

Democratic Alliance, which links the Angela Davis wing of the Communist Party U.S.A. to the Democratic Party; Haki Mahabuti, Director of the University of Chicago-spawned Institute for Positive Education; Dr. Conrad Worell, a local head of the National Black United Front which has led race riots in cities around the country; and Louis Farrakhan, Nation of Islam head, who is close to the Gangster Disciples and el Rukn gangs that have been running shakedown operations in the Chicago housing projects.

Richard Daley, a new 'Atari' Democrat

The most positive feature of Richard Daley's campaign is his emphasis on a war on drugs. In this regard he cites his record as Cook County Attorney General where there has been a 30 percent increase in serious drug convictions, a 25 percent increase in overall drug convictions, a 30 percent rise in convicted offenders sent to prison, and a 46 percent rise in the use of drug education for first time offenders.

On the economic side Daley is a lot more confused. At a Jan. 20 Newsmaker debate sponsored by the Headliner Club and the Association of Black Journalists, Daley stated that the problems of Chicago cannot be solved within Chicago, but require national solutions—which he unfortunately does not have.

Daley's frankness does not change the fact that he has been advocating post-industrial solutions to the unemployment crisis hitting Chicago. Daley favors "high-tech" electronics and service-industry jobs to replace the jobs that have been lost due to the waning of the Chicago heavy industrial base. State Sen. Dawn Clark Netsch, his campaign manager, has been a long-time advocate of every environmental scheme and woman's issue around. Daley has joined with another state legislator, Miriam Balanoff, wife of former District 31 Steel Workers President Jim Balanoff. Mrs. Balanoff is running Daley's 10th Ward campaign while challenging Cook County Democratic Party Central Committee chairman Ed Vrdolyak for 10th Ward alderman. She has pushed for legalized marijuana and has been a leader of the anti-nuclear Bailley Alliance along with her husband. Jim Balanoff is part of the Saul Alinsky-connected radical environmentalist faction of District 31, associated with former District 31 President Ed Sadlowski. This grouping not only opposed the building of the Bailley nuclear plant in Northern Indiana but also opposed the opening of Inland Steel's large blast furnace, arguing that environmental concerns outweighed the jobs lost to steel workers.

Although Richie's mother Sis, and his brother Bill Daley, together with Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, who recently endorsed Daley, represent more traditional influences, Cook County Attorney General Richard Daley is thus starting to look more and more like an Atari Democrat.

Sheila Jones, LaRouche Democrat

Sheila Jones has stated that she is the candidate that the University of Chicago and *Chicago Sun-Times* most fear

because she represents the alternative policy to "post-industrialism."

"Why do you think these characters have kept me out of every TV debate?" Jones said after being escorted out of the last debate. Jones has campaigned on the LaRouche economic recovery program which calls for rejuvenating the steel industry, the ports, and the agricultural sector by lowering interest rates and targeting low-interest, long-term credit toward goods-producing industries and agriculture. "We have to build up our nuclear industry and develop electron and laser beam anti-ballistic missile defense systems for our national security," Jones said, "and if we do that and get our export trade going by building Great Enterprise projects throughout the world, then this city and this nation have a chance of surviving."

Jones was a member of the NAACP Youth Council in Milwaukee, a member of the honor delegation at Martin Luther King's funeral, and a director and principal at Martin Center for Disadvantaged Children in Milwaukee. More recently, she is the Midwest Director of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, which is engaged in a \$70 million lawsuit against the *Chicago Sun-Times*, Chip Berlett, and the dope lobby in Chicago. Jones's campaign manager, Nick Benton, is also a mayoralty candidate in the Houston Democratic primaries, a LaRouche Democrat, and a leader in the National Democratic Policy Committee who shares Jones's views for saving Chicago by engaging in a national and international economic program to gear up the heavy industry and agricultural sectors of the economy.

