

Random or Planned: A Question the Crowd Refuses to Consider

Doug Wakefield with Ben Hill

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On the opening page of his 1984 work, [Wall Street, Banks, and American Foreign Policy](#), renowned Austrian Economist Murray N. Rothbard states:

“Bankers are inherently inclined toward statism.

Commercial bankers, engaged as they are in unsound fractional reserve credit, are, in the free market, always teetering on the edge of bankruptcy. Hence they are always reaching for government aid and bailout.

Investment Bankers do much of their business underwriting government bonds, in the United States and abroad. Therefore, they have a vested interest in promoting deficits and in forcing taxpayers to redeem government debt. Both sets of bankers, then, tend to be tied in with government policy, and try to influence and control government actions in domestic and foreign affairs.”

And truly, these words did not sit well with the mainstream economists. As I have related before, having just heard the Dallas Federal Reserve Director of Research, [Dr. Harvey Rosenblum](#), dribble off the typical Keynesian response that the reason for the Great Depression was that the [Fed didn't expand the money supply fast enough](#) from 1929 to 1932, but that we should not be too hard on them since they didn't have the benefit of [John Maynard Keynes](#). Wanting him to know that I knew he was lying, I decided to throw him a curve ball and ask him about another great American monetary historian:

“And, what do you think about the writings of Dr. Murray Rothbard, concerning the [America's Great Depression](#)?”

Much as I anticipated, without looking in my direction, Rosenblum responded:

“Well, since he is a known conspiracy theorist, I have never read him.”

Rothbard too had anticipated such a response by at least 10 years. In discussing “Big Business and Finance” lobbying for “state and federal intervention,” in his book, [The Case Against the Fed](#), Rothbard notes the reasons they would give for

the necessity of a central bank in the 1890s. They would show the naïve public their need for a central bank and silence any dissenting voices:

“It was not enough for the new statist alliance of Big Business and Big Intellectuals to be formed; they had to agree, propound, and push for a common ideological line, a line that would persuade the majority of the public to adopt the new program and even greet it with enthusiasm. The line was brilliantly successful if deceptive: that the *new Progressive measures and regulations were necessary to save the public interest from sinister and exploitative Big Business monopoly, which business was achieving on the free market. Government policy, led by intellectuals, academics and disinterested experts in behalf of the public weal, was to ‘save’ capitalism, and correct the faults and failures of the free market by establishing government control and planning in the public interest.*

And should any maverick skeptic arise, who refuses to fall for this hokum and tries to dig more deeply into the economic motivations at work, he will be quickly and brusquely dismissed as an ‘extremist’ (whether of Left or Right), a malcontent, and most damning of all, a ‘believer in the conspiracy theory of history.’ The question here, however, is not some sort of ‘theory of history,’ but a willingness to use one’s common sense.” (Italics mine, page 88-89)

And, as it was in the late eighteen and early nineteen hundreds, so it was in 2004; and so it is today. The public reveres Federal Reserve officials as experts. Those that question the organization’s integrity are often seen as malcontents or crazy. However, that long held credibility appears to be eroding by the week.

Yet, it is easy to understand why the public at large would be reluctant to believe that some within our own power structure would plan to harm us. For one, it is so contrary to the way we think as individuals. Secondly, as we discussed in our July and December 2006 issues of *The Investor’s Mind*, to preserve our sanity, when we encounter ideas that cause us a great deal of fear, subconsciously, we dismiss the possibility, the argument, and most often the person. When we are presented with issues of self preservation, we cease to reason, a function of the cortex, and react instinctively, a function of the limbic system. In *The Wave Principle of Human Social Behavior*, Prechter notes:

“The limbic system has the capacity to generate out-of-context, affective feelings of conviction that we attach to our beliefs *regardless of whether they are true or false*. Feelings of certainty can be so overwhelming that they stand fast in the face of logic and contradiction. In a battle for the soul of man in an emotionally charged situation, the limbic system usually wins. This tendency is so powerful that Robert Thatcher, a neuroscientist at the University of South Florida College of Medicine in Tampa, says, “The limbic system is where we live, and the cortex is basically a slave to that.” (Italics his, pages 151-152)

So, as [the government obligates the US taxpayers to an additional 9.7 Trillion dollars to “solve” the financial crisis](#), we should ask if this will be enough to meet the \$170 Trillion in derivative obligations of the top 5 banks in the U.S.

