

tantly, a disbeliever in the thinking abilities of the American public.

He had also become thoroughly immersed in the writings of irrationalists Graham Wallas, Sigmund Freud, and H.G. Wells, who substituted radical empiricism, irrationalism, and elitist scenarios for creative reasoning.

At the age of 32, he set about to write several of his most influential works: *Liberty and the News*, *Public Opinion*, and *The Phantom Public*. These three groundbreaking works were complemented by a raft of newspaper articles and editorials that sought to undermine the ability of the population to reason and reach conclusions about what constituted sound policies and political judgments, in the tradition of the founders of the nation. As a thoroughly assimilated member of the BAC establishment, he was determined to destroy the nation's sovereign ability to make policy. He set out to convince people that they had to turn their thinking over to the policy elites, who would, in turn, use this artificially generated "public opinion" as a weapon to destroy the nation.

To understand the pernicious influence of Lippmann's

work, we must debunk one of his most evil and long-lived books, the H.G. Wells-styled manifesto *Public Opinion*.

Lippmann began *Public Opinion* with a lie: He baldly asserted that it was impossible to know the world in which we live, and impossible to postulate the idea that we could determine what was true. Lippmann was not seeking after truth. He was creating a false view of what was knowable and how we think, and based on that, he concluded that all that remained for man was to regurgitate opinions created for him by a self-appointed elite.

From the start, *Public Opinion* was an attack on the very notion that truth itself was knowable. That the book defined *opinion* as its subject, already indicated that Lippmann was concerned with the manipulation of thinking—mind control—not a rigorous search for what was true and durable. Hence it constituted an assault on the American intellectual tradition of Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton, those who were concerned with creative reasoning and the relentless search for truth, whether it be in economics, law, or philosophy.

H.G. Wells' Conspiracy For World Government

H.G. Wells (1863-1946) was, along with his sometime cohort Bertrand Russell, the most articulate mouthpiece for the British oligarchy's imperialist-fascist scheme for world government.

In 1914, Wells penned the influential book, *The World Set Free*, which presented a scenario for an atomic war set in 1956, that would destroy all of Europe's major cities and lay the basis for a world government to be run by former monarchs and a U.S. President.

In 1928, Wells laid out his master plan for the globalist regime in *The Open Conspiracy*. The book is a call to overthrow the sovereign nation-state and the fundamental premises of Western Judeo-Christian civilization. It calls for the destruction of organized religions, especially Christianity; the assertion of a World Directorate; and a radical Malthusian policy of population control and resource



allocation. Wells went so far as to praise the Italian Fascisti as one model of his proposed new order.

As Wells put it, the key parameters of the new world order are:

1. The complete assertion, practical as well as theoretical, of the provisional nature of existing governments and of our acquiescence in them;
2. The resolve to minimise by all available means the conflicts of these governments, their militant use of individuals and property and their interferences with the establishment of a world economic system;
3. The determination to replace private local or national ownership of at least credit, transport and staple production by a responsible world directorate serving the common ends of the race;
4. The practical recognition of the necessity for world biological controls, for example of population and disease;
5. The supreme duty of subordinating the personal life to the creation of a world directorate capable of these tasks and to the general advancement of human knowledge, capacity and power.¹

In 1932, Wells dramatically fleshed out his scenario with the release of the film, "Things to Come," a dark drama of prolonged world war and annihilation, followed by the imposition of a global dictatorship run by the utopian Airmen.

1. H.G. Wells, *The Open Conspiracy* (Garden City, N.J.: Doubleday Doran and Co., 1928).