

What Is Synarchism?

“Synarchism” is a name adopted during the Twentieth Century for an occult freemasonic sect, known as the Martinists, based on worship of the tradition of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. During the interval from the early 1920s through 1945, it was officially classed by U.S.A. and other nations’ intelligence services under the file name of “Synarchism: Nazi/Communist,” so defined because of its deploying simultaneously both ostensibly opposing pro-communist and extreme right-wing forces for encirclement of a targeted government. Twentieth-Century and later fascist movements, like most terrorist movements, are all Synarchist creations.

Synarchism was the central feature of the organization of the fascist governments of Italy, Germany, Spain, and Vichy and Laval France, during that period, and was also spread as a Spanish channel of the Nazi Party, through Mexico, throughout Central and South America. The PAN party of Mexico was born as an outgrowth of this infiltration. It is typified by the followers of the late Leo Strauss and Alexandre Kojève today.

This occult freemasonic conspiracy, is found among both nominally left-wing and also extreme right-wing factions such as the editorial board of the *Wall Street Journal*, the Mont Pelerin Society, and American Enterprise Institute and Hudson Institute, and the so-called integrist far right inside the Catholic clergy. The underlying authority behind these cults is a contemporary network of private banks of that medieval Venetian model known as *fondi*. The Synarchist Banque Worms conspiracy of the wartime 1940s, is merely typical of the role of such banking interests operating behind sundry fascist governments of that period.

The Synarchists originated in fact among the immediate circles of Napoleon Bonaparte; veteran officers of Napoleon’s campaigns spread the cult’s practice around the world. G.W.F. Hegel, a passionate admirer of Bonaparte’s image as Emperor, was the first to supply a fascist historical doctrine of the state. Nietzsche’s writings supplied Hegel’s theory the added doctrine of the beast-man-created Dionysiac terror of Twentieth-Century fascist movements and regimes. The most notable fascist ideologues of post-World War II academia are Chicago University’s Leo Strauss, who was the inspiration of today’s U.S. neo-conservative ideologues, and Strauss’s Paris co-thinker Alexandre Kojève.—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

Romania. Another ITT subsidiary, the United River Plate Telephone Co., handled 622 telephone calls between Argentina and Berlin in the first seven months of 1942 alone. Brazil and Peru were supervised from Argentina, since Argentina had not declared war on the Axis.

ITT, RCA, British Cable and Wireless, the Nazi company Telefunken, the Mussolini government’s Italcable, and Vichy France’s Compagnie Générale had a share in TTP (Telegráfica y Telefónica del Plata), an Axis-controlled company providing telegraph and telephone service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Uruguay. Nazis in Montevideo could telephone Buenos Aires through TTP without coming under control of either the state-owned system in Uruguay or the ITT system in Argentina.

Messages were transmitted directly to Berlin and Rome by Transradio, the board of which was a mixture of German Nazi, Italian Fascist, and Allied members. The president of the board in Buenos Aires, Ernesto Aguirre, was also on the board of the Nazi branch of General Electric, as well as of Italian, Japanese, and German companies. This situation meant that many messages could not be sent to Allied capitals by U.S. embassies or consulates without going through Axis hands first!

During the war, the Swedish-based ball-bearing trust,

Swedish Enskilda Bank (SKF), shipped ball bearings needed by the Allied war effort to Ibero-American Nazi-associated firms. One of the directors of the U.S. branch of SKF in Philadelphia was Göring’s second cousin by marriage, Hugo von Rosen. The ball bearings travelled from American ports on Panamanian-registered vessels to South American ports, then were reshipped via Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland. In 1943, when Germany began to run short of ball bearings, von Rosen arranged for reshipment from Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires via Sweden.

Henry Ford was also an early supporter of Hitler. His book *The International Jew* was released in 1927, and distributed widely in Ibero-America. He was one of the few people praised in Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, and sent Hitler 50,000 Reichsmarks a year. Ford, like James D. Mooney of General Motors, received the order of the Golden Eagle in 1938 from Hitler. Carl Krauch, the chairman of I.G. Farben’s supervisory board of directors and the first head of the Vermittlungstelle Wehrmacht (Farben’s Army Liaison Office) was the director of the Ford Motor Co. of Germany.