A profile of Chicago's Marshall Field clan

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Last November's visit to Chicago by Prince Philip of Britain, touring on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund, provided a revealing glimpse into the upper levels of control behind such puppets as Mayor Jane Byrne and other politicians working to bring about the demise of Chicago as an agro-industrial powerhouse. When the city's aristocratic elite rolled out the red carpet for the Duke of Edinburgh, the figure standing at their head was Marshall Field V, scion of Chicago's "first" family to be more British than American.

During the Civil War, Chicago had been one of the major centers of the Lincoln coalition that enabled the industrialized North to defeat the British monarchy's creation, the Confederacy. The House of Windsor never forgave that. To carry out its plan of crushing the Lincoln coalition and turning the United States back into a British colony, in fact if not in name, Britain adopted certain American families to put a

liberal façade on the process. In Chicago, the nerve-center of the American industrial Midwest, the local viceroys of the Empire were led by Marshall Field I, founder of the Field dynasty.

It is thus no accident that Marshall Field V should be a leading U.S. supporter of the World Wildlife Fund, which was founded after World War II explicitly to carve out vast tracts of land in the former colonial sector, then becoming independent, and to maintain them as British royal hunting preserves untouched by such annoyances as modern cities and human population.

Through such family assets as the Chicago *Sun-Times*, the Field Foundation, Roosevelt College, and the National Opinion Research Center, the Fields have carried out a series of policies convenient to their feudal world-outlook.

- When the British monarchy backed the ex-socialist Benito Mussolini to become dictator of Italy in 1922, Marshall Field III became one of the leading U.S. enthusiasts and financial backers of fledgling the Fascist regime.

- The Fields supported the eugenics movement, again a British oligarchic product designed to prove the superiority of the "Nordic race," in the 1920s, helping to create the climate for the Nazi rise to power and the Holocaust.

- With Field backing, Chicago has become the U.S. capital of the British-fostered epidemic of mind-altering drugs and propaganda, a process developed by the British Empire beginning in the 1960s to keep colonial populations docile.

- Not surprisingly, the Fields have propagandized for Anglo-American cooperation, to the point of replacing the U.S. Constitution with the British parliamentary system.

A tradition of treason

Marshall Field I started as a dry-goods merchant in Civil War-era Chicago and rapidly amassed a fortune based on real-estate speculation and shrewd investments in railroad, utilities, and other essential industries. By the 1870s, he had established himself as one of Chicago's "new elite"—and had solidly aligned with the pro-British faction that was in the process of consolidating its grip on U.S. policy after the murder of Lincoln and the failure of southern Reconstruction.

Field helped to found the Chicago Civic Federation, the University of Chicago, and Hull House. Disguised as educational or social-service institutions, all three were in fact centers of opposition to the city's further development as an industrial center and, potentially, an independent financial center that could rival New York's Wall Street, which was firmly under British hegemony.

By the last decade of the century, Field I had established himself as such an important figure among the pro-British Wall Street financiers that banker J. P. Morgan, the head of the U.S. Anglophiles, was boosting him for election to an important political office or appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

Field never made it to Britain in an official capacity, but he began to spend extended periods of time there, knitting

connections to the ruling-class families. When he died in 1906, leaving a fortune of \$120 million to his heirs, the political mantle passed on to his grandson, Marshall Field III.

The Fascist experiment: round one

For all practical purposes, Field III was far more British than American. Raised at his British stepfather's vast country estate near Southampton, Field received an upper-class British education at Eton and Cambridge where, despite his U.S. ancestry, he was recruited into the most exclusive clubs, forming friendships with the offspring of Britain's elite that would last a lifetime.

In 1920, Field returned to the United States to carry on the family business interests. Establishing his own investment bank, Field, Gore and Ward, Field proceeded to underwrite billions of dollars of loans for a wide range of U.S. and foreign ventures.

The Italian fascist Benito Mussolini was the darling of American liberals in the 1920s. John Dewey, the father of "modern" American education, was one of his more significant admirers. Significant in a different way was Field, whose firm invested huge sums of money in Italy following Mussolini's seizure of power in 1922.

