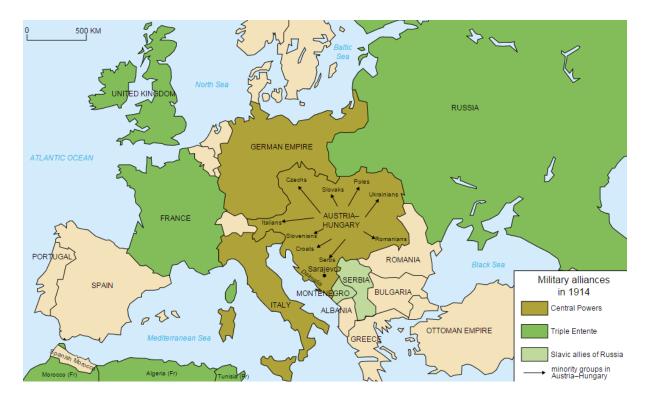
- Territory & Wealth
- The establishment of institutions
 - Law Religion
 - Education
- Social Systems
 - Culture Ideas, Beliefs, Ways of Behaving
 - Music, Art, Literature, Philosophy

The evolution of social organization in Europe from tribes to empires to states was 2,000 or so years of war. The maps below are territories of some of the empires over time.



The British Empire was built during the age of discovery (1400-1600) and is what is termed a maritime empire. Obviously, they could not militarily dominate the countries they colonized. It seems more appropriate to call the British Empire an intellectual empire because they dominated through administrative and maritime law (Admiralty – the Queen's law), religious faith, theatre and group manipulation techniques. They reached their peak around 1919. London became the world's financial capital through international trade which really meant extraction of wealth from their colonies.

The following map is of Europe at the start of World War I. Europe was still in a transition stage from empires to administrative states with defined borders.



My understanding of what started World War I was that in a prior war, Bosnia was annexed into the Austria-Hungary Empire while Serbia was an independent recognized state. There was a movement out of Serbia to consolidate all of the Slavic states into one independent, recognized state (ultimately, Yugoslavia). On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian. Austria delivered an ultimatum – presumably an order of extradition to Serbia. Apparently they didn't comply so Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. The Russians mobilized to support Serbia. The Germans invaded Belgium. France and Britain declared war on Germany and soon all of Europe was engulfed in war.

The United States stayed out of it until April 2, 1917 when they declared war on Germany. The common understanding of why the U.S. joined in was because of Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare which interfered with merchant shipping. A slightly better reason was that the British produced a telegram saying it was intercepted communications between Germany and Mexico. The telegram known as the *Zimmerman Telegram* was supposedly an offer from Germany to Mexico to assist Mexico in recovering lost territory from the United States in exchange for Mexico's help with the war in Europe.

Prior to entering World War I, the United States passed the first law restricting immigration to the U.S. This law put quotas by nationality based on the 1910 census. The law was temporary until the Immigration Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed) made the quotas permanent law and policy of the U.S.

World War I ended with the signing of the Armistice in 1918 but that wasn't the end of war. During the period of 1918 to 1920, a treaty between the British Empire, the allies and Turkey was prepared and signed at Sevres. The <u>Treaty of Sevres</u> attempted to place Turkey, permanently under the regulatory authority of the imperial British Empire through the mechanism of the League of Nations (LON).

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN,

These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied Powers;

ARMÉNIA, BELGIUM, GREECE, THE HEDJAZ, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE and CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,

These Powers constituting, with the Principal Powers mentioned above, the Allied

of the one part ;

And TURKEY,

of the other part;

Whereas on the request of the Imperial Ottoman Government an Armistice was granted to Turkey on October 30, 1918, by the Principal Allied Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded, and

(Excerpt Treaty of Sevres)

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations

in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 95 did put the territory of Palestine under the "protection" of the British through a Mandate. As everyone probably already knows, this mandate was requested by Zionist Jews so that they could establish a Jewish homeland recognized as the State of Israel.

Article 95.

"The High Contracting Parties agree to entrust, by application of the provisions of Article 22, the administration of Palestine, within such boundaries as may be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, to a Mandatory to be selected by the said Powers. The Mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 17, 1917, by the British

Government, and adopted by the other Allied Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, 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.

The Mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. "

In 1920, The British Empire was in control of the port city of Constantinople (Istanbul). They were being attacked by Turkish nationals so they asked the Greeks for assistance. The Greek military surged pushing the Turks back towards Ankara. The Turks were close to losing so a military leader, General Mustaf Gemal Ataturk stepped up and said, give me full control and I'll recover the territory. He did that. When he got close to Constantinople, British General Charles Herrington proposed a truce. Ataturk accepted. The British negotiated the treaty that was signed in Lausanne, Switzerland. Turkey was recognized as a nation-state with Ataturk as the first President. The Treaty of Lausanne replaced the Treaty of Sevres.

The end of the Greco-Turkish War is considered to be the end of the Ottoman Empire in Turkey. Following the signing of the Lausanne Treaty, Ataturk abolished Islamic religious rule and he established a secular administrative state but with the provision of a forced population exchange.

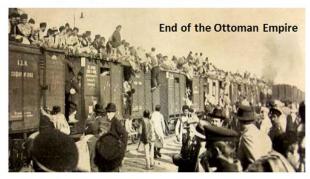
The <u>Convention Concerning the Exchange of Green and Turkish Populations</u> was signed as a separate agreement annexed to the Lausanne Treaty. Greek and Turkish nationalities were defined in religious terms. Muslims were defined as Turkish. Members of the Greek Orthodox Church were considered to be Greeks.

With that agreement, a massive population exchange occurred. Greeks back to Greece. Muslims back to Turkey. People from other countries were also sent back to where they came from. This population exchange was overseen by Fridjtof Nansen, an Explorer, university professor and LON Commission member from Norway. Nansen was appointed to be the High Commissioner for Refugees for the League of Nations.

The following is an excerpted version of the organization chart of the League of Nations at the beginning. Only the offices of interest were included:

Treaty of Lausanne
Precedent: Forced Relocation of Populations

League of Nations sanctioned – negotiated by the British



Greeks back to Greece and Muslims back to Turkey



World War I caused the dislocation of millions of people who then had to be sorted out and settled or repatriated in a location that would accept them. At its core, the problem seems to be that religion is a cultural/tribal identity. Deeply religious people regardless of the religion don't assimilate well because their religious dogma is their law. It defines their way of life and who they are. It gets confused with race because orthodox tribes of people originate in a particular place but it is the dogma that defines them. You can pick them up and move them but they retain the orthodoxy of their religion. Because of that they don't assimilate and they demand concessions and accommodations from people not of their faith.

For roughly fifty years or so before World War I, the Russian empire had been pushing Jews westward towards central Europe supposedly to push them out – but viewed from a different angle, driving people this way is rather like using pawns in a chess game. They served to extend the western front of the Russian Empire. Because of that and in keeping with the thinking of the rest of the intellectually elite in Europe, in 1897, the first Zionist Congress was held in Basel, Switzerland. By the second Congress, the World Zionist Organization was formed and the goals of Zionism were formalized. The following is from the Jewish Virtual Library – emphasis added:

"The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Eretz, Israel secured by law... [it was] Leo Motzkin, who sought the inclusion of the phrase "by international law," a compromise formula proposed by Herzl was eventually adopted:

Zionism seeks to establish a home for the Jewish people in Eretz, Israel secured under public law. The Congress contemplates the following means to the attainment of this end:

- 1. The promotion by appropriate means of the settlement in Eretz-Israel of Jewish farmers, artisans, and manufacturers.
- 2. The organization and uniting of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, both local and international, in accordance with the laws of each country.
- 3. The strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and national consciousness.
- 4. Preparatory steps toward obtaining the consent of governments, where necessary, in order to reach the goals of Zionism.

Before World War I even started, Russian Jews were already beginning to settle in Palestine. Because this was a voluntary action on the part of the Zionist Jews, they had built an organized worldwide charitable network to provide financial and other kinds of assistance for the settlements and for the Jews who were resettling in Palestine.

The following is from a description of the records held in the archives of the <u>American Jewish Joint</u> Distribution Committee:

This collection comprises 155 numbered files from the New York Headquarters records of JDC. The material includes chronologies of events, correspondence, cables, reports, minutes and transcripts of meetings and conferences that document the origins, beginning in 1914, of systematic financial aid from American Jewish organizations to imperiled Jews abroad.