In April 1943, a U.S. government investigation into the Ford subsidiaries in France concluded that “their production is solely for the benefit of Germany and the countries under its occupation.” Moreover, “the increased activity of the French

Ford subsidiaries on behalf of Germans receives the commendation of the Ford family in America.”

The Banque Worms and Synarchism

Despite their pre-war activities, in 1940, it became clear to many of those in the financial oligarchy who had helped bring Hitler to power, that he had become a Frankenstein’s monster, who was jeopardizing their plans for a globalized financial empire, inclusive of Anglo-Saxon interests. This grouping, centered in the Banque Worms, wanted to conclude the war quickly by eliminating Hitler and his Gestapo in Germany, and by replacing Prime Minister Winston Churchill with Lord Beaverbrook and Sir Samuel Hoare in Great Britain.

The objective of this grouping, which was essentially to create a form of universal fascism without Hitler, was to become the operative principle of the Synarchist International after the war. Their gameplan was clearly enunciated in a declassified U.S. intelligence document from 1940, entitled “‘Synarchie’ and the policy of the Banque Worms group.” It should be noted that after the war, the economic aide to Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, who sabotaged decartelization, was Alexander Kreuter, who worked at Banque Worms.

The document reports that “the reactionary movement known as ‘Synarchie’ has been in existence in France for nearly a century. Its aim has always been to carry out a bloodless revolution, inspired by the upper classes, aimed at producing a form of government by ‘technicians’ (the founder of the movement was a ‘polytechnician’), under which home and foreign policy would be subordinated to international economy.

“The aims of the Banque Worms group are the same as those of ‘Synarchie,’ and the leaders of the two groups are, in most cases identical.”

The intelligence report continues that the continental program of the synarchist Banque Worms group was “to check any new social schemes which might tend to weaken the power of the international financiers and industrialists” and “to work for the ultimate complete control of all industry by international finance and industry.”

The Worms group also “intended to take advantage of Franco-German collaboration to conclude a series of agreements with German industries, thereby establishing a solid community of interests between French and German industrialists, which will tend to strengthen the hands of international finance and industry. It is hoped that the Franco-German ‘bloc,’ thus created, will be in a position: a) to effect a fusion with Anglo-Saxon industry after the war; b) to neutralize any attempt to extend Socialism under the Hitler program; and c) to prevent the development of any European customs union excluding Anglo-Saxon interests.”

According to the report, “there is reason to believe that both Göring and Dr. Funk are in sympathy with these aspira-

tions. It is alleged that certain industrial circles in Great Britain are also in sympathy with the movement. Some headway is claimed to have been made in securing the adhesion of big U.S. industry to the movement.”

The Worms group desires “a speedy conclusion to the war, the continuation of which they believe could only lead to the ruin of the heavy industrial interests.” In regard to Great Britain, their aims are “to bring about the fall of the Churchill government” and “to bring about the formation of a new government including Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Hore-Belisha.” Through Hoare, they want “to bring about an agreement between British industry and the Franco-German ‘bloc,’ ” and “to protect Anglo-Saxon interests on the continent.”

Their policy toward Germany is “to eliminate Hitler, Goebbels and Himmler with his Gestapo and thus facilitate the formation of an Anglo-Franco-German economic bloc.”

Operation Sunrise and the Cold War

With the death of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in 1945, as the war came to a conclusion in Europe, the post-war synarchist objective of forming a globalized economic bloc was immediately put into effect. The first step was to break up the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union and to form an anti-communist bloc, incorporating elements of the Nazi machine.

Almost immediately after Roosevelt’s death, Operation Sunrise was concluded: a negotiated surrender of German forces in Northern Italy, conducted between Allen Dulles and SS Gen. Karl Wolff. This began the process of building a Cold War bridge between Nazi anti-communism and Anglo-American anti-communism.

