Twitter Thread by ■■ Richard Poe ■■

■■ Richard Poe ■■
@RealRichardPoe

1 of 40
THREAD

Why is Nancy Pelosi trying to incite a coup?

In one week, she:

1. Asked Gen. Milley to remove Trump as commander-in-chief;

2. Gave VP Pence 24 hours to oust Trump under the 25th Amendment;

3. Rammed through Articles of Impeachment.

https://t.co/4oUOwkjlS4



The New York Times

Pelosi Pressed Pentagon on Safeguards to Prevent Trump From Ordering Military Action

By David E. Sanger and Eric Schmitt

Jan. 8, 2021

Speaker Nancy Pelosi of California on Friday took the unprecedented step of asking the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff about "available precautions" to prevent President Trump from initiating military action abroad or using his sole authority to launch nuclear weapons in the last days of his term.

In a phone call to the chairman, Gen. Mark A. Milley, Ms. Pelosi appeared to be seeking to have the Pentagon leadership essentially remove Mr. Trump from his authorities as the commander in chief.

But some Defense Department officials clearly resented being asked to act outside of the legal authority of the 25th Amendment and saw it as more evidence of a broken political system. They said that some political leaders were trying to get the Pentagon to do the work of Congress and cabinet secretaries, who have legal options to remove a president.

Mr. Trump, they noted, is still the commander in chief; unless he is removed, the military is bound to follow his lawful orders. While military officials can refuse to carry out orders they view as illegal — or slow the process by sending those orders for careful legal review — they cannot remove the president from the chain of command. That would amount to a military coup, the officials said.

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We're told these steps are necessary because Trump is supposedly a dangerous madman.

Yet it's plain as day that the madness of the last four years was caused not by Trump, but by our own national security apparatus, led by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

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Only 10 days after Trump took office in 2017, FOREIGN POLICY magazine literally called for a "military coup" against him.

FP is owned by the Graham family, which used to own the Washington Post when Katharine Graham brought down Nixon.

https://t.co/eURdLfn8mk

https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/01/30/3-ways-to-get-rid-of-president-trump-before-2020-impeach-25th-amendment-coup/

FP

VOICE: 3 Ways to Get Rid of President Trump Before 2020

VOICE

3 Ways to Get Rid of President Trump Before 2020

Why you need to read the 25th Amendment now.

BY ROSA BROOKS | JANUARY 30, 2017, 9:26 AM

This is option three for getting rid of Trump: an appeal to Vice President Mike Pence's ambitions. Surely Pence wants to be president himself one day, right? [redacted] **Congress would have to acquiesce in a permanent 25th Amendment removal, but if Pence and half the cabinet declared Trump unfit, even a Republican-controlled Congress would likely fall in line.**

The fourth possibility is one that until recently I would have said was unthinkable in the United States of America: a military coup, or at least a refusal by military leaders to obey certain orders.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine echoed FOREIGN POLICY, urging "senior military leaders" to "resist orders" by Trump, and to consider removing him under the 25th Amendment.

https://t.co/9yAMhLZ2Qz

The Korean Missile Crisis

Why Deterrence Is Still the Best Option

By Scott D. Sagan November/December 2017

Trump's volatility has produced a hidden crisis in U.S. civil-military relations.

Trump. Mattis and senior military leaders should be prepared to ignore belligerent tweets, push back against imprudent policies, and resist any orders that they believe reflect impetuous or irrational decision-making by the president. Their oath, after all, is not to an individual president; it is to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States." The Constitution's 25th Amendment lays out procedures on how to relieve an impaired president of his responsibilities. If senior military leaders believe at any time that Trump is impaired, they have a duty to contact Mattis, who should then call for an emergency cabinet meeting to determine whether Trump is "unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office" and thus whether to invoke the 25th Amendment.

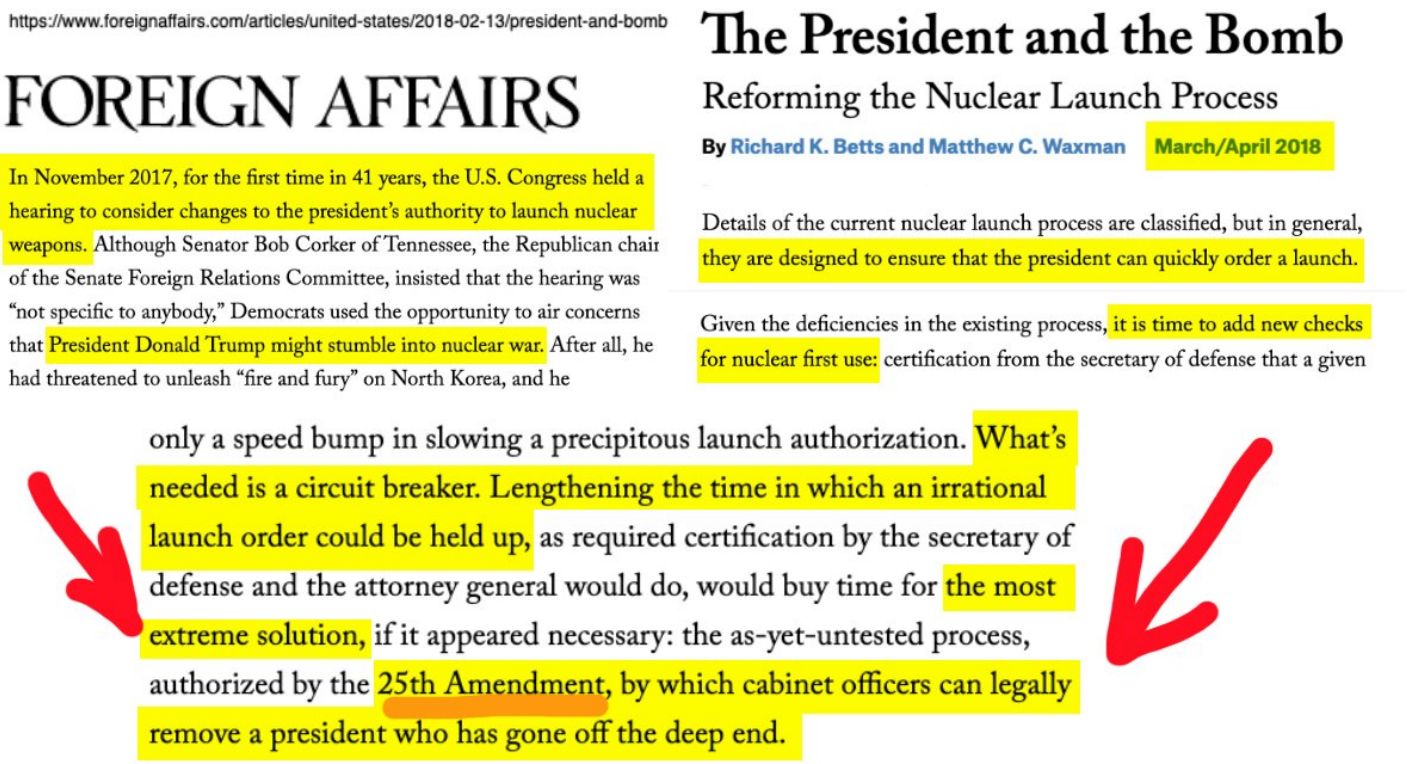
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/north-korea/2017-09-10/korean-missile-crisis

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From the outset of Trump's presidency, FOREIGN AFFAIRS repeatedly accused him of mental instability, urging "military leaders" and "cabinet officers" to stand ready to oust him.

https://t.co/Z6BdVNZAy6



https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2018-02-13/president-and-bomb

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The President and the Bomb

Reforming the Nuclear Launch Process

By Richard K. Betts and Matthew C. Waxman March/April 2018

In November 2017, for the first time in 41 years, the U.S. Congress held a hearing to consider changes to the president's authority to launch nuclear weapons. Although Senator Bob Corker of Tennessee, the Republican chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, insisted that the hearing was "not specific to anybody," Democrats used the opportunity to air concerns that President Donald Trump might stumble into nuclear war. After all, he had threatened to unleash "fire and fury" on North Korea, and he

Details of the current nuclear launch process are classified, but in general, they are designed to ensure that the president can quickly order a launch.