	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	Top 5 Bks	Tot Derivs	Non-Top 5 Bks	Tot Derivs	All Bks	Tot Derivs
Futures & Fwrds	22,076	12.6	2,407	1.4	24,483	13.9
Swaps	106,244	60.4	2,032	1.2	108,276	61.6
Options	25,970	14.8	964	0.5	26,934	15.3
Credit Derivatives	16,072	9.1	76	0.0	16,148	9.2
TOTAL	170,363	96.9	5,479	3.1	175,842	100.0

(Source- [OCC Q3 '08 Derivatives Report](#))

Since the flawed logic of our government printing insane amounts of debt as the “solution” to our debt problem is becoming increasingly obvious, we should ask ourselves if this bailout is the stupid plan of the ignorant or a concerted effort to move us in a specific direction. For as quoted in our November 2007 newsletter, in his 1966 work, Tragedy and Hope, Dr. Carroll Quigley states:

“The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreement arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basle,

Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks which were themselves private corporations. Each central bank, in the hands of men like Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Charles Rist of the Bank of France, and Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank, sought to dominate its government by its ability to control Treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians by subsequent economic rewards in the business world." (Page 324)

[Dr. Carroll Quigley](#) (1910-1977) taught at Princeton and Harvard. He was also a professor of history at Georgetown University's Foreign Service School, and a consultant to the US Department of Defense, the US Navy, and the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. Among his works are, The Anglo-American Establishment (1949), and the previously mentioned, Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time (1966), the back cover of which reads, "To understand the minds that are shaping this world, read the book that shapes their minds." Former President Bill Clinton stated, "I heard that call [into politics] clarified by a professor I had named Carroll Quigley." Dr. Peter F. Krogh, Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service notes, "He was one of the last of the great macro-historians who traced the development of civilization... with an awesome capability."

In light of Dr. Quigley's statement, we would do well to monitor key persons at the center of global political and financial policy development. As such, we will ultimately look at [Zbigniew Brzezinski's](#) November 17th, 2008 speech, "Major Foreign Policy Challenges for the Next US President," which he made at the [Chatham House](#) in London. But, if we are to fully comprehend his words, it will be necessary to take a brief look at his background and the history of the place in which he made this speech. But, before we dig into this further, let's consider the solutions being offered by political and financial leaders. Specifically, are they presenting nationally or globally centered solutions? In light of the rising power of the state, reflected in its many forays into the economy and financial markets, this is one of the most important questions we may ask.

A [Fabian Socialist](#), current UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, called for a global solution to the current economic depression. A February 5th 2009 Times Online

article, [D-Day for Gordon Brown as He Says World Is Already in a Depression](#), states:

“Gordon Brown described the *global economic downturn* as a depression for the first time yesterday during a furious Commons clash with David Cameron.

The Prime Minister’s remark came as he told MPs that countries ‘*should agree as a world on a monetary and fiscal stimulus* that will take the world out of depression.’” (Italics mine)

Similarly, in our November 2008 newsletter, *The Power of the Few*, we presented George Soros’ comments from a [Financial Times article](#).

“The global financial system as it is currently constituted is characterized by a pernicious asymmetry. The *financial authorities of the developed countries are in charge and they will do whatever it takes to prevent the system from collapsing*. They are, however, less concerned with the fate of countries at the periphery. As a result, the system provides less stability and protection for those countries than for the countries at the centre. This asymmetry – which is enshrined in the veto rights the US enjoys in the International Monetary Fund, explains why the US has been able to run up an ever-increasing current account deficit over the past quarter of a century. The so-called Washington consensus imposed strict market discipline on other countries but the US was exempt from it.” (Italics mine)

And, what does Soros see as the solution to this deadly lack of balance?