In August of that year, Henry Morgenthau Sr., then U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, cabled New York philanthropist Jacob Schiff seeking emergency aid for the Jews of Palestine. Subsequently, three relief committees--the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee--formed the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, popularly known as the "Joint," to distribute the funds they raised for needy Jews in Eastern Europe and Palestine.

The records... Of note in this collection are records of prominent American Jewish leaders and philanthropists, such as Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Julius Rosenwald, and Judah Magnes...

[Note: It's difficult to find history on the Internet concerning the League of Nations activities from 1919 onward. The best resource I found was a dissertation written by Henri Sallinen titled, Intergovernmental Advocates of Refugees: The Refugee Policy of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in the 1920s and 1930s, published by the University of Helsinki in 2013. My overall understanding – (not from the Sallinen paper) at the high level is that the ideas of the Paris Commune were adapted from the idea of the Jewish Orthodox Commune and perhaps the British Commune organizational model of the City of London. The French collaborators with Hitler drew their origins from the Paris Commune. The idea attributed to Hitler – "land and blood" was also the idea of the Zionist Jews (Palestine). This idea wasn't just a European idea. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University wrote a book in 1903 titled The Blood of the Nation: A Study of the Decay of the Races. The point of which is to say that they were all Communists. As empires were broken up into geographically bound states under a system of law recognized internationally, Communists wanted to clear the people out who were not a good fit for their commune. The British sanctioned the concept under the auspices of the League of Nations with the Treaty of Lausanne and the forced population exchange. That's a "for what it's worth". And one more thing, it was the League of Nations that was responsible for the refugees – and the newly created International Labor Organization was involved also. The obvious question in this writer's mind is: was the ILO involved in the labor camps in Germany to give the refugees meaning work?]



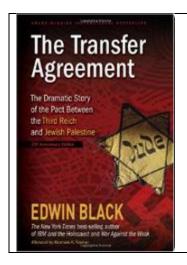
A significant part of Fridjtof Nansen work as the High Commissioner for Refugees was to attempt to define nationality (where you belong) and to provide a definition for the term 'refugee' along with the attributes of 'type' - type of refugee. In general terms regardless of the reason, a refugee is a person that is someplace where they don't belong and can't return to where they were.

Effectively, Nansen designed the first international diplomatic passport – the Nansen Passport. It was a diplomatic passport because it originated from an international organization rather than a country of origin. Nansen had to get agreement from the countries of Europe to recognize the passport for transit of refugees.

Nansen's intent was to repatriate refugees back to their home country. The Russian famine made this a difficult task for the Russian refugees – or so said the reports from International Agencies. Because of that, Nansen decided that the best solution was to leave them where they were in Western and Central Europe rather than return them to Russia. (Sallinen p.195).

The significant thing about this was that in seeking resolution to the refugee problem, Nansen established a network of inter-governmental contacts. "By 1924, it was clear that the Soviet Government would not take back Russia's former subjects". (p.198) A request was made to the United States to accept the Russian Refugees but the U.S. couldn't take them because of the 1924 Immigration Act and besides, one of the issues was a requirement for national treatment for refugees — meaning that the disabled Russian soldiers would have to be given Veterans benefits. (Connection with bonus army

Skipping ahead to 1933, when Hitler was appointed to be the Chancellor of Germany, one of the first things he did was to sign an Agreement with the World Zionist Federation at their behest, to transfer Jewish Refugees to Palestine. That Agreement is known as The Transfer Agreement – also known as the Haavara for the company that was handling the financial aspects of the transfer of Jewish assets from Germany to Palestine. Edwin Black wrote a book about it when he discovered it.



Edwin Black

The Transfer Agreement

"The Dramatic Story of the Pact Between the Third Reich and Jewish Palestine"

Here is a <u>youtube video about Edwin's book and the 1933 agreement</u> that is pretty funny because you get to see propaganda in action. Rich Samuels, the male talking head says the Jews faced a dilemma when Hitler came to power and that was the reason for the agreement. That was not true. The Zionist Jews had as a goal the settlement of Palestine since the organization was founded in 1897 and the 'land and blood' concept was Jewish. In accordance with the League of Nations strategy of pressure to acquiesce to the demands of the International organization, Germany was being economically boycotted. Signing the Transfer Agreement ended the boycott. Hitler was giving them what they wanted so that Germany could be extricated from the League of Nations – World Zionist economic boycott.