Given the deficiencies in the existing process, it is time to add new checks for nuclear first use: certification from the secretary of defense that a given

only a speed bump in slowing a precipitous launch authorization. What's needed is a circuit breaker. Lengthening the time in which an irrational launch order could be held up, as required certification by the secretary of defense and the attorney general would do, would buy time for the most extreme solution, if it appeared necessary: the as-yet-untested process, authorized by the 25th Amendment, by which cabinet officers can legally remove a president who has gone off the deep end.

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Coming from top foreign policy leaders, these incitements rattled the nation, establishing insurrection and coup d'etat as the "new normal" in US politics.



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FOREIGN AFFAIRS is the official journal of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

What is the CFR exactly?

And what's their beef with Trump?

https://t.co/YYcN2m7PW1

A QUESTION OF INFLUENCE: THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Robert J. McMahon

Robert D. Schulzinger. *The Wise Men of Foreign Affairs: The History of the Council on Foreign Relations.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1984. xiii + 342 pp. Appendix, notes, bibliography, and index. $27.50.

Few prominent institutions in American society have been as consistently pilloried as the Council on Foreign Relations. To conspiracy theorists on the right as well as to radical critics on the left the New York-based organization has often conjured up fears of a tiny elite malevolently pulling the strings of American foreign policy. The Council's private meetings, discussions, study groups, and related activities, according to the John Birch Society, have been part of a coordinated plot by "America's unelected rulers" to communize the United States. Although considerably less hysterical in tone, radical critics have also accused the Council of threatening democratic institutions. To understand how the power elite makes foreign policy, wrote sociologist G. William Domhoff, "there is no better starting point than the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)." Expanding on Domhoff's proposition, Lawrence Shoup and William Minter penned a savage indictment in 1977 of what they labeled America's "Imperial Brain Trust."[1]

Viewing the Council in far less sinister terms, a number of moderate observers have nonetheless embraced an assumption common to these critiques: namely, that the Council on Foreign Relations has exerted an unusually powerful influence in the formulation of American foreign policy. Thus journalist Joseph Kraft praised the Council as a "school for statesmen," while conceding that it "comes close to being an organ of what C. Wright Mills has called the Power Elite – a group of men, similar in interest and outlook, shaping events from invulnerable positions behind the scenes." More recently, in their study of American elites, Leonard and Mark Silk state flatly that if the so-called American Establishment "is to be located in its purest form, then the Council on Foreign Relations is the place."[2]

Given such grandiose claims, Robert D. Schulzinger's balanced and judicious study – "the first scholarly history of the Council on Foreign Relations to make use of the extensive holdings in its archives" (p. x) – serves as an im-

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It boils down to MAGA vs. MABA.

Trump wants to Make America Great Again.

The CFR wants to Make America BRITISH Again.

It's that simple.

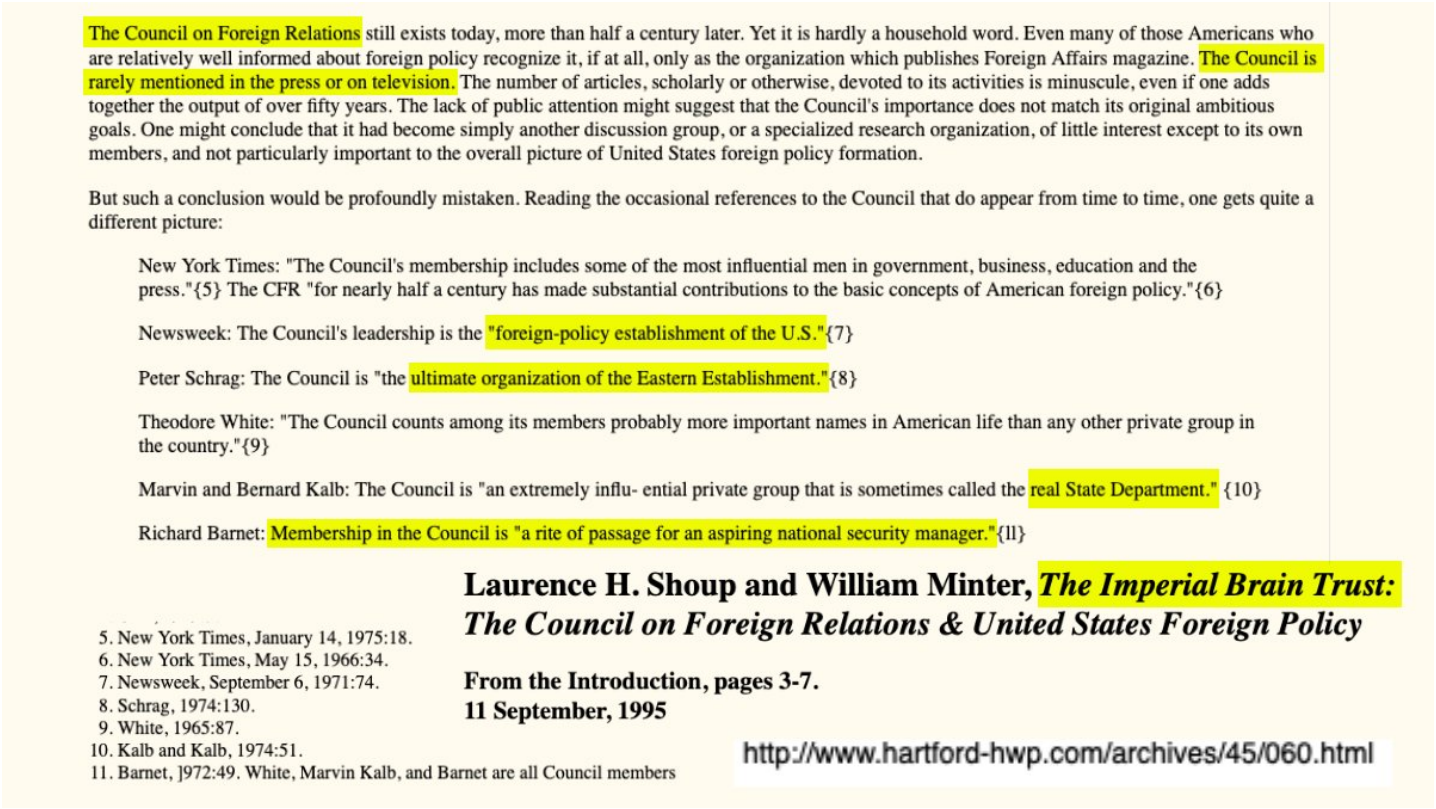


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The CFR has been called the "real State Department," as it effectively controls US foreign policy.

