

The 29 Colorful Knights Of the Round Table

by Tony Papert

April 25—In his widely-noted webcast of April 11, titled, “President Obama’s Narcissus Syndrome,” economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche noted that, “as we’ve been warned by *Time* magazine [April 13], we have a special problem: President Obama is presently in the grip of a thoroughly evil cabal, the most frankly Satanic pack of inherently criminal lunatics to be found in high places in any real important part of the world, since Adolf Hitler departed our planet, nearly 64 years ago.”

The cabal is that of the “behavioral economists,” and the purpose of the following brief profiles, is to begin to acquaint you with some of them, the men who are actually running our government today, while some days may still remain to set matters straight. The behaviorists must be purged, and quickly, starting with National Economic Council head Larry Summers. If they are not, we enter immediately into the onset of a new dark age, not just of the United States, but the entire world, lasting two or more generations, in which world population falls by two thirds or more, and entire nations and languages disappear.

Besides Summers, *Time* named Robert Cialdini, Dan Ariely, Richard Thaler, Obama buddy and nominee Cass Sunstein, Daniel Kahneman, Office of Management and Budget head Peter Orszag, Austan Gools-



White House/Peter Souza



The Russell Sage Foundation’s Behavioral Economics Roundtable “gave” the Obama Administration OMB director Peter Orszag (second from left) and a slew of other economic advisors. National Economic Council chairman Larry Summers (left) is the group’s “lead duck.” The Roundtable was modeled on British imperialist Cecil Rhodes’ (inset) Round Table, which controlled the British Empire in earlier years.

bee, Treasury nominee Alan Krueger, Sendhil Mullainathan, Dean Karlan, Steven Hayes, and Alan Gerber among the behaviorist Svengalis who control Obama. The highly-qualified Obama Cabinet members and other official advisors, like Hillary Clinton, Gen. James Jones, and others, are only a cover and a facade for the control over the President by the “behavioral economists.”

For reasons which will immediately become clear, we have compared these behaviorists with the degener-

ate advisors and confederates of the Emperor Nero. If he is left to his own devices, the Nero-like President Obama will move to replace every one of his honest, decent, and qualified advisors with the likes of these degenerate behaviorists, similar to what Nero did in his time.

One of *Time*'s most intriguing revelations was that a "secret advisory group of 29 of the nation's leading behaviorists," which it called the Consortium of Behavioral Scientists, had been controlling the Obama campaign, and then the Obama Presidency, through a long stream of written memoranda of instruction. This has been going on since early 2007 at the latest. In reality, this group of 29 is the Behavioral Economics Roundtable, located in the Russell Sage Foundation in Washington, D.C. This "Roundtable," named after Cecil Rhodes' Fabian "Round Table," which controlled the 20th-Century British Empire, is the joint project of the Russell Sage Foundation, which represents the British Fabian Society, and of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, representing the London-allied, anti-Franklin Roosevelt, pro-Hitler and pro-Mussolini faction in Wall Street. Hostile, foreign control over the Presidency.

That said, let us begin to look into the minds of some of the men who are really running our country today.

Documentation

Colin Camerer

Like Larry Summers, "neuroeconomics" pioneer Colin Camerer, born in 1959, is a former child prodigy; when Camerer was only five years old, his parents discovered that he was already reading *Time* magazine. In Ohio, where Camerer was born, he was doing fourth- and fifth-grade schoolwork while still only in the second grade. Unfortunately for Colin, his parents subsequently moved to Baltimore County, Md., within range of the late gifted-child specialist Dr. Julian Stanley of Johns Hopkins University, who soon took young Colin under his wing.

Professor Stanley, founder and director of Hopkins' "Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth" (SMPY) and spinoff programs across the country, was a contributor to, and fanatical believer in the multiple-choice



Colin Camerer and friend at the Institute on Behavioral Economics in 2000.

College Board SAT and similar tests. These tests were the sole criterion for admission to Stanley's program, and determined his entire approach to everything.

Stanley's first case had been a youth for whom he arranged admission to Hopkins at the age of 13 in 1969. "He would, however, take only courses that seemed likely to be manageable by this intellectually brilliant 13-year-old eighth-grade graduate: computer science, calculus and physics," Stanley later wrote. Subject "Joe" received a bachelor's and a master's in computer science from Hopkins at age 17, and a PhD from elsewhere soon after. "Today, Joe is an outstanding researcher in the field of virtual reality as applied to entertainment," as Stanley concludes the case-description.

The second victim, "Jonathan," likewise entered Hopkins after completing eighth grade, in 1970. "His academic record was as excellent as Joe's. Jonathan went on to become an outstanding, prosperous computer specialist working with banks," Stanley wrote.