“The IMF is discussing a *new credit facility for countries* at the periphery, in contrast to the conditional credit lines that were never used because the conditions attached to them were too onerous. The new facility would carry no conditions and no stigma for countries following sound macroeconomic policies. In addition, the IMF stands ready to *extend conditional credit to countries that are less well qualified*.” (Italics mine)

As with Gordon Brown and George Soros, nowhere the introduction of Zbigniew Brzezinski’s speech at the Chatham House last November, are we told that over the last several decades these men have regularly attended the most exclusive secretive meetings the world has ever known. Sure, we hear that Brzezinski is

currently a professor of American foreign policy at John Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies and a scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. But, in the same way that we are not told that Gordon Brown [attended the Bilderberg meeting](#) in 1991, and George Soros in 1990, 1994, 1996, 2000, and 2002, we are not told that Brzezinski attended [Bilderberg meetings](#) in 1966, 1968, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1985.

List of Bilderberg attendees

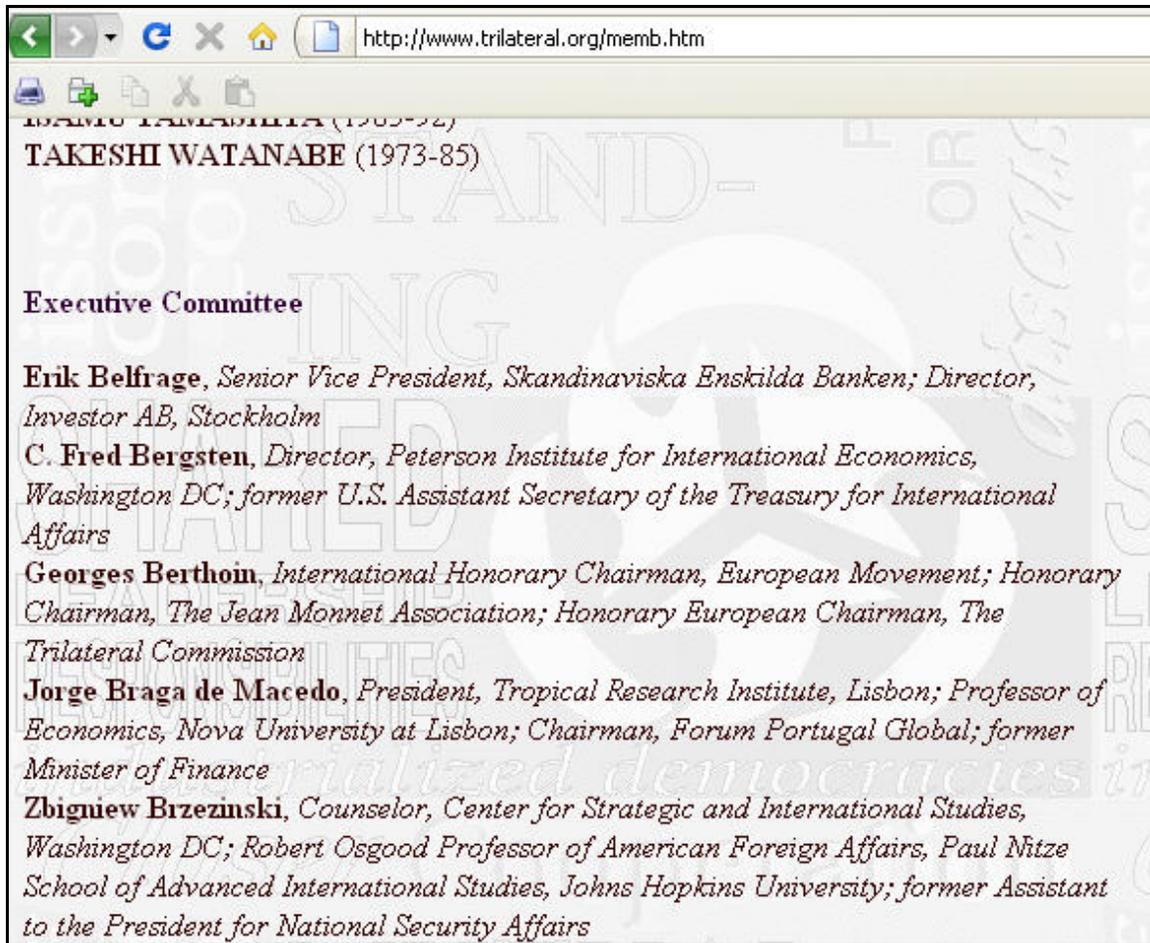
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