So what happened? Why did Hitler turn from being an ally to Zionism to being a demon? It was in 1936 when the <u>Arabs of Palestine started rioting</u> because their homeland was being invaded by massive numbers of Russian Jews. The transfer of Jews from Europe and in particular Germany (because Germany was the parking place) had to be stopped because of the rioting. In the meantime, Poland (under Russian control) was still pushing Jews and other undesired populations into Germany. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland – and it was on.

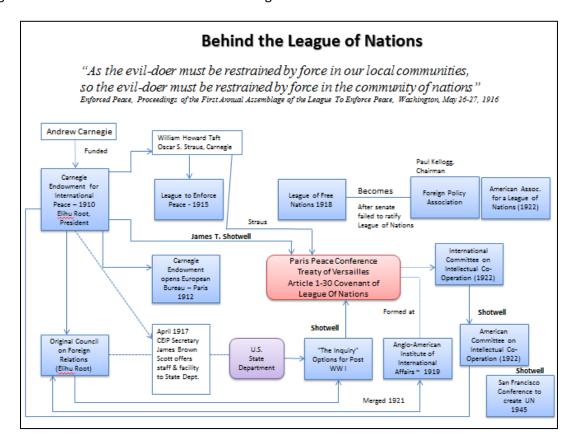
So how does all of this relate to my original research on the International Rescue Committee?

Albert Einstein was a member of the League of Nations, International Committee on Intellectual Co-Operation.

Every country that participated in the League of Nations had a National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. James T. Shotwell, Director of Carnegie Endowment for Peace, Professor of Economics and History at Columbia University, was the Chairman of the American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

Shotwell also worked closely with <u>Edward Phelan</u> who was a British Civil Servant and member of the **Intelligence Division** of the Ministry of Labour "where he played a leading role in evolving the British proposal for the establishment of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Phelan participated in the drafting of the Constitution of the ILO. Albert Thomas was appointed to be the Director of the ILO and his first act was to offer a post to Phelan who became then the first official of the ILO.

The following is a diagram that I did a number of years ago to document Carnegie's involvement in the League of Nations. James T. Shotwell was Carnegie's man.



A recently discovered report of the 40th Anniversary of the Institute of International Education (1919) provides a direct line between Carnegie, Elihu Root, and the University of Columbia. The significance of which is explained below. It doesn't say it in the brief passive concerning <u>Nicolas Murray Butler</u> but he was appointed to be President of Columbia University in 1902 and the held that position for 43 years.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

FORTY YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Nicholas Murray Butler 1862-1947

Educator and man of peace. President of Columbia University and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts on behalf of disarrament and world peace. Dr. Butter also worked with Andrew Carnegie in the establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.



Stephen P. Duggan 1870-1950

Internationalist and teacher, First President of the Institute of International Education and active member of the leading international associations in the United States. Dr. Duggan served on many advisory committees of the U. S. Department of State.



Ellhu Root 1845-1937

1.0 meta-tatakan di bangganan sebagai sebagai

Lawyer and statesman. Member of the U. S. Senate, Secretary of State and Secretary of War. Mr. Root was winner of the Nobel Prize for his contributions to peace in the Western Hemisphere and for his work for the sanctification and arbitration of treaties.



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

FORTY YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTE LANDMARKS

1919 IIE distributed a questionnaire to academic institutions in the United States in a first attempt to standardize the evaluation of credentials of foreign students.

Aided by groups abroad, the Institute organized tours during the summer months for American students.

IIE issued the first publication for American students on study opportunities abroad (France), and began developing into the information center on international education and exchange in the United States.

1920 HE arranged for four distinguished foreign scholars to lecture at U. S. colleges. The Institute over the next 25 years brought for their first visits to academic institutions such men as Jacques Maritain, Carlo Sforza, Andre Siegfried and Arnold Toynbee.



1921 First student refugee program: Tuition grants and financial aid were secured for Russian students in U. S. universities who could not return home. Subsequent refugee programs: German scholars in 1933, Chinese students in 1942 and Hungarian students in 1956.

