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Tax exempt Foundations a Final Warning

**Final Warning**

: A History of the New World Order   
Illuminism and the master plan for world domination   
**-- by: David Allen Rivera, 1994**, *source:* darivera.com   
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**2.5  Tax-exempt Foundations**

How the elite protects their wealth while controlling education, research and public policy

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**The Growth of Tax-exempt Foundations**

Under the guise of philanthropy, the Illuminati avoided taxation by transferring their wealth to tax-free foundations.

Foundations are either state or federally chartered. The first was chartered by [Benjamin Franklin](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FranklinB) in 1790, in Philadelphia and Boston, from a $4,444.49 fund, to make loans "to young married artificers (artisans) of good character." In 1800, the Magdalen Society was established in Philadelphia, "to ameliorate that distressed condition of those unhappy females who have been seduced from the paths of virtue, and are desirous of returning to a life of rectitude." In 1846, the [Smithsonian Institution](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=Smithsonian) was established by the bequest of English scientist James Smithson "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Peabody Education Fund was initiated in 1867 by banker [George Peabody](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=PeabodyG), to promote education in the South.

Before 1900, there were only 18 foundations; from 1910-19, there were 76; during the 1920's, 173; the 1930's, 288; the 1940's, 1,638; and during the 1950's, there were 2,839 foundations. United Press International (UPI) reported on July 19, 1969, that the top 596 foundations had an income that was twice the net earnings of the country's 50 largest commercial banking institutions. According to Rep. [Wright Patman](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=PatmanJWW), in a report to the 87th Congress, it is because of the existence of foundations that "only one-third of the income of the nation is actually taxed."

Some of the important foundations, all of which have assets of well over $100 million, include:

* [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) (Standard Oil)
* [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound) (Ford Motor Co.)
* Duke Endowment (Duke family fortune)
* John A. Hartford Foundation (Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea)
* W.K. Kellog Foundation (Kellogg Cereals)
* [Carnegie Corporation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieCorp) (Carnegie Steel)
* [Alfred P. Sloan Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=SloanFound) (General Motors)
* Moody Foundation (W. L. Moody's oil, realty, newspapers, and bank holdings)
* Lilly Endowment (Eli Lilly Pharmaceuticals)
* [Pew Memorial Trust](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=PewTrust) (Sun Oil Co. or Sunoco)
* Danforth Foundation (Purina Cereals)

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**The Cox Committee and the Reece Committee (1952-55)**

The first Congressional Committee to investigate the tax-free foundations was the Cox Committee in 1952, led by Rep. [Eugene E. Cox](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CoxEE), a Democrat from Georgia. Its purpose was to find out:

"...[which] foundations and organizations are using their resources for purposes other than the purposes for which they were established, and especially to determine which such foundations and organizations are using their resources for un-American and subversive activities or for purposes not in the interest or tradition of the United States ."

Cox discovered that officers and trustees of some foundations were Communists, and that these foundations had given grants to Communists or Communist-controlled organizations. A former Communist official, Maurice Malkin, testified that in 1919 they were trying:

"...to penetrate these organizations (foundations), if necessary take control of them and their treasuries ... that they should be able to finance the Communist Party propaganda in the United States ."

During the investigation, Cox died, and the facts were glossed over in a cover-up.

Another member of the Committee, Rep. [Carroll Reece](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ReeceBC) of Tennessee, the former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, forced another investigation in 1953, to see if foundations were being used "for political purposes, propaganda, or attempts to influence legislation." Reece even referred to a "conspiracy." *The Washington Post* called the investigation "unnecessary," and said that it was "stupidly wasteful of public funds."

The [Eisenhower](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=EisenhowerDD) Administration was clearly against the probe. Three of the four who were selected for the Committee, with [Reece](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ReeceBC), were House members who had voted against the investigation. Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio worked from the inside to stall the investigation. During one 3-hour session, he interrupted the same witness 246 times. He prohibited evidence discovered by two of its investigators from being used. [Rene A. Wormser](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WormserRA), legal counsel to the Committee, revealed why, in his 1958 book *Foundations: Their Power and Influence*:

"Mr. Hays told us one day that 'the White House' had been in touch with him and asked him if he would cooperate to kill the Committee."

[Wormser](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WormserRA) also revealed that the Committee had discovered that these foundations were using their wealth to attack the basic structure of our Constitution and Judeo-Christian ethics; and that the influence of major foundations had "reached far into government, into the policy-making circles of Congress and into the State Department."

[Reece](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ReeceBC)'s Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations discovered that many foundations were financing civil rights groups, liberal political groups, political extremist groups, and supporting revolutionary activities throughout the world. The Committee reported:

"Substantial evidence indicates there is more than a mere close working together among some foundations operating in the international field. There is here, as in the general realm of social sciences, a close interlock.

The [Carnegie Corporation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieCorp), the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd), the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) and, recently, the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound), joined by some others, have commonly cross-financed, to a tune of many millions ... organizations concerned with internationalists, among them, the [Institute of Pacific Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=InstPacRel), the [Foreign Policy Association](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ForPolAsc) (which was "virtually a creature of the Carnegie Endowment"), the [Council on Foreign Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CFR), the [Royal Institute of International Affairs](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RIIA) and others ... and that it happened by sheer coincidence stretches credulity."