Field openly supported Italian Fascism as late as 1931, when he gave the keynote address at a reception sponsored by Columbia University honoring Mussolini's Foreign Minister. A year later, Field was decorated by the Italian government for his services. Field III also continued the promotion of Nordic race superiority begun by his grandfather, who founded Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History.

Field built himself a 2,000-acre feudal barony on the North Shore of Long Island, New York. In the early 1930s Field served as the vice-president, treasurer, and director of the Long Island Biological Association, which provided most of the funding for Mrs. E. H. Harriman's Eugenics Record Office (ERO).

The ERO amassed "scientific" evidence to prove that mental illness and many other of the human race's problems were of a genetic origin, and could be solved by eliminating so-called inferior strains. Field's tenure as an ERO executive coincided with the ERO-sponsored conference at the International Eugenics Conference held at the American Museum of Natural History in New York in 1931. The conference featured as its main speaker Dr. Ernst Rudin, who only a few years later became the author of the Nazi race "hygiene" laws. Another speaker at the conference, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne, proposed that America's 10 million unemployed—the Great Depression was well underway at the time—should be sterilized to avoid the propagation of individuals who had obviously proven themselves to be genetically inferior. The policy was congenial to Field, who was making a killing on the Depression collapse.

Marshall Field I had acquired much of his wealth by purchasing Chicago real estate at bargain-basement prices

after the fire of 1871. His grandson ruthlessly exploited the Depression for similar ends. Together with other financiers, he set up a series of fronts to buy as much of the Midwestern industrial base as he could get his hands on. One of these fronts was called the Chicago Corporation. By the mid-1930s, Field had placed himself on the boards of the region's most important banking, infrastructure, and industrial firms, including the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Chicago Union Traction, Rock Island and St. Paul Railroad, and Continental Illinois Bank, the last being one of the primary credit sources for Midwest farmers.

It would be an error, however, to interpret the Field saga as merely the story of a Robber Baron aggrandizing himself at the expense of other businessmen bankrupted by the Depression. Field's associations in this epoch indicate that his financial power was acquired as a means of maintaining the *political* power of the British oligarchy, among whom he had been raised.

Among those who most strongly influenced his later activities were Oliver Lyttleton and Ronald Tree.

Roundtable control

Lyttleton, later Viscount Chandos, came from an old English family related by marriage to the Cecils, Cavendishes, and other top oligarchs. Lyttleton had in his youth come under the tutelage of Arthur Balfour, a core member of the Round Table project of British Anglo-Saxon race supremacist Cecil Rhodes. The Round Table set itself the goal of bringing the powerful United States back under the control of Britain, as a junior partner in the British Empire's program of depopulating the colonial sector and keeping the world's raw materials for the exclusive use of the white race. This purpose was explicit, as the imperialist fanatic Rhodes set it forth in his will establishing the famous Rhodes Scholarships.

Lyttleton served in Winston Churchill's wartime cabinet and then became the head of the British Colonial Office when Churchill made his comeback after the war.

Field's other close British friend was Ronald Tree, who was his cousin. Tree, too, had served in the World War I British government, as undersecretary in the Ministry of Information, where he advised Churchill on *American* policy. It was in this period that Britain began its takeover of U.S. media, to the point that a Hollywood movie maker of the epoch was actually imprisoned during the war for making a film on the American Revolution that cast the Redcoats in an unfavorable light.

Tree maintained a cottage on Field's Long Island estate throughout this period. In turn, Churchill often spent his weekends at Ditchley, the enormous country home of Tree, where in a later period Tree created the Ditchley Foundation, one of the most important centers of British control over U.S. foreign policy. The Ditchley Group of bankers has recently been caught in an illegal attempt to create a "creditors' cartel" to force United States acquiescence to an Anglo-Swiss banking dictatorship.

The apparent exception in Field's circle merely proved the rule—Field was an intimate associate of banker Jimmy Warburg, a U.S. citizen. But Warburg's banking house created and controlled the U.S. Federal Reserve, by which British financial interests removed control over U.S. financial policies out of the hands of the Congress, where it had been placed by the Constitution!