List of Bilderberg attendees is a list of prominent persons who have attended one or more conferences organized by the Bilderberg Group. The list is currently organized by category. It is not a complete list and it includes both living and deceased people. Where known, the year(s) they attended are denoted in brackets.

The Bilderberg Group or Bilderberg conference is an unofficial annual invitation-only conference of around 130 guests, most of whom are persons of influence in the fields of business, media, and politics.

The elite group meets annually at luxury hotels or resorts throughout the world, normally in Europe, once every four years in the United States or Canada. It has an office in Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands.^[1] They met at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Istanbul, Turkey for the June 2007 meeting.^[2] The 56th Bilderberg meeting took place June 6-8, 2008 at the Westfields Marriott in Chantilly, Virginia.

Nor are we told of Brzezinski's affiliations with the Trilateral Commission.



Nor does the [Trilateral Commission's website](http://www.trilateral.org/memb.htm) tell of Brzezinski's role in the formation of the same. In our April 2007 newsletter, we quote Holly Sklar, in her book, [Trilateralism](#):

“In the winter [1972] [David] Rockefeller proposed the creation of what he was then calling an ‘International Commission for Peace and Prosperity’ in speeches before Chase Manhattan International Financial Forums in Western Europe and Canada. But the most enthusiastic and most crucial response came in the spring when Rockefeller and Brzezinski presented the idea of trilateral grouping at the annual Bilderberg meeting.” (pages 76-79)

Nor is there mention that Brzezinski was the Director of The Trilateral Commission at the publication of [The Crisis of Democracy: Report on the Governability of Democracies to the Trilateral Commission](#), as noted in the introduction of the same.

As covered in our April 2007 newsletter, excerpts from The Crisis of Democracy suggests that criticism of authority threatens democracy and that social control and inflation preserve it. This stands in direct contrast to the words of Lenin and Keynes, who state that inflation destroys capitalism, which is so germane to democracy. Lest we think the Trilateral Commission was not concerned with money, we quote from The Crisis of Democracy:

“The problems of inflation, commodity shortages, international monetary stability, the management of economic interdependence, and collective military security affect all the Trilateral societies. They constitute the critical policy issues on the agenda for collective action. (Pages 4-5)

It is apparent that they also understood financial cycles.

“This pessimism about the future of democracy has coincided with a parallel pessimism about the future of economic conditions. Economists have rediscovered the fifty-year Kondratieff cycle, according to which 1971 (like 1921) should have marked the beginning of a sustained economic downturn from which the industrialized capitalist world would not emerge until close to the end of the century.” (Page 3)

Nor should we expect the Trilateral Commission’s website or the Wikipedia page on the Bilderberg Group to tell us anything but that they are a benign, elite group that meets for the benefit of the masses. Yet, for all they can afford, they cannot afford transparency. Though they operate in secrecy, we should not expect that they would try to keep their existence a secret. Again, Quigley states:

“The whole purpose of secrecy in government should not be to keep information from other states (this is almost impossible) but to make it as difficult as possible for other states to get certain information, so that, when they do get such restricted information, it will be so intermingled with other information and misinformation that it cannot be evaluated promptly enough to do them any good. In fact, the most successful kind of counterespionage work is achieved, not by preventing access to secrets, but by permitting access to information which is not true.” (Page 920)

