

The New York Times is not really a newspaper

by Richard Freeman

The *New York Times* is not a newspaper and hardly a “newspaper of record.” Most of the conclusions drawn in its articles cannot be substantiated; most of its interviews are contrived; most of its exclusives are laundered intelligence. As a going enterprise, the *New York Times* newspaper makes negligible money.

But if one simply reverses one’s perspective, one can solve this apparent enigma—a non-profitable non-newspaper. The *New York Times* is an intelligence bureau. Many of its reporters file only one to three stories per year, an expensive proposition for a real newspaper, but hardly surprising for an intelligence bureau that files the reporters’ reports and contact meetings for future reference. On a hierarchy of intelligence importance, the *Times* occupies a more stratified position than the Central Intelligence Agency, or the gumshoes of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Defense Intelligence Agency or even the National Security Agency, which together comprise the heart of America’s official intelligence services. The *New York Times* runs dirty tricks, prints slanders, brings down governments, aids in assassinations, fronts for and covers sympathetically terrorists, and encourages the drug trade.

The big myth about the *Times* is that it is independently run and is a “Jewish” newspaper to boot. It is putatively run by members of the Jewish-surname Ochs-Sulzberger families. Even Presidents, outraged by the *Times* on one or another occasion, have slurped the paper as “that bunch of deceiving Jews.”

This, too, is poppycock. The *Times*, throughout its history and today, remains under the control of the organizations which were the forerunners of and the actual *British Round Table*, the master intelligence service of the British Crown. In particular, since at least 1893, the *Times* has been under the control and suspected secret ownership of the British Round Table’s most important banking house in America, the House of Morgan.

As this series will show, this important connection makes understandable two seemingly disparate, documentable facts:

a) that the *New York Times* has had the most intimate relationship with the world’s most infamous triple spy, Harold “Kim” Philby, since the 1950s, and has otherwise collaborated with the Soviet secret intelligence services for 50 years; and b) the *Times* shamelessly endorsed the policies of the regimes of fascist genocidalists Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, who exterminated millions of people for purposes of purifying the races, including, of course, of Jews.

The pivotal role of J.P. Morgan

The Morgan control on behalf of British ruling circles of the *New York Times* extends back to at least 1893, when the firm of J.P. Morgan & Co (now called Morgan Guaranty Trust) acquired the *Times* for itself and other top Wall Street financiers, including August Belmont, the official Rothschild agent in the United States and long-time controller of the Democratic Party; Jacob Schiff, the powerful head of Kuhn, Loeb; and Spencer Trask of the Morgan-controlled Trask & Company.

As is the case with Morgan Guaranty today, J.P. Morgan & Co. was in 1893, the most powerful financial house in America. Morgan, along with some Boston Brahmin allies, owned 40 percent of all U.S. railroads, the most important industrial enterprises of the day; Morgan had set up General Electric Co. and American Telephone and Telegraph in the 1880s; within the first ten years of the 20th century, Morgan set up and controlled U.S. Steel, International Harvester, Electric Bond and Share, Bankers Trust, Guaranty Trust, the National Bank of Commerce, and also controlled large chunks of academia, including prominently Harvard (with the Cabots and Lodges), Columbia University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Morgan’s British roots

The key to the Morgans’ power lay in the fact that the wealth of the family had been built by John Pierpont’s father, Junius, who was a banker in London, operating the powerful firm Junius Morgan and Co. The Morgans were integrated

into top ranks of the Freemasons and the Episcopal Church, the real power centers of the British oligarchical world.

J.P. Morgan held for 30 years the top lay position of the Anglican Church in the United States, senior warden, at the St. George-Trinity Church, located on Wall Street. He was also the treasurer of the fund-raising committee, and paid \$1.5 million of his own money to have the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the control-center for America's ranking Episcopacy, erected on 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue in upper Manhattan.

Along with this power, Morgan bought and sold newspapers. He funded Republican Party-oriented newspapers; he also had a heavy hand in promoting Democratic Party-controlled newspapers.