Widely viewed as the nerve center of America's Deep State, the CFR also happens to be a front for British interests.

https://t.co/Zbm5r2LxdN



The Council on Foreign Relations still exists today, more than half a century later. Yet it is hardly a household word. Even many of those Americans who are relatively well informed about foreign policy recognize it, if at all, only as the organization which publishes Foreign Affairs magazine. The Council is rarely mentioned in the press or on television. The number of articles, scholarly or otherwise, devoted to its activities is minuscule, even if one adds together the output of over fifty years. The lack of public attention might suggest that the Council's importance does not match its original ambitious goals. One might conclude that it had become simply another discussion group, or a specialized research organization, of little interest except to its own members, and not particularly important to the overall picture of United States foreign policy formation.

But such a conclusion would be profoundly mistaken. Reading the occasional references to the Council that do appear from time to time, one gets quite a different picture:

New York Times: "The Council's membership includes some of the most influential men in government, business, education and the press."{5} The CFR "for nearly half a century has made substantial contributions to the basic concepts of American foreign policy."{6}

Newsweek: The Council's leadership is the "foreign-policy establishment of the U.S."{7}

Peter Schrag: The Council is "the ultimate organization of the Eastern Establishment."{8}

Theodore White: "The Council counts among its members probably more important names in American life than any other private group in the country."{9}

Marvin and Bernard Kalb: The Council is "an extremely influ- ential private group that is sometimes called the real State Department." {10}

Richard Barnet: Membership in the Council is "a rite of passage for an aspiring national security manager."{ll}

5. New York Times, January 14, 1975:18.
6. New York Times, May 15, 1966:34.
7. Newsweek, September 6, 1971:74.
8. Schrag, 1974:130.
9. White, 1965:87.
10. Kalb and Kalb, 1974:51.
11. Barnet,]972:49. White, Marvin Kalb, and Barnet are all Council members

Laurence H. Shoup and William Minter, *The Imperial Brain Trust: The Council on Foreign Relations & United States Foreign Policy*

From the Introduction, pages 3-7.
11 September, 1995

http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/060.html

The CFR rose from the British Round Table Movement.

British statesman Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902) left a fortune to promote "British rule throughout the world" and "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire..."

3

The Secret Society of Cecil Rhodes[1]

WHEN MILNER went to South Africa in 1897, Rhodes and he were already old acquaintances of many years' standing. We have already indicated that they were contemporaries at Oxford, but, more than that, they were members of a secret society which had been founded in 1891. Moreover, Milner was, if not in 1897, at least by 1901, Rhodes's chosen successor in the leadership of that society.

The secret society of Cecil Rhodes is mentioned in the first five of his seven wills. In the fifth it was supplemented by the idea of an educational institution with scholarships, whose alumni would be bound together by common ideals—Rhodes's ideals. In the sixth and seventh wills the secret society was not mentioned, and the scholarships monopolized the estate. But Rhodes still had the same ideals and still believed that they could be carried out best by a secret society of men devoted to a common cause. The scholarships were merely a facade to conceal the secret society, or, more accurately, they were to be one of the instruments by which the members of the secret society could carry out his purpose. This purpose, as expressed in the first will (1877), was:

> The extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization by British subjects of all lands wherein the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour, and enterprise, . . . the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of a British Empire, the consolidation of the whole Empire, the inauguration of a system of Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament which may tend to weld together the disjointed members of the Empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity.

To achieve this purpose, Rhodes, in this first will, written while he was still an undergraduate of Oxford at the age of twenty-four, left all his wealth to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Carnarvon) and to the Attorney General of Griqualand West (Sidney Shippard), to

After Rhodes's death, Alfred Milner took over his movement.

Beginning in 1909, Milner set up secretive "Round Table" groups in English-speaking countries, to propagandize for a worldwide, English-speaking federation, in accordance with Rhodes's vision.

7

"The Round Table"

THE SECOND important propaganda effort of the Milner Group in the period after 1909 was *The Round Table*. This was part of an effort by the circle of the Milner Group to accomplish for the whole Empire what they had just done for South Africa. The leaders were Philip Kerr in London, as secretary of the London group, and Lionel Curtis throughout the world, as organizing secretary for the whole movement, but most of the members of the Kindergarten cooperated in the project. The plan of procedure was the same as that which had worked so successfully in South Africa – that is, to form local groups of influential men to agitate for imperial federation and to keep in touch with these groups by correspondence and by the circulation of a periodical. As in South Africa, the original cost of the periodical was paid by Abe Bailey. This journal, issued quarterly, was called *The Round Table*, and the same name was applied to the local groups.

Of these local groups, the most important by far was the one in London. In this, Kerr and Brand were the chief figures. The other local groups, also called Round Tables, were set up by Lionel Curtis and others in South Africa, in Canada, in New Zealand, in Australia, and, in a rather rudimentary fashion and somewhat later, in India.

The reasons for doing this were described by Curtis himself in 1917 in *A Letter to the People of India*, as follows: "We feared that South Africa might abstain from a future war with Germany, on the grounds that they had not participated in the decision to make war. . . . Confronted by this dilemma at the very moment of attaining Dominion self-government, we thought it would be wise to ask people in the oldest and most experienced of all Dominions what they thought of the matter. So in 1909, Mr. Kerr and I went to Canada and persuaded Mr. Marris, who was then on leave, to accompany us."[1]

On this trip the three young men covered a good portion of the Dominion. One day, during a walk through the forests on the Pacific slopes of the Canadian Rockies, Marris convinced Curtis that "self-

Full federation proved to be a hard sell.

Britain's English-speaking colonies wanted independence.

So the Round Tablers proposed a compromise.

They offered "Dominion" status or partial independence.

serves. It also left the mines without any assured labor supply so that it became necessary to recruit contract labor farther and farther north. Efforts by the Union government to set northern limits beyond which labor recruiting was forbidden led to controversy with employers, frequent changes in regulations, and widespread evasions. As a consequence of an agreement made by Milner with Portuguese authorities, about a quarter of the natives working in South African mines came from Portuguese East Africa even as late as 1936.

MAKING THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910–1926

As soon as South Africa was united in 1910, the Kindergarten returned to London to try to federate the whole empire by the same methods. They were in a hurry to achieve this before the war with Germany which they believed to be approaching. With Abe Bailey money they founded *The Round Table* under Kerr's (Lothian's) editorship, met in formal conclaves presided over by Milner to decide the fate of the empire, and recruited new members to their group, chiefly from New College, of which Milner was a fellow. The new recruits included a historian, F. S. Oliver, (Sir) Alfred Zimmern, (Sir) Reginald Coupland, Lord Lovat, and Waldorf (Lord) Astor. Curtis and others were sent around the world to organize Round Table groups in the chief British dependencies.

For several years (1910–1916) the Round Table groups worked desperately trying to find an acceptable formula for federating the empire. Three books and many articles emerged from these discussions, but gradually it became clear that federation was not acceptable to the English-speaking dependencies. Gradually, it was decided to dissolve all formal bonds between these dependencies, except, perhaps, allegiance to the Crown, and depend on the common outlook of Englishmen to keep the empire together. This involved changing the name "British Empire" to "Commonwealth of Nations," as in the title of Curtis's book of 1916, giving the chief dependencies, including India and Ireland, their complete independence (but gradually and by free gift rather than under duress), working to bring the United States more closely into this same orientation, and seeking to solidify the intangible links of sentiment by propaganda among financial, educational, and political leaders in each country.

Efforts to bring the dependencies into a closer relationship with the mother country were by no means new in 1910, nor were they supported only by the Rhodes-Milner group. Nevertheless, the actions of this group were all-pervasive. The poor military performance of British forces during the Boer War led to the creation of a commission to investigate the South African War, with Lord Esher (Brett) as chair-

Canada was to be the model.