And while we have grown accustomed to secrecy, German Economist [Max Weber](#) (1864-1920), a contemporary of [Ludwig Von Mises](#) (1881-1973), reminds us of its dangers in the areas of money and politics:

“The concept of the ‘official secret’ is the specific invention of bureaucracy, and nothing is so fanatically defended by the bureaucracy as this attitude, which cannot be substantially justified beyond these specifically qualified areas [war technologies]. Bureaucracy naturally welcomes a poorly informed and hence powerless parliament – at least in so far as ignorance somehow agrees with the bureaucracy’s interest. ” (pg xiv, Secrecy)

So, what was the significance of Brzezinski giving this speech, loaded with information regarding developments in 2009, at the [Chatham House](#), home of the Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1919? What is the history of this group? How much power has it wielded and what is its ideology? Once again, we turn to Dr. Quigley:

“In 1909 – 1913 they organized semisecret groups, known as Round Table Groups, in the chief British dependencies and the United States. These still function in eight countries [as of 1966]. They kept in touch with each other by personal correspondence and frequent visits, and through an influential quarterly magazine, *The Round Table*, founded in 1910 and largely supported by Sir Abe Bailey’s money. In 1919 they founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) for which the chief financial supporters were Sir Bailey and the Astor family (owners of *The Times*). Similar Institutes of International Affairs were established in the chief British dominions and in the United States (where it is known as the Council of Foreign Relations) in the period 1919-1927...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.” (Brackets mine, pages 132 – 133)

But, who is the “they” of which Quigley speaks? On the opening page of his book, [The Anglo-American Establishment](#), we read:

“One wintry afternoon in February 1891, three men were engaged in earnest conversation in London. From that conversation were to flow consequences of the greatest importance to the British Empire and to the

world as a whole. For these men were organizing a secret society that was, for more than fifty years, to be one of the most important forces in the formulation and execution of British imperial and foreign policy.

The three men who were thus engaged were already well known in England. The leader was Cecil Rhodes, fabulously wealthy empire-builder and the most important person in Sought Africa. The second was William T. Stead, the most famous, and probably also the most sensational, journalist of the day. The third was Reginald Baliol Brett, later known as Lord Esher, friend and confidant of Queen Victoria, and later to be the most influential adviser of King Edward VII and King George V.

During this period of almost sixty years, this society has been called various names. During the first decade or so it was called “the secret society of Cecil Rhodes.” In the second and third decades of its existence it was known as “Milner’s Kindergarten” and as “the Round Table Group.” (Pages 3-4)

Rhodes (1853-1902) monopolized the diamond mines of South Africa through his company De Beers Consolidated Mines, which produced [up to 90 percent](#) of the world’s rough diamonds, and built up a large gold mining enterprise known as Consolidated Gold Fields. By the 1890’s, Rhodes personal income was more than a million pounds sterling annually (then about five million dollars). And just as today, there were close ties between politics and money. So it should come as no surprise that Rhodes “contributed money to political parties, [and] controlled parliamentary seats both in England and in South Africa.” (Page 130, Tragedy)

Consider the power this group has wielded in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Quigley continues:

“This organization has been able to conceal its existence quite successfully, and many of its most influential members, satisfied to possess the reality rather than the appearance of power, are unknown even to close students of British history. This is the more surprising when we learn that one of the chief methods by which this Group works has been through propaganda. It plotted the Jameson Raid of 1895; it caused the Boer War of 1899-1902; it set up and controls the Rhodes Trust; it created the Union of South Africa in 1906-1910; it established the South African periodical

