

From Rhodes Scholars to Alinsky Disciples

By Samuel L. Blumenfeld

In the past it seemed that the best way to become President was through several well-established routes: by climbing the power ladder in either of the two political parties, by having gone to Harvard or Yale, by having had a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford, or by belonging to the secret Skull & Bones Society at Yale.

Nixon clawed his way up the ladder of the Republican Party. Born in California in 1913, he got his law degree from Duke University School of Law in 1937. In 1946 he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Republican. He gained fame among Republicans by putting Soviet agent Alger Hiss in jail. After many ups and downs he finally became the 37th President in 1968.

Jimmy Carter, our 39th President, was born in Plains, Georgia in 1924. He graduated from Plains High School and then attended Georgia Southwestern College. He served as a Georgia State Senator and then Governor. As a liberal statist he created two new departments when he became President, the Department of Education and the Department of Energy. He seems to have been chosen by the powers that be in the Democrat Party to run for President. In 1976 he won the race against Gerald Ford. His Presidency is considered a disaster by conservatives. Yet, he remains something of a fluke in the annals of American presidential politics.

John F. Kennedy was born in Massachusetts in 1917, attended private prep schools, studied at the Fabian Society's London School of Economics in 1935, then entered Harvard in 1936. He graduated cum laude in 1940. After the war, he got into politics and was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat in 1946. In 1952 he became a Senator. His father had always wanted one of his sons to become President. The eldest was killed in the war, but John, No. 2, was available. With the help of the family fortune, Jack finally became the 35th President in 1960 in a very close race against Richard Nixon. After Kennedy, came Lyndon Johnson, who also clawed his way up the political ladder of the Democrat Party, and became President after JFK's assassination.

George H. W. Bush, born in Massachusetts in 1924, came from a family of Wall Street investment bankers. His father was not only a Yale Bonesman, but also became a U.S. Senator. George followed his father's footsteps to Yale and the Skull and Bones Society. After graduation he got into the oil business in Texas. There, as a "moderate" Republican he was urged to run against a candidate in the primary who also happened to be a member of the "extremist" John Birch Society. He won the primary, but lost the election to a Democrat.

In 1966 he won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Although generally considered a Rockefeller Republican, he tended to vote conservative. In an effort to become a Senator, he ran against a conservative in the primary. He won that battle but in 1970 lost the election to a Democrat. When Gerald Ford became President after Nixon's resignation, he appointed Bush to be Liaison Officer with Communist China where he spent 14 months. In 1976, Ford appointed Bush head of the CIA.

In 1979, Bush decided to run for the Presidency. He vied with Ronald Reagan for the nomination but lost. Reagan then asked Bush to become his running mate. In 1989, after serving two terms as Vice President, Bush finally made it to the White House. He was expected to continue Reagan's conservative policies, especially on taxes. But when he reneged on his pledge not to raise taxes, he went down to defeat in 1992 against Bill Clinton.

Ronald Reagan, our 40th President, was born in Illinois in 1911. He graduated from Eureka College in 1932. He became a famous movie star and then a spokesman for the free enterprise system. He entered elective politics in the 1960s, becoming Governor of California in 1967. A conservative Republican, he turned out to be one of the most popular Presidents in our history. He combined charisma and a vision of America that thrilled the hearts of most conservatives. To Reagan, America was "the city on the hill." His strong anti-communism also endeared him to conservatives.

Clinton, born in 1946 of lower middle class folk in Arkansas, decided as a teenager to get into elective politics. He graduated from Hot Springs High School. Then, with the aid of scholarships, was able to attend the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington. His professor, Carroll Quigley, who had access to the private papers of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Rhodes Round Table, helped him get a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. After Oxford, he entered Yale Law School, got his degree in 1973, met Hillary, a fellow student and Saul Alinsky disciple, whom he later married.

From there Clinton returned to Arkansas where he worked his way up the Democratic Party, became Governor in 1978, and finally made it to the White House in 1992. As a Rhodie, he met many other ambitious politicians at Oxford, who later became members of his team during his Presidency.

George W. Bush, 43rd President of the United States, was born in Connecticut in 1946. He followed his father and grandfather's footsteps to Yale, where he became a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After graduation in 1968, he attended Harvard Business School and got his MBA degree in 1975. He then worked in the Texas oil business, and finally entered elective politics in 1977. He ran for the House of Representatives, but lost. In 1994 he became Governor of Texas. He was elected President in 2000 after a hotly contested race against Al Gore.

So far we have seen how individuals can rise to the Presidency via traditional channels of Republican and Democratic political activity. But now we have a new source of potential candidates for the White House: Saul Alinsky's Chicago school for Marxist Revolutionaries. Both Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama are Alinsky disciples, and they have tried to impose Marxism over the American people. Hillary first tried to do it when her husband was elected President, giving her the opportunity to organize an effort to impose socialized medicine on the nation. Thanks to Republican opposition, that effort failed.

But it was Barack Obama, on being elected President, who went to work immediately to impose socialism on the American people. Of course, he had the help of Nancy Pelosi, the most leftist Speaker of the House to hold that position, and Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, whose leftism seems to have been adopted as a means of gaining support of the leftist unions.

Pelosi is a San Francisco liberal who really doesn't know the difference between socialism and capitalism. She is not a thinker. She came from an Italian Catholic family that was very active in Baltimore Democrat politics. She attended Catholic schools and probably absorbed enough Liberation Theology to solidify her liberal beliefs, which became the basis of her left-wing politics. She is the least philosophical woman ever to be elected to Congress. When she was asked if the National Healthcare Bill was constitutional, her answer was: "Are you serious?" Which means that she has no conception of what a Constitutional Republic is and probably doesn't want to know.

Harry Reid was born to a very poor family in Searchlight, Nevada. After graduating high school he attended Southern Utah University and graduated from Utah State University. From there he went to George Washington University Law School.

He returned to Nevada with a law degree and first served as Henderson city attorney. He was then elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1968. He then ran for Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, but lost. He also lost a bid to become mayor of Las Vegas. But due to his very strong political connections he was able to become chairman of the Nevada Gaming Commission in 1977. When a gambling entrepreneur tried to bribe Reid, he turned the individual in to the FBI. That helped improve his political qualifications. The result is that he was elected to Congress in 1982. In 1986 he ran for the Senate and won.

In reviewing Reid's political career, which consisted of party loyalty above all else, one can see why he was able to beat his opponent in the last election. His connections in Nevada guaranteed his reelection. He is clearly not a Marxist. He's a Democrat, and the Democratic Party has become the chosen vehicle for the Marxists' to gain political power in Washington. He is a party loyalist above all else. For him the political game has nothing to do with the Constitution or the principles of the Founding Fathers. So he can loyally serve a Marxist President without any qualms.

And so neither Nancy Pelosi nor Harry Reid are conscious Marxists. They probably know very little if anything about Saul Alinsky. And since many of the precepts of Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto have already been adopted by the United States under the guise of liberalism, how can anyone call it socialism?

One good thing the Tea Party movement has done is bring to the new Congress men and women who actually believe in the Constitution and the principles of the Founding Fathers. They are not Marxists. They are not socialists. They are Constitutionlists or Americanists. And they know that Marxists and Socialists move about Washington under the label of liberalism. So the Tea Partiers are more aware of the semantic trickery of the left and will not be fooled by it any longer. They are also the harbingers of the conservative counter-revolution that is so badly needed in Washington. That is why 2011 will prove to be one of the most decisive years in American history.