In 1931, Marshall Field III married the goddaughter of King Edward V II, Audrey Coats.

World War II: saving the British Empire

Marshall Field's attitude toward Hitler and Mussolini flip-flopped in synchronization with that of his British cousins. Not only had Field III applauded Mussolini and the Nazi "race scientists," but as long as Hitler was marching eastward against what British geopoliticians call the "heartland"—Russia—Field was one of America's most distinguished isolationists. After all, the British oligarchy and banking interests had installed Hitler in 1933 to accomplish that task.

The man who had been decorated by Mussolini's government suddenly saw the light about fascism when the Nazis opened up the Western front in earnest, and the British turned on their propaganda spigots full blast to procure American aid against what had turned out to be a Frankenstein monster, the Nazi war machine.

Field lent his Long Island manor to the Office of War Information, a U.S. government agency that operated under the full control of British intelligence's Sir William Stephenson. Field also set up his "own" British propaganda service, again under Stephenson's auspices. He set up two newspapers, the New York-based *PM* and the *Sun-Times* in Chicago. The immediate objective of both, Field announced, was to push for American intervention into the war on behalf of Britain.

Behind these newspapers was the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and its offshoot, Fight for Freedom, made up of a group of ardent Anglophiles many of whom advocated political union between the United Kingdom and the United States. Field's fellow members of the Committee included later Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Jimmy Warburg; Allen Dulles who created the Office of Strategic Services as an American government extension of British intelligence; and Whitney Shepardson of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American branch of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

A glimpse into the cynicism of the British oligarchy and its American footservants is given by the presence behind the scenes of *PM* of William Benton, the Vice President of the University of Chicago. *PM* was a pro-interventionist paper; Benton was a leader of the biggest anti-interventionist group in the U.S.A., *America First*.

Besides Field, who sank \$5 million into *PM* before it finally folded in 1948, money for the venture came from Jock Whitney; Huntington Hartford, heir to the A&P fortune; Wall Street banker John Loeb; and William Rosenwald of Sears

Roebuck. Another backer was the strange Russian psychiatrist Gregory Zilboorg who, as will be seen below, had a decisive influence on Field.

The staff of *PM* reveals the violently anti-capitalist bias of the British oligarchy that was manipulating these American nominal capitalists. It was composed primarily of prominent members or sympathizers of the Communist Party, including Lillian Hellman, James Wechsler, Heywood Brown, and Max Lerner. Along with its pro-interventionist line, *PM* pursued the panoply of Fabian-socialist issues, attacking big business and "authoritarianism" while promoting "economic democracy" and "consumer rights."

Another entire story could be told about the role the *Sun-Times*, *PM*'s sister publication, played in defending that cesspool of British cultural subversion, the University of Chicago, in the name of academic freedom.

In his memoir *The Long Road Home*, James Warburg wrote admiringly of his old friend Marshall Field III that he "lived like an English duke on his estate on Long Island," and "had the British aristocrat's sense of noblesse oblige."

Field's sense of noblesse oblige—which eventually led him to establish the Field Foundation, the National Opinion Research Center, and a host of other operations that have consistently contributed to the destruction of American values and institutions—derived in large part from two men: the Russian-born psychiatrist Gregory Zilboorg and New York attorney Louis Weiss.

Field's Svengalis

Although Weiss was instrumental in guiding Field's day-to-day activities in "philanthropy" and "social justice," it was the Svengali-like Zilboorg who gave him a specific ideology and who is credited with converting him from a playboy into a political activist.

Field met Zilboorg in 1933, courtesy of Jimmy Warburg's sister, Bettina. At the time, Zilboorg was something of a court psychoanalyst to New York's idle rich, especially those who, like the Warburgs, entertained intellectual or cultural pretensions.

But Zilboorg wasn't simply a high-priced witch doctor ministering to the neuroses of his wealthy clientele. Born in Kiev, trained as a doctor and deeply involved in the radical currents swirling through Russia, Zilboorg had served as Labor Minister in the short-lived Kerensky government, fleeing the country after Lenin seized power.