The *New York Times* was founded in 1851 by Henry Raymond. It supported the Confederate slavocracy in the initial phases of the Civil War. In the decade after the Civil War, the *Times* was acquired by George Jones, and when he died, it was left in trust to his family. In the late 1880s and especially early 1890s, J.P. Morgan used the weapon of the British-style gold standard (imposed by the Specie Resumption Act of 1875) to strangle the credit of independent financiers and industrialists in the United States.

The Jones controlling-interest of the *New York Times*, however, started adopting an "anti-gold, free silver" attitude along the lines advocated by William Jennings Bryan. This could be tolerated, as Morgan himself had helped push the free-silver argument, as a safety valve misorientation to prevent large-scale attacks against the destructive effects of the Specie Resumption Act's gold standard.

But the *New York Times* seems to have overstepped the line that Morgan had drawn. Too much criticism of the gold standard, in New York City of all places, was not tolerable. Morgan's retaliation against the *Times* was swift and merciless; he forced it into bankruptcy.

Morgan buys the *Times*

What Morgan did was conduct financial warfare against the *Times*. He and other financiers in New York forced merchants and other potential advertisers in the *Times* to withdraw their advertising. Between the late 1880s and 1896, according to one chronicler of the *Times*' history, advertising lineage in the *Times* declined by 80 percent. Advertising lineage is the life-blood of a paper's revenues—newspapers cover only a fraction of their cost with the money they charge for the newspaper's purchase by customers.

The withdrawal of advertising lineage forced the Jones family interests into the position of having to sell the paper. In 1893, J.P. Morgan and his associates stepped forward to buy.

The House of Morgan bought up the bulk of the *Times* \$250,000 outstanding debenture-bonded debt. J.P. Morgan also bought \$25,000 worth of *Times* stock. Others buying \$25,000 worth of *Times* stock included August Belmont,

Jacob Schiff, and Equitable Life Assurance Co. Morgan's ally, the financier Charles Flint, bought \$550,000 worth of *Times* stock. This gave Morgan almost total control over the \$1,000,000 worth of *Times* stock outstanding. Needless to say, the *Times* stopped the annoying habit of printing anti-gold-standard editorials.

Morgan had plans for the *Times*. He saw the *Times* as a vehicle for an intelligence bureau for what was then shaping up in Britain to be the Round Table of Cecil Rhodes. The purpose of this enterprise, in the words of Rhodes-associate John Ruskin, was to spread the control of the "superior" English-speaking white races "over the entire globe." Ruskin and Rhodes were race purification fanatics as well as unabashed defenders of the extension of the British Empire, including reconquest of the United States.

It undoubtedly occurred to Morgan that it was undesirable to carry out his project for the *Times* while he still officially owned it. It was no secret that J.P. Morgan was more British than the Queen. What was needed was someone to whom the *Times* could be turned over, a puppet. The puppet chosen was a backwoods bankrupt named Adolph Ochs.

Portrait of a nincompoop

In 1896, Adolph Ochs, the grandfather of the current publisher of the *Times*, Arthur Hays "Punch" Sulzberger, offered to buy the *Times*.

Adolph Ochs was born in 1858 in Nashville, Tennessee. His mother, Bertha, was a fervent supporter of the southern slavocracy during the Civil War. Bertha Ochs had, in fact, been a prominent member of the Daughters of the Confederacy after the Civil War, and at her death in the 1890s was buried with a Confederate flag draped over her coffin while the Daughters of the Confederacy officiated at the funeral.

Adolph Ochs dropped out of school at either the age of 13 or 15, and went to work as a printer's assistant. In 1877, he struck out into business and became the business solicitor for the newly founded *Chattanooga Dispatch*. The paper promptly folded.

Ochs moved on to other ventures. In 1878, he bought the *Chattanooga Times*. The paper became a modest success, but one must remember, at this time Chattanooga was barely a town: it had mud-streets and people still carried six-shooters.

In 1888, Ochs overextended himself in a land speculation scheme, having plunked down over \$100,000 for a Tennessee land bubble. The bubble went bust in 1890, and Ochs had to sell everything he owned except his newspaper to pay off his debts. Ochs had other investments, equally bad. By the mid-1890s, with a depression raging in the country, Ochs's situation was desperate. One account of Ochs's life states, "Close associates in Chattanooga had begun to suspect the true state of his affairs, but they helped cover up for him. . . ."

To be continued.