The State in 1908; it founded the British Empire periodical *The Round Table* in 1910, and this remains the mouthpiece of the Group; it has been the most powerful single influence in All Souls, Balliol, and New Colleges at Oxford for more than a generation; it has controlled *The Times* for more than fifty years [as of 1949], with the exception of the three years 1919-1922; it publicized the idea of and the name 'British Commonwealth of Nations' in the period of 1908-1918; it was the chief influence in Lloyd George's war administration in 1917-1919 and dominated the British delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919; it had a great deal to do with the formation and management of the League of Nations and of the system of mandates; it founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1919 and still controls it; it was one of the chief influences on British policy toward Ireland, Palestine, and India in the period 1917-1945; it was a very important influence on the policy of appeasement of Germany during the years 1920-1940; and it controlled and still controls, to a very considerable extent, the sources and the writing of the history of British Imperial and foreign policy since the Boer War". (Anglo-America, page 5)

Clearly, the Royal Institute and the Round Table Group had a larger vision than just sharing ideas and opinions. We have seen the ideology and power of this secret society, but what was its purpose?

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 found together by common ideals – Rhode'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 façade 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 the 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.” (Anglo-American, page 33)

Rightly did Quigley state:

“There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so.

The Round Table Groups have already been mentioned in this book several times, notably in connection with the formation of the British Commonwealth.” (Tragedy, page 950)

“For several years (1910 – 1916) the Round Table groups worked desperately trying to find an acceptable formula for federating the empire. Gradually it became clear that federation was not acceptable to the English-speaking dependencies. 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,” 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.” (Tragedy, page 144)

Though our society has dismissed the idea that unlimited amounts of fiat currency could be used to amass power, the history of politics and money shows that this is often the case. While some may scoff at the thought of Machiavellian actors operating at the highest levels of social political clubs, since their founding,

the odds are that the same people have never read the words Machiavelli penned almost 500 years ago:

“How laudable it is for a prince to keep his word and govern his actions by integrity rather than trickery will be understood by all. Nonetheless we have at times seen great things accomplished by many princes who have thought little of keeping promises and have known the art of mystifying the minds of men. Such princes have won out over those whose actions were based on fidelity of word.” [Mar '07 TIM, pg 3]

Before we conclude today's discussion with a look at the global power structure of the “British Commonwealth of Nations,” we would be remiss if we did not briefly touch on the networking that has brought so many “like-minded” individuals to political power in the U.S. (Council of Foreign Relations) and Britain.

Keeping in mind the Rhodes Scholarships and the power and money associated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the U.S. Council of Foreign Relations, consider the following quotes.

“As governor-general and high commissioner of South Africa in the period 1897-1905, Milner recruited young men, chiefly from Oxford and from Toynbee Hall, to assist him in organizing his administration. Through his influence these men were able to win influential posts in government and international finance and became the dominant influence in British imperial and foreign affairs up to 1939.” (Tragedy, page 132)

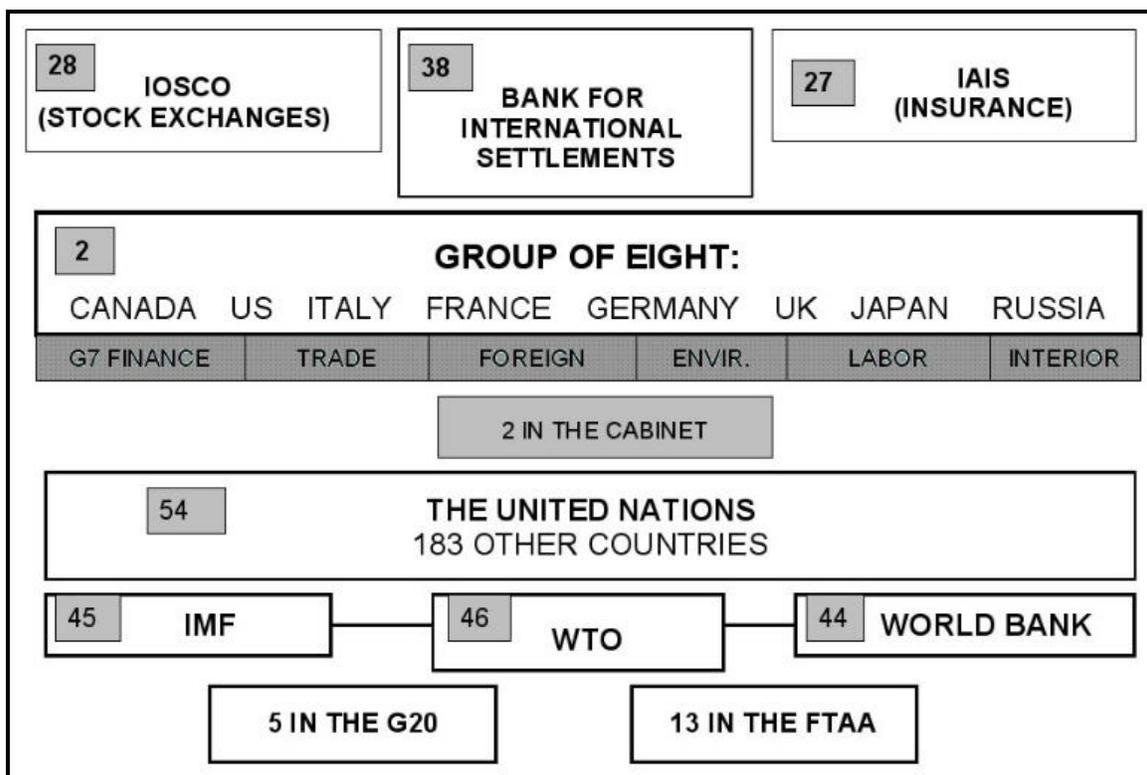
On this side of the pond, Ted Flynn states:

“On May 4, 1993, Council of Foreign Relations (CFR) president [Leslie Gelb](#) said on *The Charlie Rose Show*, ‘You had me on before to talk about the New World Order! I talk about it all the time. It's one world now. The Council on Foreign Relations can find, nurture, and begin to put people in the kinds of jobs this country needs. And that's going to be one of the major enterprises of the Council under me.’ Former CFR chairman, [John J. McCloy](#) (1953-70), actually said they have been doing this since before the 1940's:

‘The thrust towards global government can be well documented, but at the end of the twentieth century it does not look like a traditional

conspiracy in the usual sense of a secret cabal of evil men meeting clandestinely behind closed doors. Rather, it is a ‘networking’ of like-minded individuals in high places to achieve a common goal.”
 (Hope of the Wicked, page 3)

So, what does the current global structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations look like? As you may remember from page 8 of our October 1st 2008 Short Report, Joan Veon, of [The Women’s International Media Group](#), is a card-carrying member of the press who has attended over 90 world level meetings, where she has been able to personally interview central bankers and politicians, the likes of which most of us can only read about. In her recent DVD, *21st Century Feudalism: Sustainable Development*, Veon presents the following slides.



(Source: Joan Veon, [Founder of The Women’s International Media Group](#))

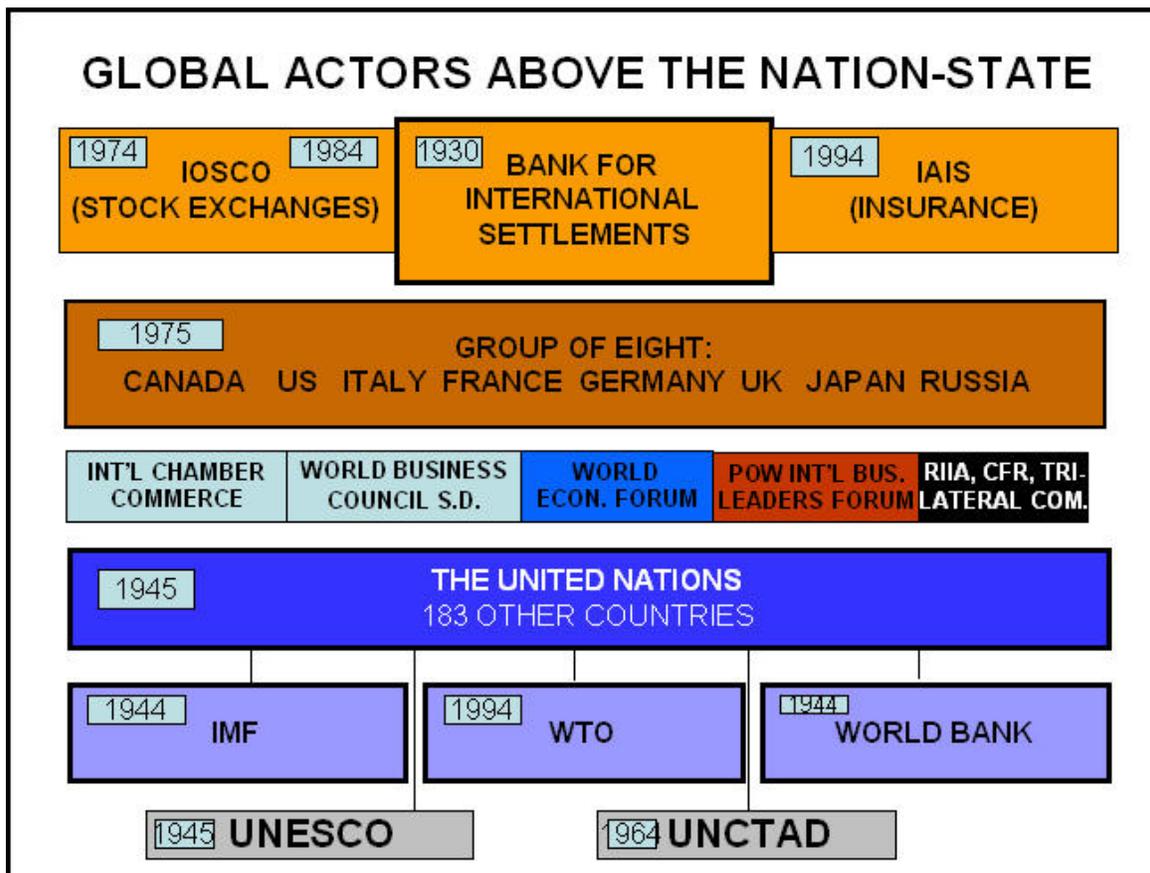
In the above slide, the small gray boxes in the upper left-hand corner of each of these global organizations represent the total number of votes maintained in these organizations by the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The next slide shows the years in which these global organizations were established. As you consider it remember Rhodes desire, expressed in his 1877 will, for:

“the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the 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,”