Ideologically, Zilboorg had early on embraced "solidarism," a kind of one-world corporatism which had been developed by German Jesuit circles and formed the basic belief structure of such social-democratic movements as Kerensky's.

In 1920, shortly after he arrived in the U.S., Zilboorg wrote *The Passing of the Old Order in Europe*, a book which not only detailed his blueprint for a solidarist world-order, but more importantly provides a crucial insight into the ultimate objectives of the operations Field later ran under Zilboorg's guiding hand.

In it, Zilboorg proclaims that the cultural and political decay of Europe which culminated in World War I and the Russian Revolution was the result of nationalism and the rise of the modern nation state. To have peace and progress, Zilboorg asserted, it would be necessary to eliminate nations and replace them with a one-world regime in which all local governing functions would be maintained through guild socialist institutions organized on a metropolitan-area basis.

Although this feudal utopia would supposedly be conflict-free, the only means of achieving it, Zilboorg insisted, would be through bloody social upheaval. "The value of any revolution can be measured by the extent of its destruction," wrote Zilboorg, explaining the "necessity" of World War I in Nietzschean terms: "To evoke a new creative impulse or to create a new impetus was the drastic demand of the situation. The channels of life were blocked. Destruction in one form or another, war or revolution, mattered little, was necessary to open them. Mind and soul felt the innate necessity for release. The war came."

By the time Field had spent five days a week for nearly two years on this man's psycho-analytical couch, Field had completely internalized the Russian's cataclysmic vision, and undergone what acquaintances characterized as a drastic personality change. He dumped his second wife, and shortly thereafter married Ruth Pruyn Phipps, a socially-conscious member of New York's Hudson Valley aristocracy; became interested in "culture"—which, to him, meant the anti-Semitic composer Richard Wagner and post-impressionist painting; gradually withdrew from many of his business interests; and joined the Democratic Party as a radical New Dealer.

Far more significant, he began to search out means of implementing Zilboorg's political perspective. Besides his psychiatrist, who was only too willing to help, Field enlisted the aid of a prominent attorney named Louis Weiss, whom he had met in 1935.

Weiss was a founding partner in the Manhattan law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Garrison, and Lloyd. Founding partner Simon Rifkind was a member of the Warren Commission, which protected the assassins of John F. Kennedy; Rifkind later godfathered the Big MAC looting of New York City. Another founding partner, Paul Weiss, helped create the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which was intended to become a de facto national gestapo. Second generation partners have kept up the tradition. Elizabeth Holtzman led the Watergating of Richard Nixon as a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Ramsey Clark, an open supporter of international terrorism and Ayatollah Khomeini, as U.S. Attorney General in the mid-1960s helped quash district attorney Jim Garrison's explosive investigation of JFK's murder. Morris Abram, president of the Field Foundation for 20 years, is presently the director of the President's Commission on Bio-ethics, which has advocated withholding medical treatment from the terminally ill and other patients.

Weiss soon became Field's attorney, and his firm became chief counsel to Field's business conglomerate and later, to

the Field Foundation.

Working in tandem, Weiss and Zilboorg encouraged Field to use his millions for “socially useful” ends. Field willingly complied. After an initial foray into New York’s child welfare system—where he introduced all kinds of quack psychology—Field was ready for more ambitious sorts of ventures.

The Alinsky connection

As a nominal Roman Catholic, Field was quite friendly with Chicago Bishop Sheil, a radical with definite solidarist leanings and close ties to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In 1939, Sheil introduced Field to one of his protégés, a radical organizer and University of Chicago graduate named Saul Alinsky.

At the time of their meeting, Alinsky had just launched his Back of the Yards organization, a pilot program for the political con game that came to be known in the 1960s as “community control.” Through Back of the Yards, Alinsky manipulated Chicago’s white-working class communities into channelling their political energies into purely local, neighborhood concerns. Anyone from the “outside”—be it a corporation, landlord, school, or whatever—was the “enemy,” preached Alinsky, and to get involved in broader national political issues was to ensure that the enemy would take over the neighborhood.