It had gained Dominion status in 1867.

This meant Canada governed itself internally, while Britain ran its foreign policy.

Canadians remained subjects of the Crown.

The same deal was now offered to other English-speaking colonies.

Parkin, at Milner instigation, in the period 1889–1910, and by Lionel Curtis, also at Milner's request, in 1910–1919. The power and influence of this Rhodes-Milner group in British imperial affairs and in foreign policy since 1889, although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated. We might mention as an example that this group dominated *The Times* from 1890 to 1912 and has controlled it completely since 1912 (except for the years 1919–1922). Because *The Times* has been owned by the Astor family since 1922, this Rhodes-Milner group was sometimes spoken of as the "Cliveden Set," named after the Astor country house where they sometimes assembled. Numerous other papers and journals have been under the control or influence of this group since 1889. They have also established and influenced numerous university and other chairs of imperial affairs and international relations. Some of these are the Beit chairs at Oxford, the Montague Burton chair at Oxford, the Rhodes chair at London, the Stevenson chair at Chatham House, the Wilson chair at Aberystwyth, and others, as well as such important sources of influence as Rhodes House at Oxford.

From 1884 to about 1915 the members of this group worked valiantly to extend the British Empire and to organize it in a federal system. They were constantly harping on the lessons to be learned from the failure of the American Revolution and the success of the Canadian federation of 1867, and hoped to federate the various parts of the empire as seemed feasible, then confederate the whole of it, with the United Kingdom, into a single organization. They also hoped to bring the United States into this organization to whatever degree was possible. Stead was able to get Rhodes to accept, in principle, a solution which might have made Washington the capital of the whole organization or allow parts of the empire to become states of the American Union. The varied character of the British imperial possessions, the backwardness of many of the native peoples involved, the independence of many of the white colonists overseas, and the growing international tension which culminated in the First World War made it impossible to carry out the plan for Imperial Federation, although the five colonies in Australia were joined into the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 and the four colonies in South Africa were joined into the Union of South Africa in 1910.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN TO 1922

Disraeli's purchase, with Rothschild money, of 176,602 shares of Suez Canal stock for £3,680,000 from the Khedive of Egypt in 1875 was motivated by concern for the British communications with India, just as the British acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope in 1814 had resulted from the same concern. But in imperial matters one step leads to another, and every acquisition obtained to protect an earlier acquisition re-

The Round Tablers had to work quickly.

War with Germany was expected.

Britain needed to mollify the Dominions with self-rule, so they'd agree to provide troops in the coming war.

Australia became a Dominion in 1901; New Zealand in 1907; and South Africa in 1910.

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The United States presented a special challenge.

We had been independent since 1776.

Moreover, our relations with Britain had been stormy, marred by a bloody Revolution, the War of 1812, border disputes with Canada, and British meddling in our Civil War.

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Beginning in the 1890s, the British waged a public relations blitz called "The Great Rapprochement," promoting Anglo-American unity.

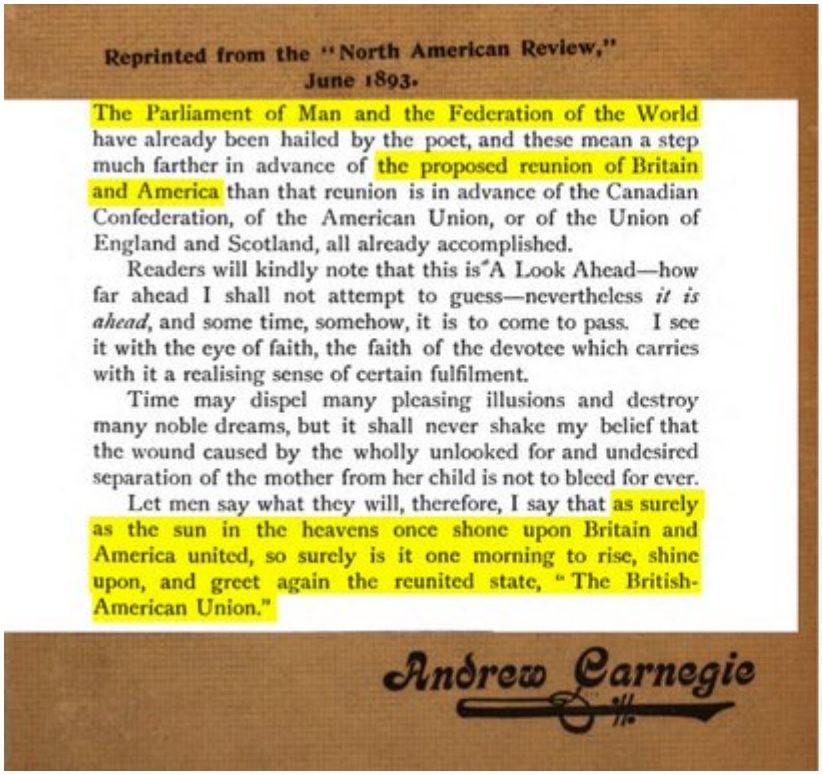
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Scottish-born steel magnate Andrew Carnegie called openly for a "British-American Union," in 1893.

He expressly advocated America's return to the British Empire.



Reprinted from the "North American Review,"
June 1893.

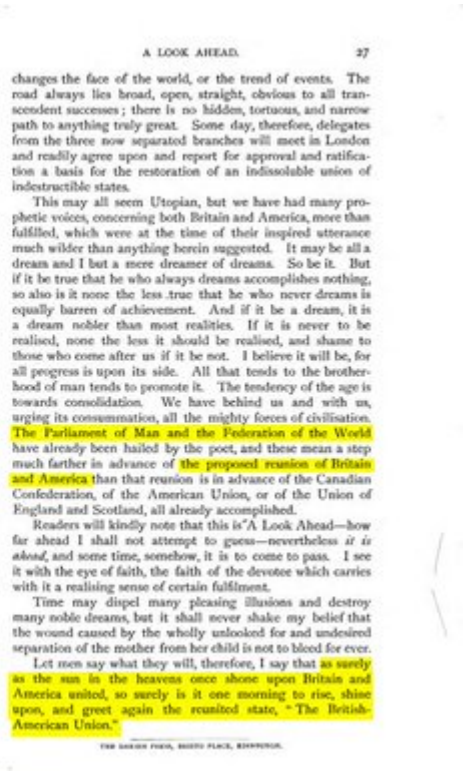
The Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World have already been hailed by the poet, and these mean a step much farther in advance of the proposed reunion of Britain and America than that reunion is in advance of the Canadian Confederation, of the American Union, or of the Union of England and Scotland, all already accomplished.

Readers will kindly note that this is "A Look Ahead—how far ahead I shall not attempt to guess—nevertheless *it is ahead*, and some time, somehow, it is to come to pass. I see it with the eye of faith, the faith of the devotee which carries with it a realising sense of certain fulfilment.

Time may dispel many pleasing illusions and destroy many noble dreams, but it shall never shake my belief that the wound caused by the wholly unlooked for and undesired separation of the mother from her child is not to bleed for ever.

Let men say what they will, therefore, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again the reunited state, "The British-American Union."

Andrew Carnegie



A LOOK AHEAD. 27

changes the face of the world, or the trend of events. The road always lies broad, open, straight, obvious to all transcendent successes; there is no hidden, tortuous, and narrow path to anything truly great. Some day, therefore, delegates from the three now separated branches will meet in London and readily agree upon and report for approval and ratification a basis for the restoration of an indissoluble union of indestructible states.