On August 19, 1954, [Reece](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ReeceBC) summed up his investigation:

"It has been said that the foundations are a power second only to that of the Federal Government itself ... Perhaps the Congress should now admit that the foundations have become more powerful, in some areas, at least, than the legislative branch of the Government."

The investigation ended in 1955, when funding was withheld.

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**John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Trust (1870-1910)**

[John Davison Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) (1839-1937), grandfather of former Vice-President [Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerNA) and [David Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerD) (head of the [Chase Manhattan Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseManhattan)), was the richest man of his time. He started out in 1859 as a produce merchant, turning to oil in 1865, at the age of 26. In 1870, when [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) of Ohio was incorporated, Rockefeller controlled 21 out of 26 refineries in Cleveland. By 1871, Standard Oil was the largest refining company in the world. In 1879, he controlled over 90% of all refined oil sold in the country, with 20,000 producing wells, and 100,000 employees. In 1884, he moved his main office to New York City; and by 1885, Standard Oil virtually controlled the entire oil industry in the United States, and had set up branches in Western Europe and China.

The Rockefellers and Rothschilds have been partners ever since the 1880's, when Rockefeller was able to get a rebate on each barrel of oil he shipped over the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio railroads, which were owned by [Kuhn, Loeb and Co.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=KuhnLoebCo)

In 1888, details concerning the [Standard Oil Trust](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) began to leak out in the newspapers. In Ohio, at the time, a company within the state could not own stock in a company in another state, which occurred when [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) bought out smaller companies. Using the secret Trust, which was established in 1879, the trustees for the companies that had been taken over, the 37 Standard Oil stockholders, and Standard Oil of Ohio, relayed all out-of-state subsidiary stock to three clerks from Standard Oil. In 1882, the three "dummy" trustees, 42 Standard Oil stockholders, and Standard Oil of Ohio, transferred all its stock to nine trustees, who were controlled by Rockefeller. In March, 1892, the Ohio Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil to withdraw from the Trust, after Ohio and other states outlawed trusts. Rockefeller countered by moving Standard Oil to New Jersey, who allowed their corporations to hold stock in out-of-state companies, thus, Standard Oil of New Jersey became that holding Company.

[Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD)'s goal was for [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) to be the world's only refining company, and to that end, it was alleged that he blew up a competitor's refinery in Buffalo, New York. He owned large blocks of stock in quite a few newspapers, including the *Buffalo People's Journal*, the *Oil City Derrick* (in Pennsylvania ), the *Cleveland Herald*, and the *Cleveland News Leader*. He had contracts with over 100 newspapers in Ohio, to print news releases and editorials furnished by a Standard Oil controlled agency, in return for advertisement.

He "owned" several New Jersey and Ohio state legislators. Rep. Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania, was President of the Rockefeller-controlled Galena Signal Oil Co.; and in 1898, Rep. John P. Elkins, also of Pennsylvania, accepted a $5,000 bribe from Standard Oil. In 1904, Sen. Bois Penrose of Pennsylvania received a $25,000 bribe from Rockefeller, and Sen. Cornelius Bliss received $100,000. Others who received Standard Oil bribes: Sen. Matthew Quay (PA), Sen. Joseph B. Foraker (OH), Sen. Joseph Bailey (TX), Sen. Nathan B. Scott, Sen. Mark Hanna (OH), Sen. Stephen B. Elkins (WV), Rep. W. C. Stone (PA), and Sen. McLaurin (SC). President [William McKinley](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=McKinleyW), through Sen. Mark Hanna, was a pawn of [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) and the bankers.

The "rebates" [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) received from various railroads, were actually kickbacks. These rebates made it possible for him to keep his prices lower so he could bankrupt his competition. He said: "Competition is a sin." [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) also made kickbacks, in the form of stock, to railroad people, such as [William H. Vanderbilt](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=VanderbiltWH), who received stock without contributing any capital, as did various bankers who lent money freely to Standard Oil.

Willie Winkfield, a Rockefeller messenger, sold evidence of Rockefeller's bribery to [William Randolph Hearst](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=HearstWR)'s *New York American*, for $20,500, and Hearst revealed the information at election time, in an attempt to get the Rockefeller stooges out of office. In 1905, an expose by Ida M. Tarbell, called *The History of Standard Oil Co.*, which came on the heels of an 1894 book by Henry Demarest Lloyd, called *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, began to turn public opinion against [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil).

[Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=laFolletteRM), in a speech to the Senate in March, 1908, said that fewer than 100 men controlled the business interests of the country. However, a few years later, through an analysis of the Directory of Directors, it was discovered that through interlocking directorates, less than a dozen men controlled the country's business interests. Most notable were [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) and [Morgan](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=MorganJP).

In March, 1910, Sen. [Nelson Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichNW) of Rhode Island introduced a Bill of Incorporation for the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound), but it came at a time when there was an antitrust suit against Standard Oil, and the Bill was withdrawn. On May 15, 1911, [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) was found to be in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, and the U.S. Supreme Court ordered, in a 20,000 word decision, the breakup of Standard Oil of New Jersey. The Court said that Standard Oil wanted to establish a monopoly in order "to drive others from the field and exclude them from their right to trade," and that "seven men and a corporate machine have conspired against their fellow citizens. For the safety of the Republic, we now decree that the dangerous conspiracy must be ended..."

[Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil) was forced to dissolve into 38 separate companies, including Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio), Standard Oil of Louisiana, Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon, which is one of the largest corporations in the world, controlling 321 other companies, including Humble Oil and Venezuela's Creole Oil), Standard Oil of New York (Socony or Mobil); and others such as Continental Oil (Conoco), Atlantic-Richfield (Arco), Gulf, Phillips 66, Texaco, and Marathon Oil, which were also Rockefeller-controlled companies. Rockefeller owned 25% of Standard Oil of New Jersey, which meant that he now owned 25% of all 38 Standard Oil subsidiaries. In 1914, the *Congressional Record* referred to Standard Oil as the "shadow government" and as the extent of its holdings became known, its value tripled.

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**Rockefeller Philanthropy (1860-1937)**

In May, 1913, after three years of Congressional opposition, the New York State Legislature voted to establish the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) (which was located in the *Time-Life* Building), "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." However, a 1946 report stated that the "challenge of the future is to make this one world." The endowment to establish the Foundation totaled $182,851,000, and was given in securities, enabling the foundation to disperse over $1 billion, even though it is only third in total assets compared to the Ford and Johnson Foundations.

In 1899, with an estimated wealth of $200,000,000, [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) "retired." But, only in regard to being involved in the day-to-day operation of the company. He didn't officially retire until 1911, when he resigned as President of [Standard Oil](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StandardOil). He had become America 's first billionaire, yet when he died, he only left a taxable estate of $26,410,837, which after Federal and State taxes were levied, left about $16 million. The remainder of his fortune had been left to surviving relatives ($240 million), his sons ($465 million), and his foundations.

In 1889, [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD) helped establish, with a grant of $600,000, the [University of Chicago](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=UofChicago). He promised to support the school for ten years, which he did, donating $34,708,375. In 1901, he incorporated the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now [Rockefeller University](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockUniv)), with a grant of $200,000. In 1903, he established the Rockefeller [General Education Board](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=GenEduBoard), which he donated $42 million to, within a two-year period (and $129 million in total). The Board was organized by [Fred Gates](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=GatesFT), the front man for the Pillsbury flour company. In 1909, the Rockefeller Sanitation Commission was established, to which he gave $1 million.

[Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD), said to own 20% of American industry, between 1855 and his death in 1937 gave away nearly $550 million. In 1855, when he was 16, he gave $2.77 of his meager earnings to charity, 1856 ($19.31), 1857 ($28.37), 1858 ($43.85), 1859 ($72.22), 1860 ($107.35), 1861 ($259.97), 1865 ($1,012), 1869 ($5,000), 1871 ($6,860), 1879 ($29,000), 1880 ($32,865), 1884 ($119,000), 1891 ($500,000), 1892 ($1,500,000), 1893 ($1,472,122), 1907 ($39,170,480), 1909 ($71,453,231), 1913 ($45,499,367), 1914 ($67,627,095), and 1919 ($138,624,574).

He gave a total of $182,851,480 to the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound), $129,209,167 to the [General Education Board](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=GenEduBoard), $73,985,313 to the [Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=SpelRockFund), and $60,673,409 to the [Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockUniv).

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**John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and His Sons**

[John D. Rockefeller, Jr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD2) (1874-1960) was married to [Abby Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichAG), daughter of Sen. [Nelson Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichNW). (According to a February, 1905 *McClure's* magazine article, Aldrich was part of a corrupt political machine).

[John D. Junior](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD2) continued the charitable tradition of his father. He spent over $40 million to buy up land and convert it to National Parks, donating it to the public. The most prominent of these parks is the Jackson Hole Preserve at the Grand Teton National Park in northeastern Wyoming. In 1926, he reconstructed the colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia, spending $52.6 million to restore 81 colonial buildings, and rebuild 404 others from original plans, on their original foundations. Over 700 modern homes were torn down in the 83 acre area to bring the 18th century town back to life. He also built 45 other buildings, including three hotels to serve the public, and planted gardens.

In 1929, he began building the [Rockefeller Center](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockCenter) in New York City, a complex of 14 buildings, at a cost of $125 million, which was to surpass the stature of the du Pont's Empire State Building. The Rockefeller empire is run from the 55th and 56th floors of the RCA building, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. [Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD2) was quoted to have said: "So it may come to pass that someday ... no one will speak of "my country," but all will speak of "our world"."

He pushed his sons into five different areas of influence: [John III](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD3) into philanthropy; [Nelson](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerNA) (1908-79) into government (4-term Governor of New York, and Vice-President under Ford); [Laurance](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerLS) (1910-2004) into business; [Winthrop](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerW) (1912-73) into oil (also 2-term Governor of Arkansas); and [David](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerD) (1915- ) into banking (Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York).

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**Rockefeller Family Wealth, Connections, and Corporate Ownership**

The Rockefellers, undeniably the richest family in America, increased their fortune by marrying into other wealthy and influential families. By 1937, there existed "an almost unbroken line of biological relationships from the Rockefellers through one-half of the wealthiest sixty families in the nation."