1923 A summer study program was arranged for American students at French educational institutions.

Dr. Duggan persuaded steamship lines to develop student-third-class passage. In 1947, to facilitate postwar travel, the Department of State asked IIE to coordinate transportation arrangements for students and teachers on converted troop ships. From this grew the independent Council on Student Travel.

1927 IIE organized a committee which supervised Junior Year Abroad scholarships and encouraged the expansion of the idea of the junior year abroad.



1928 IIE assisted in the organization of the Work Student Movement which enabled German, and later Austrian, Czechoslovakian, Polish and Scandinavian youths, to work in U. S. banks and industrial firms.

1929 HE opened its Latin American Division; at the request of the Pan American Union, it planned a U. S. tour for 22 Argentine scholars.

1930 Twenty American students received grants to study at the Institute of Art and Archaeology in Paris in the first arts exchange program developed by the Institute.



1933 IIE formed the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars.

1941 The U. S. Government asked IIE to recommend and place students for the first U. S. Government exchange program (under the Buenos Aires Convention program with Latin America which started in 1936).

In Part 2 of Refugees as a Weapons System I wrote about the Constructivist/Dadaist artists that were brought into this country in 1933 after Hitler was appointed to be the Chancellor. The definition of Constructivism is "Art in the service of Revolution". They were also called Dadaists – culture jammers.

These early "refugees" did have diplomatic privilege and support because a program was established to support them. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's program, <u>Public Works of Art</u> was to provide "jobs" for the intellectuals, artists and engineers who were brought into the United States as 'Friends of the Allies'. The WPA project that put Americans to work didn't start until 1935.

The Constructivists were primarily from the Bauhaus School and there was a similar school in Russia called the Vkhutemas. By simple deductive reasoning, the intellectuals and artists of both schools succeeded when the revolution they sought was accomplished. That would mean that when Hitler came to power, the revolution succeeded. (Hitler was an artist and obviously found his calling as an actor). The revolutionaries that were brought to this country then, were the Communist Revolutionaries. If one had to attach a single descriptive word to the mission of the FDR administration, it would be *Labor – "workers of the world"*.

Albert Einstein was one of the "Friends of the Allies" who entered the U.S. in 1933 to raise money for the International Relief Association he headed up in Europe that was apparently started in 1931. According to a New York Times article dated July 24, 1933 that is posted on the International Rescue Committee website, Einstein's purpose was to form an American sister organization to the organization he headed up in Europe – the International Relief Association. The objective was to raise money for the refugees of Europe with the money being sent to the Mayor of Strassbourg in Alsace France.

So that fills in the gap concerning half the origin of the International Rescue Committee. The other half is the Emergency Rescue Committee that was started to support Varian Fry's mission as a covert agent to assist "over 2,000 political, cultural, union and academic leaders" escape Nazi Germany. Varian Fry was a journalist. Supposedly he went to Berlin in 1935 and then came back and wrote about the "savage treatment of Jews" by Hitler's regime. (Good for fund raising). His story on Wiki makes him sound like an American James Bond – Oh the drama of it all!

In a Brief History written by the International Rescue Committee Fry "slipped into Marsellies" and joined up with Charles Sternberg, a representative of the European International Relief Association and a Czech refugee. Together they established the French underground network that aided the intellectual elite in leaving Nazi occupied France. It's noteworthy that in the <u>New York Times</u> obituary of Charles Sternberg is that his real name Carel Sternberg, he was born in Monrovia, he studied law at the Charles University in Prague and best for last – he worked for 20th Century Fox in Prague. He died in 2003 at the age of 91.

"Under Mr. Sternberg, the group continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the steady flow of refugees from the Soviet bloc countries but also found its services increasingly in demand in other parts of the world.

It assisted almost a million Cubans who fled after the Cuban revolution. It also helped hundreds of thousands of people displaced in Southeast Asia by the conflicts in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In 1980 it was called on to help Pakistan cope with an influx of refugees from Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion and also began a relief program in Sudan for political refugees and famine victims from Ethiopia.

Mr. Sternberg also started programs to aid refugees from Chile, Argentina, Haiti, Uganda and Angola."

So these people – these so-called humanitarians are collecting donations – free money – to dump populations of people into the U.S. after their own agitators ("Friends of the Allies") stir things up in the name of "Human Rights".