This may all seem Utopian, but we have had many prophetic voices, concerning both Britain and America, more than fulfilled, which were at the time of their inspired utterance much wilder than anything herein suggested. It may be all a dream and I but a mere dreamer of dreams. So be it. But if it be true that he who always dreams accomplishes nothing, so also is it none the less true that he who never dreams is equally barren of achievement. And if it be a dream, it is a dream nobler than most realities. If it is never to be realised, none the less it should be realised, and shame to those who come after us if it be not. I believe it will be, for all progress is upon its side. All that tends to the brotherhood of man tends to promote it. The tendency of the age is towards consolidation. We have behind us and with us, urging its consummation, all the mighty forces of civilisation. The Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World have already been hailed by the poet, and these mean a step much farther in advance of the proposed reunion of Britain and America than that reunion is in advance of the Canadian Confederation, of the American Union, or of the Union of England and Scotland, all already accomplished.

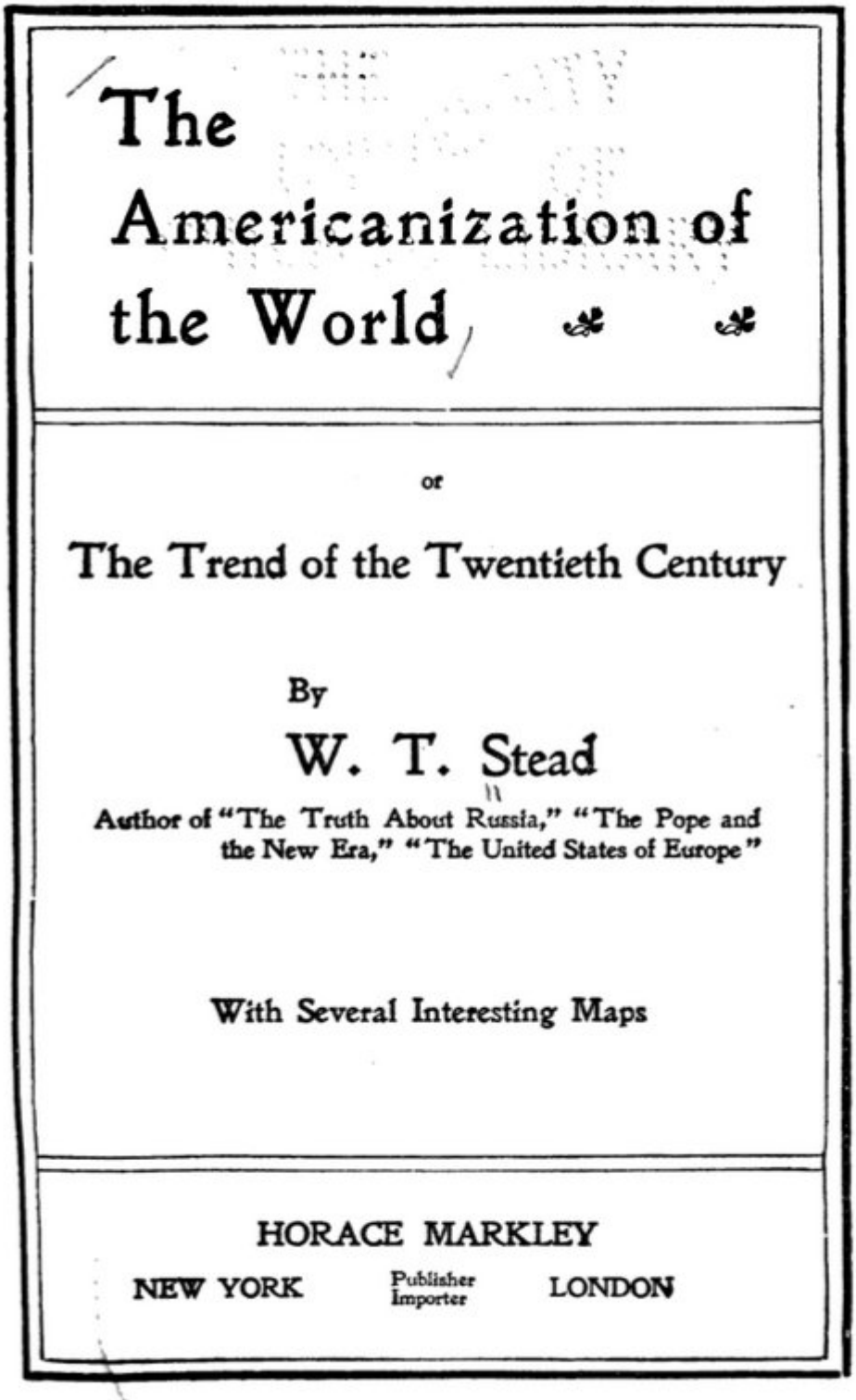
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British journalist W.T. Stead argued in 1901 for an "English-speaking United States of the World."

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From the British standpoint, the Great Rapprochement was a flop.

When Britain declared war on Germany in 1914, troops poured in from every corner of the Empire.

But not from America.

The US sent troops only in April 1917, after 2 1/2 years of hard British lobbying.

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To the British, the delay was intolerable.

It proved that Americans could not be trusted to make important decisions.

The Milner Group sought a "Canadian" solution — manipulating the US into a Dominion-like arrangement, with Britain controlling our foreign policy.

to federate the English-speaking peoples and to bring all the habitable portions of the world under their control. For this purpose Rhodes left part of his great fortune to found the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford in order to spread the English ruling class tradition throughout the English-speaking world as Ruskin had wanted.

Among Ruskin's most devoted disciples at Oxford were a group of intimate friends including Arnold Toynbee, Alfred (later Lord) Milner, Arthur Glazebrook, George (later Sir George) Parkin, Philip Lyttelton Gell, and Henry (later Sir Henry) Birchenough. These were so moved by Ruskin that they devoted the rest of their lives to carrying out his ideas. A similar group of Cambridge men including Reginald Baliol Brett (Lord Esher), Sir John B. Seeley, Albert (Lord) Grey, and Edmund Garrett were also aroused by Ruskin's message and devoted their lives to extension of the British Empire and uplift of England's urban masses as two parts of one project which they called "extension of the English-speaking idea." They were remarkably successful in these aims because England's most sensational journalist William T. Stead (1849–1912), an ardent social reformer and imperialist, brought them into association with Rhodes. This association was formally established on February 5, 1891, when Rhodes and Stead organized a secret society of which Rhodes had been dreaming for sixteen years. In this secret society Rhodes was to be leader; Stead, Brett (Lord Esher), and Milner were to form an executive committee; Arthur (Lord) Balfour, (Sir) Harry Johnston, Lord Rothschild, Albert (Lord) Grey, and others were listed as potential members of a "Circle of Initiates"; while there was to be an outer circle known as the "Association of Helpers" (later organized by Milner as the Round Table organization). Brett was invited to join this organization the same day and Milner a couple of weeks later, on his return from Egypt. Both accepted with enthusiasm. Thus the central part of the secret society was established by March 1891. It continued to function as a formal group, although the outer circle was, apparently, not organized until 1909–1913. This group was able to get access to Rhodes's money after his death in 1902 and also to the funds of loyal Rhodes supporters like Alfred Beit (1853–1906) and Sir Abe Bailey (1864–1940). With this backing they sought to extend and execute the ideals that Rhodes had obtained from Ruskin and Stead. Milner was the chief Rhodes Trustee and Parkin was Organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Trust after 1902, while Gell and Birchenough, as well as others with similar ideas, became officials of the British South Africa Company. They were joined in their efforts by other Ruskinite friends of Stead's like Lord Grey, Lord Esher, and Flora Shaw (later Lady Lugard). In 1890, by a stratagem too elaborate to describe here, Miss Shaw became Head of the Colonial Department of *The Times* while still remaining on the payroll of Stead's *Pall Mall Gazette*. In this post she played a major role in the next ten years in

It had to be done quietly, through back channels.