* [Percy Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerPA) (John, Jr.'s cousin), married Isabel Stillman, daughter of [James A. Stillman](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=StillmanJA), President of National City Bank
* [William G. Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerWG) (another cousin), married S. Elsie Stillman
* Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller married Marcellus Hartley Dodge, which linked Standard Oil and National City Bank, to the $50,000,000 fortune of the Remington Arms Company and the Phelps Dodge Corp.
* J. Stillman Rockefeller (grand nephew of John, Sr.) married Nancy C. S. Carnegie, the grand niece of [Andrew Carnegie](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieA). Their son was named Andrew Carnegie Rockefeller.
* Edith Rockefeller (John, Jr.'s sister), married Harold F. McCormick, an heir to the International Harvester Co. fortune. Their son, Fowler, grandson to John, Sr. and Cyrus McCormick (who invented the Reaper), married Fifi Stillman, the divorced wife of James Stillman.
* [Nelson Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerNA), was married to Mary Todhunter Clark, the granddaughter of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were later divorced.
* [Winthrop Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerW) married Jeanette Edris, a hotel and theater heiress
* [John D. Rockefeller IV (Jay)](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD4), the family's only Democrat (2-term Governor and later U.S. Senator of West Virginia), married Sharon Percy, the daughter of Sen. Charles Percy, who had been one of the Senate's most influential members.

All together, the Rockefeller family had been joined in marriage to the Stillman, Dodge, McAlpin, McCormick, Carnegie, and Aldrich family fortunes, and its wealth has been estimated to be well over $2 billion. Some estimates even claim it to be as high as $20 billion. To compare, John Paul Getty, Howard Hughes, and H. L. Hunt, had fortunes between $2-$4 billion; and the du Ponts and Mellons had fortunes between $3-$5 billion.

Ever since the TNEC hearings in 1937, which convened for the purpose of finding out who was controlling the American economy, the Rockefellers had been able to avoid any sort of accounting in regard to their vast assets and holdings. That ended in December, 1974, when [Nelson Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerNA) was nominated to be Vice-President. Two University of California professors, Charles Schwartz and William Domhoff, circulated a report called "Probing the Rockefeller Fortune" which indicated that 15 employees working out of room 5600 of the RCA building had positions on the boards of almost 100 corporations that had total assets of $70 billion. This was denied by the family, and in an unprecedented event, a family spokesman, J. Richardson Dilworth, appeared before the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee during the 1975 "Hearings into the Nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to be Vice-President of the United States" to document the family's wealth, which he said only amounted to $1.3 billion.

Part of the Rockefeller's financial holdings consists of real estate, foremost being the 4,180 acre family estate at Pocantico Hills, north of New York City, which has 70 miles of private roads, 75 buildings, an underground archives, and close to 500 servants, guards, gardeners and chauffeurs. They also maintain over 100 residences in all parts of the world. Besides investments held in personal trusts, the family also holds stock in numerous companies. Some of their major holdings include:

* Chase Manhattan Bank
* International Basic Economy Corp.

Technology

* American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T)
* Eastman Kodak
* International Business Machines (IBM)
* National Cash Register (NCR)
* General Electric
* Texas Instruments
* Xerox
* Teledyne Inc.
* Hewlett-Packard
* Polaroid
* Motorola
* International Telephone and Telegraph (IT&T)
* Itek

Materials

* Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M)
* Aluminum Co. of America (ALCOA)
* Bethlehem Steel
* Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel
* Anaconda Copper Co.
* U.S. Steel
* E. I. du Pont de Nemours
* Monsanto Chemical
* Dow Chemical
* Corning Glass Works
* Owens Corning Fiberglass
* International Paper

Industrial

* Burlington Industries
* International Harvester
* Cummins Engine
* Westinghouse
* W. R. Grace Inc.
* Warner-Lambert
* R. R. Donnelly and Son

Transportation

* General Motors
* Chrysler
* Delta Airlines
* Braniff Airlines
* Northwest Airlines
* United Airlines
* Pan American World Airways

Energy

* Standard Oil of California (Chevron)
* Standard Oil of New York (Mobil)
* Standard Oil of Indiana
* Transcontinental Gas Pipeline
* Consolidated Edison
* Texaco

Food and Consumer Products

* Armour
* Quaker Oats
* General Foods
* Colgate-Palmolive
* Avon
* American Home Products

Retail

* Sears and Roebuck
* S. S. Kresge (K-Mart)
* Federated Department Stores
* Walgreen Stores

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**David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan Bank**

The financial core of the family fortune included the [Chase Manhattan Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseManhattan), [Citicorp](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=Citibank) (which grew out of the Rockefeller-controlled First National City Bank), the [Chemical Bank of New York](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChemicalBank), [First National Bank of Chicago](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FNBChicago), Metropolitan Equitable, and New York Mutual Life Insurance. By the 1970's, Rockefeller-controlled banks accounted for about 25% of all assets of the 50 largest commercial banks in the country, and about 30% of all assets of the 50 largest life insurance companies.

The [Chase Manhattan Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseManhattan), however, remains the supreme symbol of Rockefeller domination. Founded in 1877 by John Thompson, the [Chase National Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseNatBank) was named after Salomon P. Chase (Lincoln 's Secretary of Treasury). It was taken over by the Rockefellers in a merger with their Equitable Trust Co., whose President was [Winthrop Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichWW), son of Sen. [Nelson Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichNW). In 1955, it merged with the [Bank of Manhattan](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=BankManCo) (which had been controlled by Warburg and [Kuhn, Loeb and Co.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=KuhnLoebCo)), the oldest banking operation in America (founded in 1799 by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr), which had 67 branches in New York, and $1.6 billion in assets. Although it was only the sixth largest bank (over $98,000,000 in assets), it was the most powerful.

