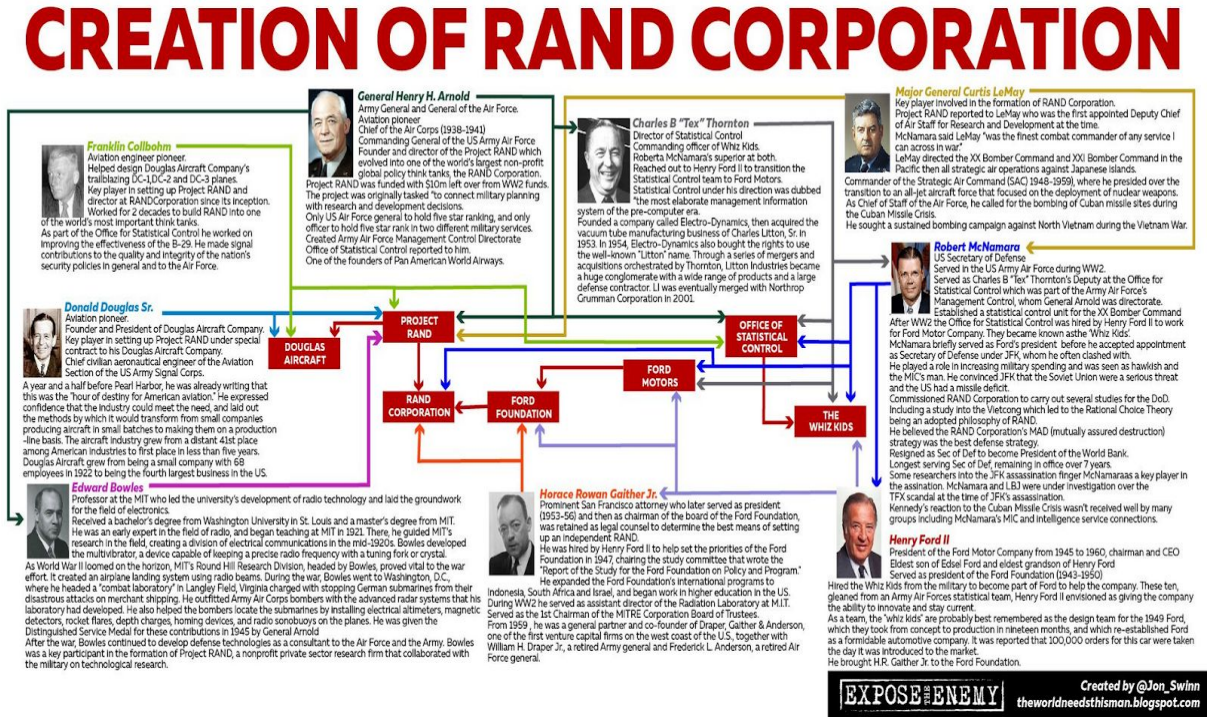
THE HIDDEN HAND BEHIND RAND

One of the keys to understanding why the RAND Corporation is so important lies in the statement Horace Rowan Gaither made to Norman Dodd - "Mr. Dodd, all of us who have a hand in the making of policies here, have had experience operating under directives, the substance of which is, that we use our grant-making power so as to alter life in the United States that it can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union."
Even though the Soviet Union does not exist per se today. The agenda Gaither mentioned remains. Dodd's investigation into big foundations is as relevant today as it was at the time. Not only was Gaither the president of the Ford Foundation he was instrumental in the foundation of RAND Corporation.

The emergence of the Wohlstetter network out of RAND Corporation may be better understood and how policies out of RAND resulting in the Cold War arms race and development of technology that has been used to consolidate control over the world population and will, in all likelihood, eventually be used to create a global tyranny.

You can view the full infographic here



HENRY FORD II

President of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chairman and CEO.
Eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford
Served as president of the Ford Foundation (1943-1950)Hired the Whiz Kids from the military to become part of Ford to help the company. These ten,
gleaned from an Army Air Forces statistical team, Henry Ford II envisioned as giving the company the ability to innovate and stay current.
As a team, the "whiz kids" are probably best remembered as the design team for the 1949 Ford, which they took from concept to production in nineteen months, and which re-established Ford as a formidable automotive company. It was reported that 100,000 orders for this car were taken the day it was introduced to the market.
He brought H.R. Gaither Jr. to the Ford Foundation.