During the 1919 Paris peace talks, Milner Group operatives worked with hand-picked US Anglophiles, many of them Round Table members, to devise formal mechanisms for coordinating US and British foreign policy.

1
Introduction

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) were initiated at a series of unofficial meetings in Paris in 1919. Their aims were identical. They were supposed to be two branches of one institute of international affairs. They went on to become the most important, respected, 'influential' and prestigious organisations for the continuous study of foreign affairs in their respective nations. They publish highly respected quarterly reviews, *Foreign Affairs* (CFR) and *International Affairs* (RIIA). They were consulted by officials who make foreign policy in regard to international treaties and conferences in the interwar years and mobilised for war in 1938 and 1939. They played key roles in advance preparation and planning for the postwar world order. They were, and are, core components of their respective nations' foreign policy establishments and, some would claim, of an Anglo-American establishment. They are part of an elite network that connects corporate wealth, universities, philanthropic foundations, and official policymakers (Shoup and Minter, 1977; Schulzinger, 1984; Wala, 1994; Parmar, 1995b, 1999b, 2001).

In the short period between the two world wars, the official perception of RIIA (also known as Chatham House) underwent radical change. From being seen as an outsider trying to 'muscle in' to what was considered the private domain of the Foreign Office, Britain's foreign policy and relations, Chatham House, by 1939, was seen as a vital national institution, part of which became incorporated into the official machinery of that very Office (Dockrill, 1980). Similarly, the Council was also integrated into the State Department once war broke out in Europe, two years prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Chatham House was founded by, and attracted, some of the most active and important figures – political, intellectual and other – of the interwar years. Arnold Toynbee, the eminent

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On May 30, 1919, the Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs (AAIIA) was formed, with branches in NY and London.

However, anti-British feeling was rising in America.

Many blamed England for dragging us into war.

The NY branch separated from London in 1920.

1
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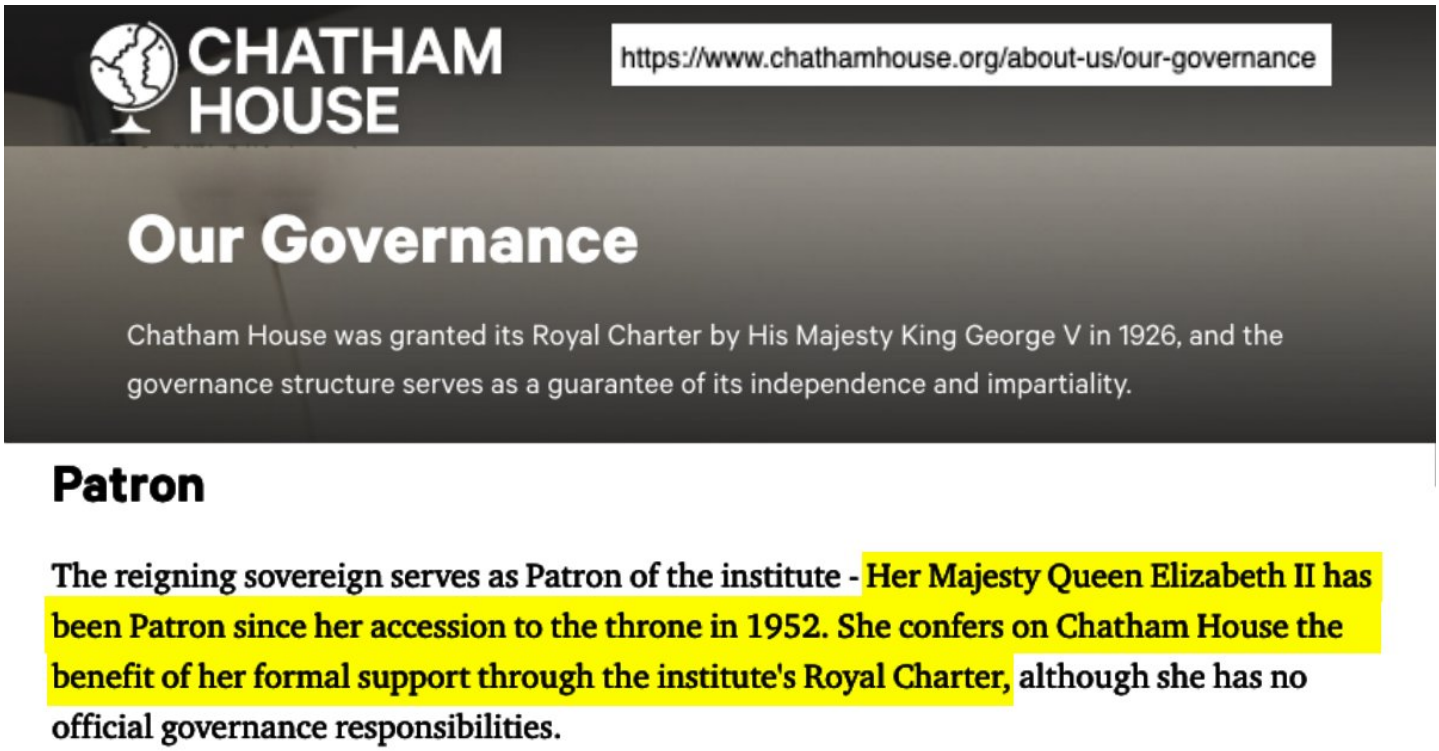
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Upon separation, the London branch was renamed the British Institute of International Affairs (BIIA).

In 1926, the BIIA received a royal charter, becoming the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), commonly known as Chatham House.

https://t.co/fo9F7vRmCb



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Meanwhile, the New York branch became the Council on Foreign Relations in 1921.

After separating from Chatham House, the CFR continued working closely with its British counterpart, under a strict code of secrecy called "Chatham House rules."

1
Introduction

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) were initiated at a series of unofficial meetings in Paris in 1919. Their aims were identical. They were supposed to be two branches of one institute of international affairs. They went on to become the most important, respected, 'influential' and prestigious organisations for the continuous study of foreign affairs in their respective nations. They publish highly respected quarterly reviews, *Foreign Affairs* (CFR) and *International Affairs* (RIIA). They were consulted by officials who make foreign policy in regard to international treaties and conferences in the interwar years and mobilised for war in 1938 and 1939. They played key roles in advance preparation and planning for the postwar world order. They were, and are, core components of their respective nations' foreign policy establishments and, some would claim, of an Anglo-American establishment. They are part of an elite network that connects corporate wealth, universities, philanthropic foundations, and official policymakers (Shoup and Minter, 1977; Schulzinger, 1984; Wala, 1994; Parmar, 1995b, 1999b, 2001).

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The CFR pushes two agendas:

1. Anglo-American unity
2. Globalism

These are the same goals set forth in Rhodes's will, which called for a global Anglo-American union so powerful it would "hereafter render wars impossible..."

https://t.co/Itns8LheRM

House counterparts, brought together experts, practitioners, policymakers and foreign correspondents, and often produced a report of their findings.