As we have seen, prior to the war, both Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles of Sullivan and Cromwell law firm were lawyers for the core of the Nazi-Anglo-American cartels. Allen Dulles was actually a board member of Schroder, Rockefeller and Co. So it should come as no surprise that he, as the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) chief in Bern, Switzerland during the war, would negotiate the surrender of German forces in Northern Italy with SS Gen. Karl Wolff, the SS and police chief of Northern Italy, on May 2, 1945, just five days before the general surrender at Rheims.

Dulles would later be made deputy chief of the CIA under Truman in 1950, and then head of the CIA under Eisenhower in 1953. His brother, John Foster Dulles, would become Secretary of State under Eisenhower. Allen Dulles’s assistant in the Operation Sunrise negotiations, James Jesus Angleton, would follow him into the CIA, while Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, who collaborated with Dulles in the Sunrise negotiations, would later become commander of NATO forces and chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

For his part, Dulles clearly saw the negotiations as a step in the direction of building a post-war anti-Soviet alliance



Allen Dulles, a leading synarchist supporter of the Nazis and Fascists before the war, built the post-war bridge between Nazi anti-communism and Anglo-American anti-communism, helping set up the "rat-lines" to let Nazi figures escape prosecution for war crimes.

with those elements of the Nazi Party and SS who could be "salvaged." For this reason, he wanted to exclude the Soviet Union from any participation in the surrender negotiations. When the Soviets heard about this, they demanded that the negotiations be broken off, if they were not to be included. Averell Harriman, who was the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow at the time, backed Dulles up by maintaining that there was "no justification" for Soviet participation. In a letter to Roosevelt, Stalin alleged "that the initiative in this whole affair . . . in Bern belongs to the British."

In Italy itself, Dulles was concerned to prevent Communist-controlled elements of the Italian anti-Fascist partisan resistance from taking power, in the context of the chaos which might ensue after a Nazi military retreat. After the war, this concern would result in the organization of fascist "stay behind" units, under the aegis of Operation Gladio.

On Wolff's part, it is clear that he hoped that the negotiations would result in a rift between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. Some of his collaborators even hoped that they would be able to "return to the Reich, and together with the Anglo-American units continue the fight against Russia." Wolff was more realistic; he knew this was not possible, but he hoped to extract guarantees from Dulles that the "idealistic" and "decent" men of the Nazi Party and SS, including himself naturally, would be protected and allowed to play an "active part in the reconstruction."

Throughout the negotiations and even afterward, Wolff remained a dyed-in-the-wool Nazi, who in discussions with Allied officers referred to Poles, for example, as "Slavonic mongols." At one point he told two of his SS subordinates: "We'll get our Reich back again. The others will begin to fight amongst themselves eventually and then we'll be in the middle and can play off one against the other." Although Dulles would describe him as a "distinctive" and "dynamic"

personality, not all of the negotiators were so impressed. Britain's Gen. Terence Airey was clearly repulsed by Wolff's "three chins and fat fingers with diamond rings."

Initially, Wolff was protected by Dulles, Lemnitzer, and others. With their help, he narrowly missed being included among the defendants at Nuremberg. In 1949, he was prosecuted by the British in a trial in Hamburg, but was acquitted after receiving affidavits from Dulles and Lemnitzer on his behalf. However, in 1962, after the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel, the West German government put him on trial for planning the extermination of Jews during his years as Himmler's adjutant and SS liaison officer at Hitler's headquarters. In 1942, he had written a letter expressing his "special joy that now five thousand members of the Chosen People are going to Treblinka every day." This time, he was found guilty.