In 1961, the Chase Manhattan Bank Plaza was built in downtown Manhattan, at a cost of $125,000,000. It is 64 stories high, with five basement floors, the lowest of which contains the largest bank vault in the world.

They had 28 foreign branches, and over 50,000 banking offices in more than 50 countries, and had a controlling interest in many of the largest corporations in America. Some of those that were listed in the *Patman Report*:

* American National Bank and Trust
* Aetna Life
* American General Insurance Co.
* International Basic Economy Corp.
* Safeway Stores
* White Cross Stores
* J. C. Penney
* Northwest Airlines
* Eastern Airlines
* TWA
* Pan American World Airways
* Western Airlines
* Consolidated Freightways
* Roadway Express
* Ryder
* Armstrong Rubber
* Reynolds Metals
* National Steel
* Allegheny-Ludlum Steel
* Wyandotte Chemicals
* A. H. Robins
* G. D. Searle
* Beckman Instruments
* Texas Instruments
* Sperry Rand
* Boeing
* Diebold
* Cummins Engine
* Bausch and Lomb
* Sunbeam
* Addressograph-Multigraph
* CBS Television

Men from the Chase Manhattan's Board of Directors have also sat on the Boards of many of the largest corporations, which have created a system of interlocking directorates. Some of these have been:

* International Basic Economy Corp.
* Metropolitan Life
* Travelers Insurance
* Continental Insurance
* Equitable Life Assurance
* Cummins Engine
* Burlington Industries
* Scott Paper
* International Paper
* Chrysler Corp.
* Goodyear Tire & Rubber
* Anaconda Copper
* Allegheny-Ludlum Steel
* U.S. Steel
* Allied Stores
* Federated Department Stores
* R. H. Macy
* S. S. Kresge
* Colgate-Palmolive
* Borden
* General Foods
* R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
* International Telephone & Telegraph
* Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania
* Consolidated Edison of New York
* DuPont
* Monsanto
* Dow Chemical
* Union Carbide
* Standard Oil of New Jersey
* Standard Oil of Indiana
* Shell Oil
* Gulf Oil
* Union Oil
* Continental Oil
* New York Times
* ABC Television

Chase also owned or controlled the Banco del Commerce (with over 100 branches in Columbia and Peru ), Banco Continental (with about 40 branches in Peru ), Banco Atlantida (with 20 branches in the Honduras ), Nederlandsche Crediet (with over 60 branches in the Netherlands ), and Standard Bank Group (with over 1,200 branches in 17 African countries).

Through a subsidiary, the Chase Investment Corp., they owned a sheep and cattle raising operation in Australia, hotels in Puerto Rico and Liberia, a ready-mix concrete facility in Brazil, a cotton textile mill in Nigeria, a paint factory in Venezuela, a steel mill in Turkey, a petrochemical plant in Argentina, a bus line in the Virgin Islands, and bowling alleys in England.

Our tax dollars, through the [Export-Import Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=USExImBank), [International Monetary Fund](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=IMF), Corporation for Overseas Investment, and the International Stabilization Fund, are used to give aid to other countries, some of which were communist. Millions of dollars were given to Yugoslavia, including hundreds of jets, many of which ended up being given to Castro in Cuba .

[Chase Manhattan](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseManhattan) and the [Export-Import Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=USExImBank) financed 90% of the $2 billion loan to build the Kama River truck complex in Russia, which was equipped with the world's largest industrial computer system, with the capability of producing up to 200,000 ten-ton trucks a year. A U.S. Government official who toured the facility, reported that V-12 diesel engines were being produced there, and said: "There is only one vehicle in Russia that uses that type of engine, and that's a Russian battle tank." Besides the production of trucks, they also have the capability of producing jeeps, military transports and rocket launchers. The repayment period for the loan was twelve years, with a 4-1/2 year grace period. The loan repayment was guaranteed by the U.S. taxpayers through government agencies like the Overseas Private Investment Corp., and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association.

[Chase Manhattan](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ChaseManhattan) and the [Bank of America](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=BankAmerica) lent about $36 million for the [Bechtel Corp.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=BechtelGrp) to build and equip an international Trade Center in Moscow, which had been arranged by [Armand Hammer](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=HammerA) of [Occidental Petroleum](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=OccPetroCo), a personal friend of Lenin, and son of one of the founders of the U.S. Communist Party.

The [Export-Import Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=USExImBank), and other private American banks also put up all but $40 million for a $400 million fertilizer plant in Russia .

In 1967, the [International Basic Economy Corp. (IBEC)](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=IntBasEconCo) (with 140 subsidiaries and affiliates), owned by all five Rockefeller Brothers, run by [Richard Aldrich](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AldrichR) (grandson of Sen. Nelson Aldrich), and [Rodman Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerR) (son of Nelson Rockefeller, and a CFR member); and [Tower International, Inc.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TowerIntl), headed by [Cyrus S. Eaton, Jr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=EatonCS2), a Cleveland financier (who was the son of a man who started his career as secretary to John D. Rockefeller, later making his own fortune), joined to promote trade among the Iron Curtain countries.