Psychoanalyst Laurence Kubie, and Lyndon LaRouche in commenting on Kubie's work, have noted the loss of most or all creative powers which frequently accompanies completion of a "terminal" PhD degree. Apparently, Dr. Stanley's methods can achieve a more definitive result of the same sort before the age of 20. In Colin Camerer, who went on from Hopkins to get his University of Chicago PhD in 1981 at the age of 22, Stanley has produced an *idiot-savant* who imagines that he himself is some sort of digital computer.

Camerer's research consists of making human subjects decide whether "the price is right," and the like, from within an MRI machine which he thinks traces the activity within their brains. At times he has even used magnetic pulses to disrupt brain activity, noting down whether the subject can no longer decide what to bid. His stated goal is to determine whether the brain carries out mechanistic "computations according to these [University of Chicago] economic theories," where, he says, "the key word is mechanistic."

The similarities to the case of former child prodigy Larry Summers are also notable. During his 2001-06 tenure as Harvard's president, faculty members diagnosed Summers as a victim of the form of autism known as "Asperger's syndrome."

Robert Cialdini

Cialdini is not formally a member of the Behavioral Economics Roundtable of 29, perhaps because he is a professor of Marketing and of Psychology, rather than Economics. But he was the first-named Obama advisor among the Behaviorists in *Time* magazine's exposé of April 13, and was listed prominently in British Tory leader George Osborne's public confession of faith in Behavioral Economics of April 8.

Cialdini's path to eminence began when took leave from Arizona State University and went undercover, to apply for jobs and training in used car dealerships, fundraising organizations, telemarketing firms, and the like. After no less than three years of this, Cialdini surfaced once more in academia, claiming to have achieved

a scientific mastery of all the secrets of "persuasion."

He has written two books on the subject. In several of his many videotaped presentations, a wide-eyed Cialdini, waving both fists as he stares into the camera, asks, "What would it mean for your organization, if you could persuade ANYBODY of ANYTHING?"

One of Cialdini's six principles of persuasion is that the customer should like the salesman. "Indeed, the salesman should also like the customer," Cialdini intones, waving his fists. "Then, each likes the other," he drones on, bringing both fists together in the air. Another "principle" is that salesman and customer should share something in common. When the prospect's car pulls up, and you note the Minnesota license plate, you might say, for example, "What a coincidence! My mother-in-law is from Minnesota." And it's even better if your mother-in-law really IS from Minnesota, Cialdini adds, still churning the air with his fists.

Matthew Rabin

Naomi Klein was on to something when she wrote a piece in the April 19 *Washington Post* about banishing Larry Summers from public life because he is a dangerous "brain bubble."

She explained: "Brain Bubbles start with an innocuous 'whiz kid' moniker in undergrad, which later escalates to 'wunderkind.' Next comes the requisite foray as an economic adviser to a small crisis-wracked country, where the kid is declared a 'savior.' By 30, our Bubble Boy is tenured and officially a 'genius.' By 40, he's a 'guru,' by 50 an 'oracle.' After a few drinks: 'messiah.'"

Eerie. Except for the stint in a "small crisis-wracked country," this is pretty much a "biography" of the Behavioral Economics Roundtable's Matthew Rabin, co-organizer, since 1996, of the Russell Sage Foundation Roundtable's bi-annual "Summer Institute on Behavioral Economics," which began in 1996, and since 2002, had spread to European universities through the Russell Sage-funded European Network for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics.

Who is Rabin? Born in 1963, he is professor of economics at University of California, Berkeley. His cyber name is "Game Boy," and his CV lists his marital status as "In search of a husband." He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, got a Masters at the London School of Economics, and a PhD at MIT. He



*Would you buy a used car from this man?
Robert Cialdini
considers himself a
master of "persuasion."*



Matthew “Game Boy” Rabin (left) at the Summer 2000 Institute on Behavioral Economics, sponsored by the Behavioral Economics Roundtable.

looks like a goofy California stoner, and his expertise is mathematical quantification of the human lack of self-control, which he appears to practice in abundance. His field is obviously hedonism.

Rabin actually won the “genius” award in 2000, from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, a \$500,000 grant which was paid out over five years, and not earmarked to any project. Press coverage of his award said that Game Boy’s “work on smoking patterns and addiction suggests that cigarette taxes would have to be a lot higher to discourage use. He also has worked extensively on procrastination and how it adversely affects saving rates and retirement outcomes. ‘It doesn’t take much of a self-control problem and a desire for immediate gratification to really hurt yourself economically.’” Rabin develops mathematical descriptions of addiction/gratification factors, procrastination, fairness and meanness, and how to calculate the optimal “sin tax” on consumption you want to discourage.

When he got the genius award in 2000, he said he was working on a book that would be “an economist’s guide to psychology,” but no book materialized. He has written no book, save for co-editing a collection of articles by members of the Roundtable.