Not surprisingly, Field was duly impressed with Alinsky’s operation, so much so, in fact, that he convinced Alinsky to set up an organization, The Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), to extend the Back of the Yards concept throughout Chicago and to other parts of the country.

Field supplied most of the startup money and saw to it that the IAF was outfitted with a prominent board: members included G. Howland Shaw from the State Department, Stuyvesant Peabody of the Boston Peabodys; and Adele Levy, daughter of Sears Roebuck’s Julius Rosenwald.

Through the IAF, Alinsky churned out a slew of troublemakers like himself, including Jesse Jackson and Cesar Chavez, who were thoroughly trained in Alinskyite methods, methods that differed little from those advocated by Zilboorg in his book.

Although Alinsky and his trainees took their confrontationalist tactics to other parts of the country, Chicago bore the brunt. Alinsky helped foment much of the racial tensions that inflamed the city during the 1960s by setting up competing black, Hispanic, and white community-control operations. It was Alinsky’s methods that laid the basis for the student rebellions of the late 1960s, which culminated in the riots at the 1968 Democratic convention and helped wreck the traditionalist political machine run by Mayor Richard Daley. And it was Alinsky who organized the network of disaffected clergy and laity—personified by soft-porn scribbler Fr. Andrew Greeley—who worked hand in glove last year with the Chicago *Sun-Times* to force the traditionalist John Cardinal Cody from his post.

The Field Foundation

The real cornerstone of Zilboorg’s vision was the Field Foundation, which Field established in 1940. Modeled on the Rosenwald and Twentieth-Century Foundations, Field’s venture was oriented toward race relations, child welfare, and “civic betterment”—all innocuous-sounding phrases for fomenting racial antagonisms, street gangs, and a host of other social disturbances.

Among the earliest recipients of grants were two of Field’s own pet projects, the New School for Social Research in New York City, whose chairman was Louis Weiss, and Roosevelt College in Chicago. Both specialized in training radicals of various stripes, particularly Roosevelt College, whose founding board included Swedish sociologist and “third way” advocate Gunnar Myrdal; Adlai Stevenson, a close friend of Field; Frances Perkins, FDR’s labor secretary; David Dubinsky, the mob-linked head of the garment workers’ union; and the ubiquitous Jimmy Warburg. One of Roosevelt College’s specialties has been developing so-called “rank and file” union leaders, among them, Ed Sadlowski of the Steelworkers Union.

Another early recipient was the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), a public-opinion profiling outfit Field had established in 1942 on the advice of his friends in British intelligence. As Field himself wrote in 1945, NORC (which hired Alinskyite priest Andrew Greeley in the 1960s to profile Chicago’s Catholic community and to help unseat Cardinal Cody) was geared toward building an alternative to the existing American political structure through the systematic manipulation of public opinion.

Recent beneficiaries of the Foundation have included the American Indian Movement, a terrorist recruiting ground; the Association for Union Democracy and the Teamster Rank and File Foundation, both of which are aimed at destroying what’s left of the Union movement, especially the Teamsters; the Institute for Policy Studies, one of the most influential “new left” think tanks in the United States; the Center for Defense Information, organizers of the nuclear freeze campaign; Planned Parenthood and Catholics for a Free Choice, leaders in the field of population control; the Institute for Southern Studies, a key organizer of the so-called “New South” movement which produced that grinning idiot, Jimmy Carter; and the Hastings Center, one of the originators of the “right to die” movement (Hastings’ director, Willard Gaylin, was until recently a Field Foundation board member).

Field’s death in 1956 in no way impeded the work of the Foundation. It remains on the leading edge of the destruction of American institutions; the Chicago *Sun-Times* continues to promote drugs, pornography and, recently, to stir up racist slanders against black parents; the Field family’s Museum of Natural History is functioning as one of the foremost forums for the British Royalty’s schemes for killing off two-thirds of the world’s population, to make the world safe for whales; and NORC remains as a key opinion-molding center.