The IRC brief history lists the following "influential progressives" as being involved with the International Rescue business:

Charles A. Beard	Historian, educated at Oxford University, taught Political Science at Columbia University. He wrote a progressive interpretation of American History that is published online by the Gutenberg Project.
Roger Baldwin	Co-Founder of the ACLU with Crystal Eastman. Roger Baldwin was an unabashed Communist.
	World Net Daily article, the <u>ACLU's Shocking Agenda</u> about a new book: "The ACLU vs America: Exposing the Agenda to Redefine Moral Values".
	<u>Bio on Discover the Networks</u> . Noteworthy is that he was in St. Louis as a Secretary of the "reformist Civic League of St. Louis". The connection is that Robert Brookings mentioned above as organizer of the World's Fair in St. Louis. Brookings then founded the Brookings institute:
	"The Brookings Institution traces its beginnings to 1916, when a group of leading reformers founded the Institute for Government Research (IGR), the first private organization devoted to analyzing public policy issues at the national level." Brookings Institute – History section
	Facts on the ACLU
	It should also be noted that the ACLU's agenda to redefine moral values was the agenda of the League of Nations – Committees on Intellectual Cooperation. They called it 'moral disarmament'.
John Dewey	Professor at Columbia University teaching philosophy and psychology. "Philosophy of Education" – experimental psychology in the field of education. He was Chairman of the <u>Dewey Commission</u> , "Commission of Inquiry Into the Charges against Leon Trotsky in the Moscow Trials".
	Dewey's bio is too extensive to summarize briefly. In his <u>obituary</u> in the New York Times, "He was too big a man to be sneered at as an armchair Bolshevist".
	From <u>Joe Esposito's Tangled Web</u> , Page vii,
	Also influential are the sentiments of John Dewey—progressive educator, philosopher, paid member of the Communist Party, and coauthor of the 1933 <i>Humanist Manifesto I</i> . John Gatto Taylor, author of <i>The Underground History of American Education</i> (2001), explains: "In 1896 John Dewey said that independent, self-reliant people would be a
	counterproductive anachronism in the collective society of the future. He

	advocated that the phonics method of teaching reading be abandoned and replaced by the whole-word method, not because the latter was more efficient (he admitted it was less efficient), but because reading hard books produces independent thinkers, thinkers who cannot be socialized very easily. By socialized Dewey meant conditioned to a program of social objectives administered by the best social thinkers in government."
Morris Cohen	He was an American son of Russian immigrants and he was a communist. He attended Columbia University on scholarship. According to his FBI file, he attended the Columbia Teacher's College. He was a spy for the Soviet Union but it's not clear that he was ever convicted because he was exchanged for a British prisoner held by the Soviet Union. FBI file on Morris and Lona Cohen
John Dos Possos	Writer. Graduated from Harvard. He was a leading participant at the First American Writer's Conference which was sponsored by the Communist League of American Writers.
Rabbi Alba Hillel Silver	A leader in the Zionist Movement for recognition of the state of Israel The Downfall of Abba Hillel Silver and the Foundation of Israel
Oswald Garrison Villard	Writer, Civil Rights Activist
Reinhold Niebuhr	Theologian – author of the Serenity Prayer.

The point of presenting all of this is to show the direct line connection between the British, the League of Nations, the strategy used to build an institutionalized system of refugee creation and dumping on the U.S. as a communist strategy of takedown of the United States – economically, morally and soon enough physically once the "immigrant" population outnumbers the native born population. It was then – and is now a conspiracy of treason against the republic.

The IRC's earliest incarnation, the International Relief Association (IRA), was founded in 1931, not in the United States but in Germany by two left-wing factions, the Communist Party Opposition (KPO) and the Socialist Workers Party (SAP) to aid victims of state repression. After the Nazis took power in 1933, the organisation moved its headquarters to Paris". Spinwatch article on David Miliband. In an interview with David Miliband titled, 91 Minutes with David Miliband New York Magazine reported that Miliband who is the head of IRC is the son of a famous Marxist theorist.

Rewriting History

It was a bonus to discover the connection between the League of Nations, International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Columbia University (Shotwell) and the American Historical Society's Commission on Social Studies. The result of that Commission is that American schools don't teach history and the history they do teach has been revised. They teach some kind of homogenized mush called Social Studies. The Report of the Commission on Social Studies can be found on Charlotte

Iserbyt's American Deception archive website listed as <u>Carnegie Conclusions and Recommendations</u> – Recommendations for the Social Studies.