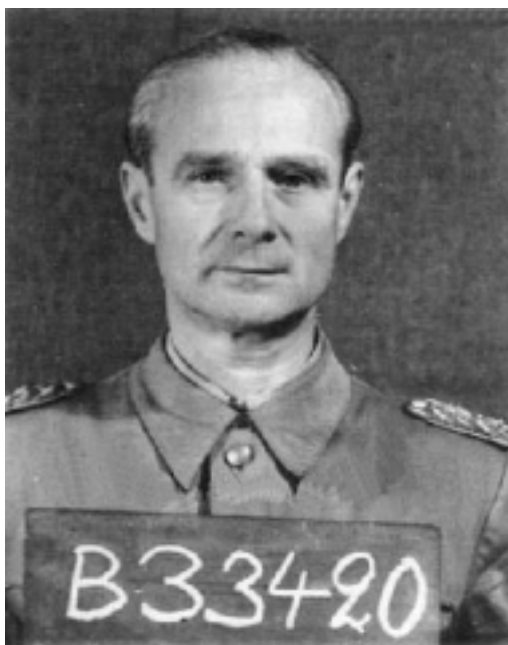
The attempt to protect Wolff was merely part of a much broader post-war operation to protect and coopt some Nazis to participate in the reconstruction of Germany, under conditions of the emerging Cold War, while at the same time helping others to escape Germany through the Nazi "rat-lines." Indeed, some Nazi war criminals were tried at Nuremberg and elsewhere. But under the leadership of Allen Dulles and James Jesus Angleton, other Nazis and Nazi-collaborators were helped to escape through Italy and Franco's Spain to Ibero-America and Southwest Asia. This operation was coordinated by Dulles and Angleton, with corrupt elements of the Catholic Church in Italy. Those who escaped to Ibero-America went there via Argentina, which, under Juan and Evita Perón, became a haven and transit point for thousands of Nazi war criminals, until Peron shut down the operation in 1949-50.

There were at least three other spinoffs of Operation Sunrise. The first was a covert operation called Operation Amadeus, to fund the flight of SS and Nazi war criminals to Ibero-America through the drug trade. Large stocks of SS morphine were smuggled to Ibero-America for this purpose.

Counterfeit British banknotes, forged in a second covert operation called Operation Bernhardt, were also used to fund the rat-lines.

And thirdly, at the same time as thousands of Nazis were smuggled into Ibero-America, others were organized into "stay behind" units under the aegis of Operation Gladio.

Three of the key Nazis who were protected after the war to become Western assets in the Cold War against the Soviet Union were Reinhard Gehlen, Hjalmar Schacht, and Hitler's commando, Otto Skorzeny, who was married to Schacht's niece. Gehlen, the former general in command of Nazi intelligence on the Eastern Front, was recruited by Dulles to work with the CIA after the war, until 1956 when he became chief intelligence officer for the new West German government. After the war, Schacht played a crucial role in protecting the assets of Nazi industrialists, and Skorzeny was key in running the Nazi "rat-lines."



SS Gen. Karl Wolff with Benito Mussolini. On the right is Wolff as an Allied prisoner of war, after the defeat of the Nazis. Wolff was initially protected by Allen Dulles, as part of Operation Sunrise. But in 1962, the West German government convicted him on charges of extermination of the Jews.

Sabotage of the Decartelization Program

While Dulles organized the rat-lines to protect Nazi assets, all efforts after the war to dismantle the BIS and to carry out decartelization were thwarted, despite Roosevelt's clearly stated intention, in his letter to Cordell Hull of Sept. 8, 1944 cited above, to dismantle the I.G. Farben and other cartels, in order to eradicate the "weapons of economic warfare" employed by the Nazis.

In April 1945, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had issued a directive, JCS 1067, which said: "You will prohibit all cartels or other private business arrangements and cartel-like organizations. . . ." Also the Aug. 2, 1945 Potsdam Agreement among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, had stated that "at the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements."

However, Roosevelt's intention, as reflected in these two documents, was deliberately thwarted. The man in charge of the Economics Division of the U.S. Army in Germany after the war was Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, who as a vice president of Dillon, Read & Co. had financed Germany after World War I. Draper's economic aide, Alexander Kreuter, worked at Banque Worms. Averell Harriman, of Brown Brothers, Harriman, succeeded Jesse Jones as Secretary of Commerce.

In 1950, James Stewart Martin, who during the war had been chief of the Economic Warfare Section of the Department of Justice and after the war was assigned to work in the Decartelization Branch of Military Government, documented

in his book *All Honorable Men*, how the decartelization process mandated by Roosevelt was sabotaged.