In 1969 the [IBEC](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=IntBasEconCo) announced that [N.M. Rothschild and Sons](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=NMRothschild) of London had become a partner. This partnership built a $50 million aluminum production center in Russia, and announced a multi-million plan for Russia and other Eastern European countries, which included the building of large hotels in Bucharest, Sofia, Budapest, Belgrade, Prague, and Warsaw; plus rubber plants and a glass plant in Romania. In addition, [Tower International](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TowerIntl) made an agreement with the Soviet patent and licensing organization, Licensintorg, to promote Soviet-American trade which up to that time was done by Amtorg Trading Corp., the official Soviet agency in America. This gave the Rockefellers and Eatons complete control over what technology was sent to Russia .

[David Rockefeller](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerD), the head of the Chase Manhattan, and the family patriarch, controls many secondary interlocks which contribute to the family's power and influence. Some of these have been:

* International Basic Economy Corp.
* Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New York
* Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.
* Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
* American Express Co.
* Honeywell, Inc.
* Sperry Rand Corp.
* Hewlett-Packard
* AT&T
* Northwest Airlines
* Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.
* Allied Chemical Corp.
* U.S. Steel Corp.
* Standard Oil of Indiana.
* Exxon
* Scott Paper
* Burlington Industries
* Wachovia Corp.
* R. J. Reynolds Industries
* General Motors
* Chrysler Corp.
* Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
* General Electric
* R. H. Macy and Co.
* Federated Department Stores
* May Department Stores

On July 9, 1968, the *New York Times* reported on a study by a House Banking Subcommittee, headed by Rep. [Wright Patman](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=PatmanJWW) of Texas, which said: "A few banking institutions are in a position to exercise significant influence, and perhaps even control, over some of the largest business enterprises in the nation." Just as the Rockefellers have these extensive interlocking connections, other leading bankers, the other 107 directors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, and members of the [Council on Foreign Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CFR), [Trilateral Commission](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TrilatComm), and [Bilderberg Group](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=Bilderberg), also have similar connections to these and hundreds of other major corporations. Now you can see how these like-minded individuals have been able to control American industry and business.

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**The Rockefeller Foundations**

Though the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) is the primary foundation of the family, there are many others operated by them. There are some who believe that the Rockefellers may run close to 200 trusts and foundations. Some of these include:

* Rockefeller Family Fund
* [Rockefeller Brothers Fund](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockBrosFund)
* Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund for Music
* Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund
* John D. Rockefeller III Fund
* Rockefeller Institute
* Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation
* Esso Education Foundation
* American International Foundation for Economic and Social Development
* China Medical Board
* Agricultural Development Council
* Government Affairs Foundation
* Sealantic Fund (oversees contributions to religious charities "to strengthen and develop Protestant education" to which John Rockefeller, Jr. contributed $23 million)
* Jackson Preserve, Inc.
* Council on Economic and Cultural Development
* Chase Manhattan Bank Foundation

Prior to their government appointments, [Cyrus Vance](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=VanceCR) (Secretary of State under Carter) and [Dean Rusk](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RuskD) (Secretary of State under Kennedy) were both Presidents of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Through interlocking directorates, the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) controls the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd) and the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound). While the Carnegie Endowment deals with education as it relates to international matters, the Rockefeller Foundation concentrates on education as it relates to domestic issues. It financed and influenced seven major policy-making agencies:

* Social Science Research Council (who explored the means of controlling people through scientific methods such as mass media)
* Russian Institute of Columbia University (who developed methods of conditioning Americans into accepting a merging of the Soviet Union and America under a one-world government)
* [Council on Foreign Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CFR)
* National Bureau of Economic Research (who worked closely with the Federal Reserve Board)
* Public Administration Clearing House (in Chicago)
* [Brookings Institution](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=BrookingsInst)
* [Institute of Pacific Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=InstPacRel) (who was responsible for planning the communist subversion of America)

The [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) provided over $50,000 to fund the *Building America* textbook series which played up Marxism and sought to destroy "traditional concepts of American government." Over 100 communist organizations contributed material, including the writings of over 50 communist writers. The California Legislature said that the books contained "purposely distorted references favoring Communism..."

The Foundation contributed money to the pro-communist [New School for Social Research](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=NewSchoolU) in New York City, and funded projects for the communist-staffed Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led by Rev. [Martin Luther King, Jr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=KingML2) Rep. Cox said that the Rockefeller Foundation has "been used to finance individuals and organizations whose business it has been to get communism into private and public schools of the country, to talk down to America, and play up Russia..." The Foundation also funded the *Kinsey Report*, which heralded a new era of sexual immorality.

The purpose of the [Rockefeller Brothers Fund](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockBrosFund), is the "support of efforts in the U.S. and abroad that contribute ideas, develop leaders, and encourage institutions in the transition to global interdependence." [For example], in 1974, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund gave grants to:

* A.C.L.U. Foundation ($45,000)
* Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, in Paris ($10,000)
* [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd) ($60,000)
* Columbia University ($9,500)
* [Council on Foreign Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CFR) ($125,000)
* Foreign Policy Association ($20,000)
* International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London ($5000)
* NAACP ($145,000)
* National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. ($10,000)
* National Urban League ($100,000)
* [Trilateral Commission](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TrilatComm) ($50,000)
* U.N. Association of the U.S.A., Inc. ($25,000)
* United Negro College Fund, Inc. ($10,000)
* U.S. Conference for the World Council of Churches, Inc. ($2,500)

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**Andrew Carnegie and Public Education**

[Andrew Carnegie](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieA) (1835-1919) came to the United States as a poor immigrant from Scotland in 1848, and never became an American citizen. He built the [Carnegie Steel Corp.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieSteel), which he sold to J. P. Morgan for $500 million, who incorporated the company into the [United States Steel Corp.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=USSteelCorp) in 1901, enabling Carnegie to retire and concentrate on his philanthropic activities.