Here is the summary of the report posted on America Deception:

"Conclusions and Recommendations for the Social Studies", funded by the tax-exempt Carnegie Corporation of New York, published in 1934, is the most important report ever written on the future of American education. All its recommendations and its philosophy are an intrinsic part of education in the United States today. Professor Harold Laski, a philosopher of British socialism, said of this report: "At bottom, and stripped of its carefully neutral phrases, the report is an educational program for a 'Socialist America'. One excerpt from this important report reads "The implications for education are clear and imperative: (a) the efficient functioning of the emerging economy and the full utilization of its potentialities require profound changes in the attitudes and outlook of the American people, especially the rising generation—a complete and frank recognition that the old order is passing, that the new order is emerging, (pp. 34-35).

In the 1937 Report on the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on page 8, they reported activities from 1925:

"In 1925, the International Committee began to urge National Committees to associate themselves more closely with its own efforts to achieve moral disarmament. For it was in 1925 that the first step towards moral disarmament was taken by the Committee itself. The date is one to be remembered. The question at that time was that raised by the Casares proposal concerning the revision of school text-books. The 1925 report states:

"For a long time past, it has been pointed out that certain history text-books for the instruction of the young contain passages which support old prejudices and sometimes stir up hatred between the peoples. What is to be done? The problem is a difficult and a delicate one. All interference in the reserved domain of public education must be avoided. Special care must be taken not to go to opposite extremes and provoke conflicts in attempting to appease them. In any case, the Committee cannot assume the position of referee. Nevertheless, the evil does exist. M. Casares proposal that, as an experiment, strictly limited in its early stages, the Institute should make use of the national Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which are already in communication with each other, as its agents, is both wise and practical. For this reason, the Committee unanimously adopted it."

Communist Insurgency in the U.S. Today

With US entry into World War Two, the American Government asserted its control over the refugee issue. The IRA and ERC merged to form the International Relief and Rescue Committee and they were financed largely by the National War Fund. And they are still being financed by our government via USAID (CIA's public face). They are a "VOLAG" – voluntary agency. More important than the money though – is the official sanction and "governmental authority" derived from working with USAID.

USAID – 2013 Report of Voluntary Agencies



Who is Being Rescued Today?

Recently, there was a senate hearing on trade issues but if you listen to the questions of Senator Ben Cardin, you don't hear anything about "trade". A very important thing to know about Senator Cardin is that he is a member of the Helsinki Commission. If you watch the full hearing, his questioning starts at about 52 minutes into the hearing. He said that his number one concern is human rights and that the LGBT Community is in Brunei with "legitimate human rights and labor concerns". I searched for information on this and found the following articles. The MSNBC story is pure propaganda — making the Sultan of Brunei appear to be primitive by showing him in his native costume.

MSNBC story – "Gay couple going to be stoned"

Here is another story about Brunei: "The Real Story Behind Brunei"



And here's one from the U.S. State Department about State and USAID hosting a global LGBT conference on "development". Side note: Chris Stevens (Benghazi) was gay. Connection? I think so.

<u>And here is a 2011 Presidential Memorandum</u> – Initiatives to Advance the Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Persons.

I also found a very interesting website – "Refugee Resettlement Program Watchdog Group"

Friends of Refugees

And most relevant to Idahoans is that these LGBT Marxists and Church Lady Communists are operating in Idaho:





LGBT in Boise

Here is the cycle:

- Agitation and Insurgency, Harass Police and Officials, Draw negative attention intentionally but the get the story out first – making it appear to be police brutality of innocent people
- Intensify the agitation using local dissidents. When the police come after the dissidents, they are extracted from their home country and they are given the designation of refugee by the United Nations
- The Marxist/Communist network in our government through USAID and the State Department then provide the pathway to bring the agitators to the U.S. as refugees
- These "refugees" are then distributed around the United States by USAID's Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS) like the IRC and the Episcopal and Catholic Churches and after six months or so, they become the wards of the citizens of the state where they were dumped or you do because they take jobs that should go to citizens. Either way works for the Marxist Communists.



Vicky Davis March 1, 2015