The staffing of the Decartelization Branch of the occupation military government when Martin arrived to carry out his assignment, makes clear what the problem was. The director of the Economics Division was Col. Graeme K. Howard, the author of a book written in 1940 called *America and a New World Order*, which was an apology for the Nazi economic system. Howard was a vice president of General Motors and remained on the General Motors-Opel board, which operated in Nazi Germany during the war. He was replaced by Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., on military leave from his position as secretary-treasurer of Dillon, Read & Co. Others working under General Draper included Rufus Wisor, president of Republic Steel Corp., who was head of the Steel Section in the Industry Branch under Draper; and Frederick L. Devereux, retired vice president of an American Telephone & Telegraph subsidiary, who was Draper's deputy.

The main opposition to decartelization from the British side came from Sir Percy Mills. In 1939, Mills had represented the Federation of British Industries in a series of joint meetings at Düsseldorf with the Reichsgruppe Industrie, the Nazi organization responsible for mobilizing the German economy for war.

Martin's team was assigned to work in the Finance Division with Capt. Norbert A. Bogdan, who had been a vice president of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. of New York.

Dillon, Read & Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. are the two U.S. investment banking organizations which had handled the financing for rebuilding Germany after World

War I. Dillon, Read & Co. was responsible for floating the bonds in the United States for the United Steel Works. United Steel Works combined the four biggest steel producers in Germany, including Fritz Thyssen, one of the early financial backers of Hitler. Legal work on the Schroder Bank loans in the U.S. was handled by Sullivan & Cromwell, the firm headed by John Foster Dulles.

Throughout the war, Allen Dulles, a partner in Sullivan & Cromwell and until 1944 a director of the Schroder Bank in New York, headed the European Mission of the OSS in Switzerland; and V. Lada-Mocarski, vice president of the Schroder Bank, was a U.S. consul in Switzerland.

On Dec. 7, 1946, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Co., which had suppressed tungsten carbide in favor of Krupp, and financed Hitler, arrived at Berlin on a mission for Averell Harriman, the Secretary of Commerce. His report to Harriman attacked the decartelization policy as the work of "extremists" from the Department of Justice.

On May 22, 1947 Martin resigned. His deputy, Phillips Hawkins, replaced him; Hawkins was engaged to General Draper's daughter. Martin was the third director of the decartelization program to withdraw. Colonel Bernstein and Russell Nixon, his predecessors, had also quit, after experiencing the same sabotage of the decartelization program.

By March 1948, Richard Bronson, the chief of the Decar-

telization Branch, proposed to exempt from reorganization all enterprises in the field of capital goods and heavy industry, and announced that approximately one-fourth of the staff would be laid off. When 19 members of the staff who opposed the shutdown of the decartelization effort were branded as "disloyal" employees, a note was placed in the personnel file of each of them, stating that no promotion, transfer, or other change of status was to be made without clearance from higher authority.

Also in 1948, the House Un-American Activities Committee destroyed the careers of two U.S. Treasury officials, Harry Dexter White and Lauchlin Currie, who were active in investigating the BIS, Standard Oil, Chase, ITT, SKF, Ford, General Motors, and the Morgans. They were both smeared as being Communist agents. Currie disappeared in Colombia, with his U.S. citizenship revoked in 1956, and White died of a heart attack on Aug. 16, 1948, aged 56, after returning home from an investigative session.

The Post-War Beginnings of Globalization

Martin identifies the key U.S.-based companies behind the shut down of the decartelization program. It is a group drawn from the Morgan companies and their "pilot-fish," the bankers of the Harriman firm and the business-management specialists of Dillon, Read & Co. After the war, James V. Forrestal, former president of Dillon, Read and vice president of General Aniline and Film, moved from the position of Undersecretary of the Navy to Secretary of Defense. Robert A. Lovett, former partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman, moved from Assistant Secretary of War to Undersecretary of State. W. Averell Harriman became Secretary of Commerce after serving as Ambassador to Russia and Ambassador to England. He later became roving ambassador for the Marshall Plan. Draper himself had become Undersecretary of the Army in 1947; he resigned and went back to his job as vice president of Dillon, Read.