In 1889, William Torrey Harris, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, told a high-ranking railroad official that the schools were being scientifically designed not to "over-educate" children. He believed that the schools should alienate children from their parents and religion.

In 1890, [Andrew Carnegie](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieA) wrote eleven essays which were published under the title *The Gospel of Wealth*. The underlying premise was that the free-enterprise system had been locked up by men such as himself, J.P. Morgan, and John D. Rockefeller, and that they not only owned everything, but also controlled the government. His worry was that subsequent generations would realize this and work against them. His solution was to control the education system, and to create a direct relationship between the amount of education a person had and how good of a job they could get. Therefore, this created a motivation for children to attend school, where they would be taught only what the social engineers of this country wanted them to know.

This was to be accomplished by instituting the educational system developed by Prussia between 1808 and 1819. German Philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814) in his "Addresses to the German Nation" (1807-08) said that he did not trust parental influence and preferred education to be carried out in a "separate and independent" environment controlled by the state. Prussia became the first government to have compulsory education, setting up a three-tiered system. The children of the elite, about one-half of one percent, went to schools called 'Academies' and were taught to think and be independent. About 5.5% went to 'Realschulen', where they were partially taught how to think. The other 94% went to 'Volkschulen', where the idea of being a follower and a good citizen was stressed.

This system of education was brought to the United States through the effort of a coalition of big business led by Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and Rockefeller; major universities like Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, and the University of Chicago; and large foundations like Carnegie, Rockefeller, Ford, Mellon, Peabody, Sage, and Whitney.

The success in creating an organized compulsory educational system in this country has allowed the elite of this country to *prevent each generation from truly understanding how this country is actually run*, thus keeping them from doing anything about it. This "dumbing-down" has enabled the government to more easily assimilate the people of this country into a population which can be easily deceived and controlled.

[John Dewey](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=DeweyJ), known as the "Father of American Education," was a [Socialist](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=Definitions#Socialist), and a founding member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society (who changed their name to the [League for Industrial Democracy](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=LeagueIndDem), which he became the President of), and one of the 34 signers of the *Humanist Manifesto* in 1933. In his *My Pedagogic Creed* (1897) and *The School and Society* (1899), he expressed his belief at how the schools should be instrumental in developing a socialist society in America ." His system of "progressive education" would deemphasize academics, and use psychology to do that. The July, 1908 *Hibbert Journal* quoted him as saying: "Our schools ... are performing an infinite significant religious work. They are promoting the social unity out of which in the end genuine religious unity must grow."

With a grant of $27,000,000, Carnegie established the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, in 1900, which became the [Carnegie Mellon University](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnMellonUniv) in 1967, when it merged with the Mellon Institute, which had been founded in 1913. In 1905, he established the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which, within a 20 year period, gave over $20 million to retiring teachers (and widows) at universities and technical schools in the United States and Canada to support the profession and encourage higher education. In 1904, in the U.S., and 1908 in the United Kingdom, he set up the Carnegie Hero Fund to reward heroic deeds by civilian citizens, and gave out close to $500,000,000. He also established the world renowned Carnegie Hall, and over 2,000 public libraries. He was also a major supporter of the Tuskogee Institute in Alabama, which was founded by Booker T. Washington.

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**The Carnegie Endowment and the Carnegie Corporation**

The [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd) was established in 1910, to promote international peace and bring about the abolition of war; and the [Carnegie Corporation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieCorp) of New York in 1911 (with a grant of $125,000,000), was set up "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall time to time be found appropriate therefore."

With such a history of philanthropic contributions, the [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd), on its face, appeared to be innocent. However, its goal of promoting international peace was just a ruse to disguise its true purpose to promote one-world government.

The first Presidents of the group was [Elihu Root](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RootE), socialist and former Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt, who was a leading advocate of the [League of Nations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=LeagueNations). He was succeeded in 1925 by [Nicholas Murray Butler](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ButlerNM), the former President of Columbia University. He was follwed in turn by [Alger Hiss](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=HissA), the communist who helped found the [United Nations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=UnitedNations).

Their President during the 1960's was [Joseph E. Johnson](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=JohnsonJE), a member of the CFR and a close friend of Hiss, who was known as the "permanent unofficial Secretary of State." He worked closely with the Donner Foundation, which financed the [Temple of Understanding](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TempleUnder), an occult organization connected to the [Lucis Trust](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=LucisTrust) in England (a group of [Luciferians] with ties to the [Theosophical Society](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=TheosophSoc)). Members of the Temple met at the Endowment headquarters in the United Nations Plaza. Among their members:

* [Robert McNamara](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=McNamaraRS) (Secretary of Defense under Kennedy and Johnson)
* Eleanor Roosevelt
* [Thomas Watson](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WatsonTJ2) (President of IBM)
* Max Lerner
* James Linen (of *Time-Life*)
* Norman Thomas
* James A. Pike
* Ellsworth Bunker
* [John D. Rockefeller IV (Jay)](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockefellerJD4)

The 1934 Yearbook of the [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd), said that they were:

"an unofficial instrument of international policy, taking up here and there the ends of international problems and questions which the governments find it difficult to handle, and ... reaching conclusions ... which officially find their way into the policies of government."