HORACE ROWAN GAITHER JR

Prominent San Francisco attorney who later served as president (1953-56) and then as chairman of the board of the Ford Foundation, was retained as legal counsel to determine the best means of setting up an independent RAND. Gaither was hired by Henry Ford II to help set the priorities of the Ford Foundation in 1947, chairing the study committee that wrote the "Report of the Study for the Ford Foundation on Policy and Program."

He expanded the Ford Foundation's international programs to Indonesia, South Africa and Israel, and began work in higher education in the US.

During WW2 he served as assistant director of the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T.

Served as the 1st Chairman of the MITRE Corporation Board of Trustees.

From 1959 , he was a general partner and co-founder of Draper, Gaither & Anderson, one of the first venture capital firms on the west coast of the U.S., together with William H. Draper Jr., a retired Army general and Frederick L. Anderson, a retired Air Force general.

According to Norman Dodd Gaither said to him, "Mr. Dodd, we have asked you to come up here today because we thought that, possibly, off the record, you would tell us why the Congress is interested in the activities of foundations such as ourselves."

Before I could think of how I would reply to that statement, Mr. Gaither then went on to say, "Mr. Dodd, all of us who have a hand in the making of policies here, have had experience operating under directives, the substance of which is, that we use our grant-making power so as to alter life in the United States that it can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union."

This is one of the most important statements in understanding what is going on in the world today.

ROBERT MCNAMARA

US Secretary of Defense
Served in the US Army Air Force during WW2.
Served as Charles B “Tex” Thornton’s Deputy at the Office for Statistical Control which was part of the Army Air Force’s
Management Control, whom General Arnold was directorate.
Established a statistical control unit for the XX Bomber Command.
After WW2 the Office for Statistical Control was hired by Henry Ford II to work for Ford Motor Company. They became known asthe ‘Whiz Kids’.
McNamara briefly served as Ford’s president before he accepted appointment as Secretary of Defense under JFK, whom he often clashed with.
He played a role in increasing military spending and was seen as hawkish and the MIC’s man. He convinced JFK that the Soviet Union were a serious threat
and the US had a missile deficit.
Commissioned RAND Corporation to carry out several studies for the DoD. Including a study into the Vietcong which led to the Rational Choice Theory being an adopted philosophy of RAND.
He believed the RAND Corporation’s MAD (mutually assured destruction) strategy was the best defense strategy.
Resigned as Sec of Def to become President of the World Bank.
Longest serving Sec of Def, remaining in office over 7 years.
Some researchers into the JFK assassination finger McNamaraas a key player in the assassination. McNamara and LBJ were under investigation over the
TFX scandal at the time of JFK’s assassination.
Kennedy’s reaction to the Cuban Missile Crisis wasn’t received well by many groups including McNamara’s MIC and intelligence service connections.

CHARLES 'TEX' THORNTON

Director of Statistical Control
Commanding officer of Whiz Kids.Roberta McNamara’s superior at both.
Reached out to Henry Ford II to transition the Statistical Control team to Ford Motors.
Statistical Control under his direction was dubbed “the most elaborate management informationsystem of the pre-computer era.
Founded a company called Electro-Dynamics, then acquired the vacuum tube manufacturing business of Charles Litton, Sr. in 1953. In 1954, Electro-Dynamics also bought the rights to use the well-known "Litton" name. Through a series of mergers and acquisitions orchestrated by Thornton, Litton Industries became a huge conglomerate with a wide range of products and a large defense contractor. LI was eventually merged with Northrop Grumman Corporation in 2001.

MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS LeMAY

Key player involved in the formation of RAND Corporation.
Project RAND reported to LeMay who was the first appointed Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development at the time.As Chief of Staff of the Air Force, he called for the bombing of Cuban missile sites during the Cuban Missile Crisis.
He sought a sustained bombing campaign against North Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
McNamara said LeMay “was the finest combat commander of any service I came across in war.”
LeMay directed the XX Bomber Command and XXI Bomber Command in the Pacific then all strategic air operations against Japanese islands.Commander of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) 1948-1959), where he presided over the transition to an all-jet aircraft force that focused on the deployment of nuclear weapons.

GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD

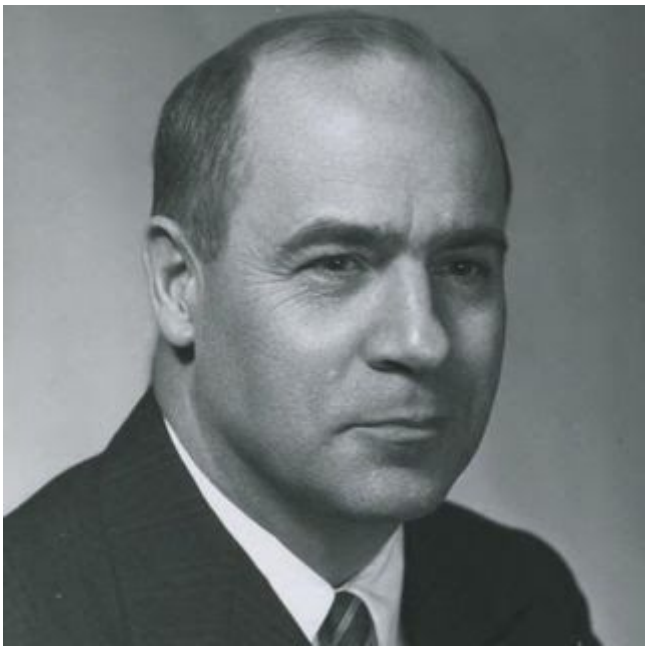
Aviation pioneer
Army General and General of the Air Force.
Chief of the Air Corps (1938-1941)
Commanding General of the US Army Air ForceFounder and director of the Project RAND which evolved into one of the world's largest non-profit global policy think tanks, the RAND Corporation.Project RAND was funded with $10m left over from WW2 funds.
The project was originally tasked "to connect military planning with research and development decisions.
Only US Air Force general to hold five star ranking, and only officer to hold five star rank in two different military services.
Created Army Air Force Management Control Directorate Office of Statistical Control reported to him.
One of the founders of Pan American World Airways.

DONALD DOUGLAS SR.

Aviation pioneer.
Founder and President of Douglas Aircraft Company.
Key player in setting up Project RAND under special contract to his Douglas Aircraft Company.
Chief civilian aeronautical engineer of the Aviation
Section of the US Army Signal Corps.
A year and a half before Pearl Harbor, he was already writing that this was the "hour of destiny for American aviation." He expressed confidence that the industry could meet the need, and laid out the methods by which it would transform from small companies producing aircraft in small batches to making them on a production
-line basis. The aircraft industry grew from a distant 41st place among American industries to first place in less than five years.
Douglas Aircraft grew from being a small company with 68 employees in 1922 to being the fourth largest business in the US.

FRANKLIN COLLBOHM

Aviation engineer pioneer.
Helped design Douglas Aircraft Company’s trailblazing DC-1,DC-2 and DC-3 planes.
Key player in setting up Project RAND and director at RANDCorporation since its inception.
Worked for 2 decades to build RAND into one of the world’s most important think tanks.
As part of the Office for Statistical Control he worked on improving the effectiveness of the B-29. He made signal contributions to the quality and integrity of the nation's security policies in general and to the Air Force.



EDWARD BOWLES

Professor at the MIT who led the university's development of radio technology and laid the groundwork for the field of electronics.

Received a bachelor's degree from Washington University in St. Louis and a master's degree from MIT.

He was an early expert in the field of radio, and began teaching at MIT in 1921. There, he guided MIT's research in the field, creating a division of electrical communications in the mid-1920s. Bowles developed the multivibrator, a device capable of keeping a precise radio frequency with a tuning fork or crystal.

As World War II loomed on the horizon, MIT's Round Hill Research Division, headed by Bowles, proved vital to the war effort. It created an airplane landing system using radio beams. During the war, Bowles went to Washington, D.C., where he headed a "combat laboratory" in Langley Field, Virginia charged with stopping German submarines from their disastrous attacks on merchant shipping. He outfitted Army Air Corps bombers with the advanced radar systems that his laboratory had developed. He also helped the bombers locate the submarines by installing electrical altimeters, magnetic detectors, rocket flares, depth charges, homing devices, and radio sonobuoys on the planes. He was given the Distinguished Service Medal for these contributions in 1945 by General Arnold

After the war, Bowles continued to develop defense technologies as a consultant to the Air Force and the Army. Bowles was a key participant in the formation of Project RAND, a nonprofit private sector research firm that collaborated with the military on technological research.