In addition to its reports, books and journal, the Council published the annual *United States in World Affairs*, edited by Shepardson and William O. Scroggs, and *Political Handbook of the World*, edited by Mallory.

The CFR's 'line'

The Council consistently declared itself above partisanship and ideology. Its publications, such as *Foreign Affairs*, were declared impartial. The imprint of internationalism, however, could not be masked. As Schulzinger argues in relation to *Foreign Affairs*, 'no reader could be fooled into thinking that the journal was anything other than a plea for a forward United States foreign policy' (Schulzinger, 1984, p. 11; Grose, 1996, p. x).

Insider accounts of the Council continue to stress its impartiality, however (Bundy, 1994; Grose, 1996). In addition, they argue that the CFR could never operate an institutional 'line' because of internal dissension. They stress also the fact that authors of *Foreign Affairs* articles have ranged from Nikolai Bukharin to Henry Kissinger, and that communists such as Fidel Castro and 'isolationists' such as Smith Brookhart (US Senator, Iowa) have addressed its membership. They tend to downplay, however, the degree of intemperate and intolerant feeling generated within the Council by such invitations. In the case of Brookhart, the Council was split by dissension between its Wall Street and academic members, with the former furious that dangerous 'demagogues' should be permitted to address such an esteemed body. In Castro's case, insiders do not mention vitriol directed at the Cuban leader that forced him prematurely to leave the meeting (Parmar, 2001, p. 34).

Therein lies an important factor in the Council's thinking: as long as its membership policy selected 'sound' internationalists, the occasional 'isolationist' speaker could not threaten its internal unity. Indeed, such speakers would provide ballast for the view that the Council was hospitable to all schools of political thought (Schulzinger, 1984, p. 19; Wala, 1994, p. 26).

Within the internationalism of the CFR, a prominent place was reserved for Anglo-American cooperation. Council members and leaders were, in general, Anglophile and admired the liberal character of the British Empire, and cherished the two nations' shared cultural and historical ties. Being hardheaded realists, however, Council men were very much concerned with the strategic importance of Britain and its global possessions, and of the necessity of Anglo-American cooperation

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The CFR is undeniably a front for British interests.

But that doesn't explain its hatred for @realDonaldTrump.

What has Trump done to threaten British interests?

And why is the threat deemed so severe that the CFR would call for military mutiny?

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I believe the answer can be found in the original writings of the Rhodes group.

In THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE WORLD (1901), W.T. Stead — Rhodes's close collaborator — argued that Britain had only two choices.

Britain must MERGE with America or be REPLACED by her.

The Americanization of the World

Chapter Second

A Look Ahead

WHAT is the conclusion of the whole matter? It may be stated in a sentence. There lies before the people of Great Britain a choice of two alternatives. If they decide to merge the existence of the British Empire in the United States of the English-speaking World, they may continue for all time to be an integral part of the greatest of all World-Powers, supreme on sea and unassailable on land, permanently delivered from all fear of hostile attack, and capable of wielding irresistible influence in all parts of this planet.

That is one alternative. The other is the acceptance of our supersession by the United States as the centre of gravity in the English-speaking world, the loss one by one of our great colonies, and our ultimate reduction to the status of an English-speaking Belgium. One or the other it must be. Which shall it be? Seldom has a more momentous choice been presented to the citizens of any country.

It is natural that British pride should revolt at the conclusion which is thus presented as the result of a

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By the 1890s, British leaders already knew that policing their Empire had become too costly.

Granting self-rule to the Dominions saved some money, by making the Dominions responsible for their own defense.

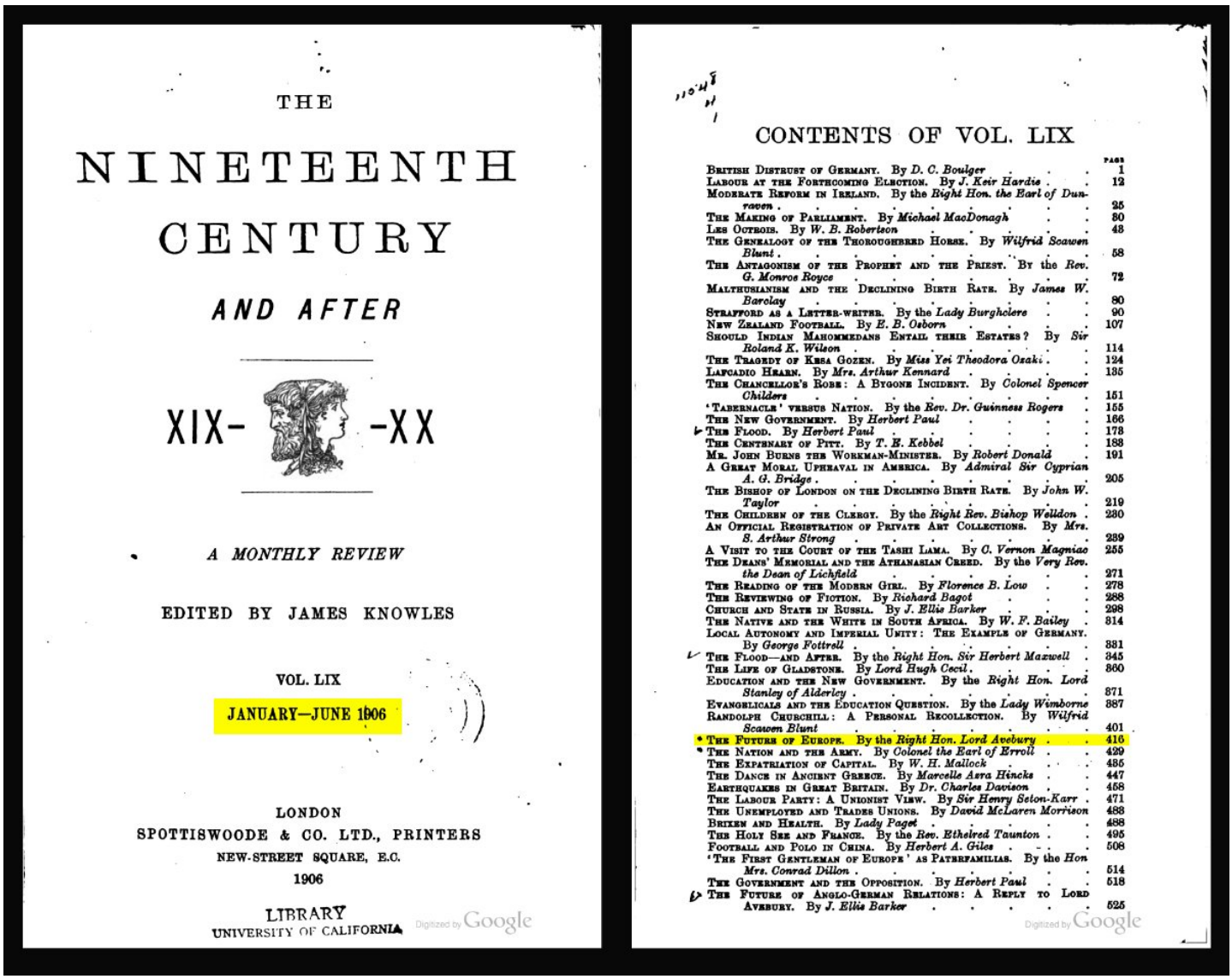
But military spending was still too high.

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In 1906, British banker Lord Avebury complained that the U.S. was getting rich at Britain's expense.