During World War II, the President of the BIS was an American, Thomas H. McKittrick, even though the Nazis controlled the bank! The Bretton Woods conference in July 1944 passed a resolution specifically barring from the IMF and the World Bank any nation which had not broken completely with the BIS. In May 1944, McKittrick had defended the BIS by saying: "We keep the machine ticking because when the armistice comes, the formerly hostile powers will need an efficient instrument such as the BIS." McKittrick remained BIS president for two more years after the Bretton Woods resolution. By 1948, the BIS became an agency for clearing foreign exchange transactions among countries participating in the European Recovery program. McKittrick by then had become a vice president of Chase National Bank. He was also for a time financial advisor to Averell Harriman, who was then the roving ambassador in Europe of the Economic Co-Operation Administration.

Hjalmar Schacht was acquitted at Nuremberg in 1946 of

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Hjalmar Schacht, a free man in 1962. Although he had helped bring Hitler to power and had designed and implemented the fascist economic system that made the war possible, he was acquitted at Nuremberg, and his methods are still touted by "respectable" economists today.

charges that he had participated in waging "aggressive war," despite the fact that he had helped bring Hitler to power and had designed and implemented the fascist economic system which made the war mobilization possible. In 1944, he had been implicated in the unsuccessful plot to assassinate Hitler, and was imprisoned for the rest of the war. Later he was tried and sentenced by a denazification court to eight years in a work camp, but in 1948 he was released after winning an appeal.

In an interview when he was still in prison in Stuttgart, Schacht said that if he were given three weeks, with access to his personal files and 30 or 40 sheets of paper, he could present a plan for post-war German recovery that would not cost the occupying powers a dollar. Although his plan was not immediately accepted by the occupying forces, Schacht was declared by the American military government in 1949 to be eligible for administrative posts in German agencies.

The man most responsible for the economic policies of brutal austerity, slave labor, and aggressive war was released and rehabilitated, because the Synarchist International intended to implement his "Schachtian" policies once again in the post-war period, once they were successful in eliminating the legacy of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt.

As Martin points out, after the war, the threat was not that the cartels based in Germany would once again become a Nazi threat, but rather that they would become an instrument in the hands of the British and American financial groups. He then warns that should the United States run into serious economic difficulties, "most of the conditions for a re-enactment of the German drama would already exist on the American stage."

Before World War II, the largest 250 American industrial corporations controlled two-thirds of the industrial assets in

the United States, and the bulk of this was in the hands of the 100 largest. After the war, the 100 largest corporations, held by the same eight financial groups, instead of controlling two-thirds, controlled three-fourths of the U.S. industrial economy.

Martin writes that "just as the six largest financial corporations in Germany interlocked with the dominant industrial firms, so there are eight large financial units in the American economy which in recent years have assumed a comparable degree of power over here. These are: (1) the Morgan group, controlling, among many others, such headliners as United States Steel, General Electric, Kennecott Copper, American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph; (2) the Rockefeller interests, including the Standard Oil companies and the Chase National Bank; (3) the Kuhn, Loeb public utilities network; (4) the Mellon holdings, including the Aluminum Co., Gulf Oil, Koppers, Westinghouse Electric; (5) the Chicago group, including International Harvester and the Armour and Wilson packing houses; (6) the du Pont interests, including General Motors, E.I. du Pont de Nemours, and United States Rubber; (7) the Cleveland group, with Republic Steel, Goodyear and others; and (8) the Boston group, including United Fruit, Stone and Webster utilities and First National Bank of Boston."

Since 1950, when Martin wrote his book, there have been major shifts in the Anglo-American financial-corporate organization. This has particularly been the case, as the United States after 1971 began the shift from a producer to a consumer society. Nonetheless, his warning that fascism could occur in the U.S.A. under conditions of economic depression, and the identification of the Anglo-American networks which worked with the Nazis before and during World War II, and then protected the Nazis after the war, underscores the importance of John Perkins' book today, particularly as seen through the eyes of Lyndon LaRouche.

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