

Russell Sage Set Up Twentieth Century Fund

The Twentieth Century Fund, the Rockefeller family thinktank that created Jimmy Carter's Federal Election Commission plumbers unit and that is now circulating Capitol Hill proposals for a Mussolini-modeled rationalization of the U.S. banking system, is a second-generation offspring of the original "CIA" institution in the U.S., the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Fund was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1919 as a project of Edward A. Filene and Louis Brandeis, the New England representative of Standard Oil's Sullivan and Cromwell law firm. During the first years of the Fund's operations, Filene and Brandeis relied heavily on the Russell Sage Foundation for personnel, project outlines, and funds. From the Foundation, the Twentieth Century Fund took over U.S. dissemination of "Fabian Socialist" intelligence and counterinsurgency policies from Britain, where they have long been used by the Rothschild bankers' personal socialists, Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

A recent Fund task force project, implemented in the Russell Sage tradition, has prepared the legal groundwork for wholesale looting of U.S. trade union pension funds by the New York banks with a study of "corruption" and "conflict of interest" in the trade unions.

Reflecting the same "Fabian" outlook and Russell Sage's "social-work" orientation, the Twentieth Century Fund's emphasis from its inception has been Big Brother forms of social control and manipulation, and alteration of U.S. laws and constitutional procedures on behalf of the Wall Street banks. Throughout its history, the Fund has served as an outlet for operations devised by Russell Sage braintrusts, has been a partner in Russell Sage-initiated projects and investigative work, and has functioned as a contracting agent for Russell Sage-devised "community control" heresies against the American system of government, law and economy.

used for getting social workers out of Germany, were later used by the Nazis themselves to escape allied armies closing in on the defeated Third Reich.

The RSF, The New Deal And World War Two

When FDR moved into the White House in 1933 he institutionalized RSF social policy as official U.S. domestic policy. Committed to a variation of the "Parvus plan" as a strategic doctrine, FDR in his first days in office launched the institutions that would insure the integrity of the majority of Wall Street's debt holdings. Not expecting to fight a war in which the entire industrial might of the country would have to be mobilized, FDR proceeded to dismantle the nation's industrial base and disperse its trained industrial cadres into labor camps and projects of various sorts as a means of cannibalizing the wealth of the nation on behalf of Wall Street's debt holdings.

At the center of Roosevelt's assault on the country's productive base was the nakedly fascist National Recovery Administration (NRA). Demagogically playing off of the population's disgust with sweat shop conditions in many marginal industries, Roosevelt used the NRA industrial code hearings simultaneously as a battering ram against the nation's industrialists and any independent labor movement.

For its first six months, the NRA was run by General Hugh S. Johnson, an unstable character prone to bouts of drunkenness and depression. Johnson managed to orchestrate, with the help of a massive media blitz, a semi-successful mobilization of the population in support of the corporatist goals of the NRA. Outflanked by FDR with this operation, virtually every industry was brought

under NRA codes and flew the blue eagle symbol of the NRA as a sign of compliance. This initial phase accomplished, essential policy control over the NRA from January 1934 was exercised by Leon Henderson, the head of the RSF Remedial Loan Department, who was brought in as the NRA's chief economist. While Henderson began shaping NRA policy at the top, the RSF Industrial Studies Department which had been monitoring the functioning of NRA industrial code hearings all along, assembled industry by industry recommendations on labor and economic policy.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional in May 1935, the policies initiated by it continued under various guises. In June 1934 for example, Henderson commissioned the RSF to do a study of national consumer credit. The study was done by Henderson's former aid at the RSF, Rolf Nugent, now the director of Henderson's old department renamed the Consumer Credit Department. Nugent's study was published in 1939 under the title *Consumer Credit and Economic Stability* and was the basis for the so-called Regulation W promulgated by the Office of Price Administration (one of Henderson's later projects) and the Federal Reserve Board in 1941 before the U.S. entered the war. Regulation W cut off consumer credit by increasing down payments, shortening repayment terms and controlling charge accounts. Because of the cut off of their regular domestic markets, these measures forced the nation's industries into war related production, a shift which was otherwise illegal for Roosevelt to order because the U.S. was not yet at war.

The other major area of RSF implementation and input into New Deal policies was in the area of "unemployment relief," i.e. the labor intensive work camp system of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. From 1933-35 the RSF set up