While the US profited from the Pax Britannica, Britain spent 60 percent more than America on its military, to keep the world safe for business.

https://t.co/NUzlJrx5WX



THE

NINETEENTH

CENTURY

AND AFTER

XIX- -XX

A MONTHLY REVIEW

EDITED BY JAMES KNOWLES

VOL. LIX

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Today, the situation is reversed in Britain's favor.

Now America polices the world, while British investors get rich from the Pax Americana.

British military spending is now a fraction of ours.

Coincidence? Or planning?

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British elites were not content with transferring the cost of empire to America.

They also wanted to retain control of imperial policy, thus having their cake and eating it too.

With the help of the CFR, they have come very close to attaining this goal.

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The "New Imperialist" movement in Britain seeks to rebuild the UK's global influence, on the back of the US military.

British historian Andrew Roberts announced this new movement in a January 8, 2005 article in the Daily Mail.

https://t.co/ch6gEzXpvT

Daily Mail



Recolonise Africa

By Andrew Roberts

Daily Mail – Saturday 8, January 2005

In this provocative article a top historian argues that the British Empire brought huge benefit to Africa and only a new Imperialism can save the Dark Continent from itself.

15 of 40.

They're called the "New Imperialists."

British historian Andrew Roberts coined the term in a January 8, 2005 article.

The headline neatly sums up their philosophy: "Recolonise Africa."

DOWNLOAD PDFhttps://t.co/FDYs2iltVOhttps://t.co/pxSvFCvYy2 pic.twitter.com/th7g0eRjk8

— \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 Richard Poe \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 (@RealRichardPoe) October 31, 2020

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Calling for the "recolonisation of Africa," Roberts boasted that most African dictatorships would collapse at the "mere arrival on the horizon of an aircraft carrier from an English- speaking country..."

DOWNLOAD PDF
https://t.co/FDYs2iltVO

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Roberts did not say WHICH "English-speaking country" would be expected to provide aircraft carriers for such adventures, but I'll give you three guesses.

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More than a hundred years have passed since W.T. Stead warned that Britain must merge with America or be replaced by her.

Little has changed.

British elites still face the same choice.

They cannot accept an American-led world.

So they must find ways to control us.

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15 years after announcing the "New Imperialism," Roberts and his fellow imperialists continue pushing for Cecil Rhodes's dream of an English-speaking union, this time in the form of the so-called CANZUK Treaty.
https://t.co/hnyBqeRky1

> 1 of 10. British historian Andrew Roberts is pushing for a CANZUK Union between Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the U.K., for the purpose of creating a new, English-speaking "global superpower" which he says would be an "ally" of the United States.https://t.co/NKFPOlZBno
>
> — \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 Richard Poe \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 (@RealRichardPoe) August 9, 2020

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In his book A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES SINCE 1900, Roberts breezily suggests that America would be better off as a Commonwealth Realm.

If you don't know what a Commonwealth Realm is, see the thread below.

https://t.co/QYXYRo1keK

> 1 of 17. Most Americans have no idea what the #PalaceLetters scandal is about. We need to pay closer attention. Like our Australian brethren, we Americans tend to underestimate Britain's influence over our affairs. It's time to wake up.https://t.co/Ox8mSYcE0h
>
> — \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 Richard Poe \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 (@RealRichardPoe) July 15, 2020

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On pages 512-514, Roberts notes that, if America were a Dominion like Canada, we would have been spared the national trauma of Watergate.

The Queen would have simply stepped in and fired Nixon.

No need for any democratic process.

https://t.co/saWbtZTfqU

programmes such as *The X-Files*, the American public has become far more gullible and paranoiac than ever before. The Trilateral Commission, the Davos Economic Forum, the Bilderberg Conference, the Warren Commission, Bohemian Grove, Le Circle and others have been invested with sinister motives and powers that they simply did not and do not possess. The effect of these baleful and generally absurd theories upon trust in the elected representatives of the English-speaking peoples has been enormous and has not lessened in more than three decades since Nixon's resignation.

The disaster that Watergate wrought on America's self-image and her standing abroad could largely have been avoided if the United States had had a constitution like Britain's that did not require an impeachment to remove an elected political leader. Similarly, a monarchical system would have allowed for the replacement of President Allende's Government in Chile without the need for General Pinochet's coup and subsequent military dictatorship. In Britain, all that would have happened was the dismissal of Richard Nixon or Salvador Allende by the Queen and his replacement with someone else who could have commanded the confidence of the legislature. (It is a mistake to think that the Queen's constitutional role is to choose the *best* person for the role; anyone capable of commanding the confidence of the House of Commons is enough, which is why her choice of Alec Douglas-Home over R.A. Butler in 1963 was constitutionally correct.)

The months-long, painful, damaging process of forcing Nixon to resign through the threat of impeachment would have been over in the course of an afternoon in Britain and any of the Commonwealth countries where the Queen retains her prerogative. The advantage of having an ultimate constitutional arbiter entirely above politics or the merest suspicion of partisanship – which the Supreme Court cannot be owing to its method of recruitment – is inestimable.

In Australia the year after Watergate, on 11 November 1975, the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, acting in the name of the Queen, dismissed the democratically elected Labor Prime Minister of Australia, Gough Whitlam, for his chronic mismanagement of the Australian economy and other misdemeanours. Under section 64 of the Australian Constitution, ministers 'hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General', and by then his pleasure had most certainly run out. Born in Balmain, Sydney, the son of a boiler-maker, Kerr had been Chief Justice of the New South Wales Supreme Court before Whitlam chose him as 'my Governor-General', only offering one name to the Queen to choose for the appointment in July 1974. Kerr has been described as 'a bear of a man: tall, broad, strong-featured ... on that famous silver mop a homburg looks out of its class and a topper simply ridiculous'.[33]

During a constitutional crisis that followed a series of political disasters for the Labor ministry, Kerr was not someone to be swayed from his decision to exercise the Queen's prerogative power as Governor-General to remove Whitlam. To finance extraordinary government borrowing of US$4 billion, Whitlam had negotiated with a Pakistani wheeler-dealer called Tirath Khemlani to raise a loan that would not need to be signed off by the Australian Loans Council. Then the Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns appointed a woman named Juni Morosi, whose company had been dissolved with $40,000 liabilities, to be the Government Treasurer's private secretary, which finally led to Whitlam sacking Cairns. After a series of other scandals and mishaps, the Liberal-Country opposition, which had a majority in the Senate, decided to refuse Supply, an unprecedented act.

As Whitlam tried to explore ways to govern without finance, and then offered deals to the opposition which were refused, Kerr decided to act. At a meeting at 1 p.m. on 11 November he demanded of Whitlam: 'Are you prepared to recommend a general election?' After Whitlam answered that he was not, Kerr said: 'In that case, I have no alternative but to dismiss you.' Immediately after Whitlam left, Kerr swore in the

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Trump has taught us that MAGA and MABA don't mix.

The instant we get a president who stands up for America, the British go loco.

It's clear we cannot be "great" and "British" at the same time.

We must choose one or the other.

https://t.co/8f9y1VCOMc

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Plainly, the British are up to their eyeballs in the plot to oust @realDonaldTrump.

Now we just have to figure out WHY.https://t.co/fvGvE749J3

— \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 Richard Poe \U0001f1fa\U0001f1f8 (@RealRichardPoe) December 3, 2020

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For further reading on the hidden history of the CFR, see these books by Prof. Carroll Quigley (1910-1977):

TRAGEDY AND HOPE (1966)

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT (1981)

See also Inderjeet Parmar's THINK TANKS AND POWER IN FOREIGN POLICY (2004).