which may well ultimately be achieved, by the Roundtable, which:

“publicized the idea of and the name ‘British Commonwealth of Nations.’”



As we noted in our November 2007 newsletter, Dr. Henry Bretton comments on the incestuous relationship between money and politics:

“Money can alter the very setting in which it is studied. Its social, political, economic, cultural, and psychological capabilities are phenomenal and infinitely varied actually. Money may veil political performances, making them appear as something they are not. Money is the most powerful and subtle (if need be) weapon of dominance available to us. We use it to achieve power over others, and also to avoid falling into others’ power. Much of the violence that money produces – on the individual, the class, the national and the world-wide scale – is due to its role in these power struggles.” (Power of Money- pg xxvi and xxxii)

While I know that this newsletter, like many we have released since January of 2006, with Riders on the Storm, confronts us with harsh, systemic, political and monetary information that none of us really wants to acknowledge, my hope is that this information will help each of us, as moral actors looking to help those who trust and seek our leadership, gain a better understanding of the extremely difficult world each of us are trying to navigate at this time in history.

With the information presented in this newsletter, I am confident that you will gain a clearer understanding of Zbigniew Brzezinski’s November 17th, 2008 speech, “Major Foreign Policy Challenges for the Next US President.” As we analyze his speech, with the help of many other historians, in our next newsletter, we will be better positioned to perceive possible world developments in 2009. As our financial markets look more like a tool for political theatre every week, reading key world figures speeches and comments will strengthen our resolve and give us insight as the game of deception intensifies.

Get some rest my friends and tell those you love how important they are to you.

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