Why are we even bothering to write about this lazy blivit? Because he is the darling of Richard Thaler and the other degenerates of the Behaviorist School of Psycho-Economics, including some in the Nero-like

President Obama’s inner circle. And because his Summer Institute spreads the behaviorist disease to thousands of young economists throughout the world.

Under the wing of elders like Thaler, Rabin continued to win awards, moving up the ladder from “genius” to “guru.” In 2003, Thaler, the advisor to both Obama, and to the Tory leadership waiting to take over from British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, co-authored a long-winded article with Colin Camerer, titled, “In Honor of Matthew Rabin: Winner of the John Bates Clark Medal.” Praising Game Boy for work on “Procrastination and Self-Control,” they say, however, that he was a latecomer to this field, and took it up, “we suspect,” because “as a self-proclaimed avid procrastinator, he couldn’t resist the temptation to dig into the problem (eventually).”

Peter Orszag

Now the Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, Peter Orszag was sent to Russia in 1993 by his British employer, the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics (LSE). In parallel to what Treasury official Larry Summers was doing from Washington, Orszag advised Russia’s Foreign Ministry on how to obey the International Monetary Fund and other foreign agencies carrying out the devastation of that country.

In 1994, members of the looting team put out a book, *Economic Transformation in Russia*, on how they were getting away with these crimes and how to squeeze out more.

Orszag co-authored a chapter, “The Conditions of Life,” which claimed that the population, though suffering, was not suffering enough; that unemployment and poverty must be increased; that wages, pension payments, and unemployment compensation must be cut further; and that employment should continue to shift out of productive industries and into extractive industries, for foreign cartels’ consumption.

Orszag’s two co-authors were, first, his British boss, Richard Layard (now Baron Layard), founder and director of the Centre for Economic Performance at LSE. Layard was a leader in the Fabian Society’s creation at that time of the New Labour faction headed by Tony Blair. The second co-author was Andrei Illarionov, then, a looters’ agent in the Russian government, and

now, a Cato Institute propagandist for Pinochetist economic schemes.

Other chapters in the book were written by Russian Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Chubais; Harvard's Andrei Shleifer (Chubais's advisor who stole millions, and whose vast fortune now supports the Lawrence Summers/Peter Orszag clique running Obama's economic policy) and Robert Vishny, Shleifer's billionaire partner; Jeffrey Sachs; Anders Aslund; Stanley Fischer (now governor of the Bank of Israel); Boris Federov; and other pirate operatives.

The following excerpts from Orszag's unashamed chapter, "Conditions of Life," in *Economic Transformation in Russia* (Anders Aslund, ed.; London: Pinter, 1994), show his utter disdain for conditions of life of the Russian people, who were undergoing a process that could only be called genocide:

"[T]he standard figures on real income and real consumption . . . exaggerate the problem. . . . Offsetting features must be noted. . . . [M]any key services — [especially] housing—are still heavily subsidized. . . . The fall in welfare has therefore been substantially less than the fall in measured real purchases. . . .

Training for a Marathon

Peter Orszag described his personal training strategy to National Public Radio: "If I didn't achieve what I wanted to, a very large contribution would automatically come out of my credit card and go to a charity that I very much didn't support. So that was a very strong motivation, as I was running through mile 15 or 16 or whatever it was, to remind myself that I really didn't want to give the satisfaction to that charity for the contribution." (From Ben Smith of Politico.com)

"Many discussions of inequality in Russia point to the high proportion of people who can barely afford to purchase meat. Yet the data show that this was so even before the reform. Given free services, income inequality in Russia is [not bad compared to the West]. . . .

"The fall in output . . . was undoubtedly caused primarily by the break-up of the command system . . . and its only partial replacement by the market system. . . . [A] further fall in real wages is almost inevitable as the government continues its financial squeeze in accordance with its agreement with the Central Bank. . . .

"[The] real value of the average pension has dropped substantially. [But under the Soviets, the] pension in 1991 . . . was exceptionally high by historical standards, and the real value of the average pension in 1992 was down by only about 40% relative to its 1985 level. [Now it is not much less than] for the United Kingdom in 1991.

"[Once] inflation has been controlled, the average real pension will rise. . . . There seems no obvious need for any further steps to boost pensions. In the longer-term, there is a strong case for . . . raising, each year, the retirement age by half a year. . . .

"Looking to the future, . . . [f]inancial stabilization will inevitably lead to further temporary falls in output and living standards. Wage dispersion will continue to widen, aggravating the poverty problem. . . . Some savings on pensions would be possible if the retirement age is gradually raised. Unemployment is bound to rise. . . ."

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia."

—Sergei Glazyev



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Economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev was Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of the abolition of Parliament in 1993.

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