The 1947 Yearbook recommended:

"...that the Endowment work for the establishment of the United Nations headquarters in New York ... that the Endowment construct its programs primarily for the support of the United Nations ... that the Endowment's programs should be broadly educational in order to encourage public understanding and support of the United Nations at home and abroad ... that Endowment supported organizations such as International Relations Clubs in colleges, the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Council on Foreign Relations, and local community groups be utilized to achieve these goals, of achieving broader understanding and support for the United Nations."

The [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd) and [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound) gave over $3,000,000 to the [Institute of Pacific Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=InstPacRel), who used the media to convince the American people that the Communists in China were "agricultural reformers". The Endowment has also given money to the [Council on Foreign Relations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CFR), the [Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AspenInst), the United Nations Association of the U.S., and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation.

[Norman Dodd](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=DoddN), who in July, 1953, was appointed as the research director of the Special Congressional Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, said he discovered that the oldest tax exempt foundations were established before the initiation of income taxes, therefore they existed for a different purpose. He examined minutes of the Board of Trustees, and found that for the first year, the members concentrated on whether there was any means more effective than war to alter the life of the people of a nation. They concluded that to get America into an upcoming war, they had to control the diplomatic machinery of the State Department.

[Dodd](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=DoddN) discovered that all high-level appointments in the State Department took place only after they had been cleared through a group called the "Council of Learned Societies", which was established by the [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd). He saw in the minutes of the Carnegie Board, record of a note to President Wilson, requesting that he "...see to it that the War does not end too quickly."

Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft, writing in *Harper's* in July, 1958, said that records indicated that the Carnegie trustees hoped to involve the U.S. in a world war to set the stage for world government. Dodd said they wanted:

"...to bring the idea of "one-world" (government) to the point where it is acceptable to the people of this country. That is the primary aim, and everything that has happened since then is a means to that one end."

Their memos indicated that they believed their efforts were successful, because the war "had brought about a change in the American psyche."

In the archives of the [Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd), Dodd discovered that they felt that:

"...the only way to maintain control of the population was to obtain control of education in the U.S. They realized this was a prodigious task so they approached the Rockefeller Foundation with the suggestion that they go in tandem and that portion of education which could be considered as domestically oriented be taken over by the Rockefeller Foundation and that portion which was oriented to international matters be taken over by the Carnegie Endowment."

Dodd said that "they decided that the success of this program lay in an *alteration in the manner in which American history was to be presented*." The [Guggenheim Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=GuggFound) agreed to award fellowships to historians recommended by the [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd), and a group of 20 were assembled and sent to London where they were briefed and became founding members of the [American History Association](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AmerHistAsc). In 1928, the A.H.A. was given a grant of $400,000 by Carnegie to write a 7-volume study on the direction the nation was to take. The secret of its success would be that it would be done gradually.

Rene Wormser, legal counsel to Reece's Committee, said that the [Carnegie Endowment](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieEnd) was attempting to mold the minds of our children by deciding "what should be read in our schools and colleges." He also described how the [Rockefeller Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=RockFound), the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound), the Carnegie Endowment, and the [Carnegie Corporation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieCorp) jointly sponsor conferences to push the goals of the [United Nations](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=UnitedNations).

The investigation by [Reece](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=ReeceBC)'s Special House Committee, found that the [Carnegie Corporation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CarnegieCorp) financed the writing and publication of the *Proper Study of Mankind* by Stuart Chase, the book praised by the communist agents [Harry Dexter White](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WhiteHD) and [Lauchlin Currie](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CurrieLB), which outlined an "ideal" society in which the individual is suppressed. Over 50,000 copies of the book were distributed by the foundation to libraries and scholars. They also gave a $340,000 grant to print a 17-volume study on American education by Dr. George Counts, which was later called "an educational program for a socialist America."

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**The Ford Foundation**

In 1903, [Henry Ford, Sr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordH) (1863-1947) founded the [Ford Motor Company](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordMotorCo), and in 1907, he bought out all of his partners, so his family would control the entire company. In 1924, he was so popular, that various polls indicated that he would be elected President if he ran.

In 1936, with his son [Edsel](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordEB), he established the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound) as an inheritance tax dodge, which he saw as a plot to take money away from Americans, and for his family to retain control after his death. An enemy of the establishment, Ford wanted American hero [Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=LindberghCA2) (who supported the conservative "[America First](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AmerFirstCom)" movement) to be the Director of his Foundation, but Lindbergh refused. Ford, and his son Edsel, died before the Foundation's leadership could be placed in safe hands, and control passed to Edsel's widow, and grandson [Henry Ford II](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordH2) (who later married into the Rothschild family), who brought in such "insiders" as William Benton, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins (who became Associate Director), and Paul G. Hoffman (who became the Chief Administrator).

The [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound), with assets of $4 billion, is the world's largest endowment. They own 90% of Ford Motor's stock. Ford also established the Edison Institute; and the Henry Ford Hospital, which gave two-thirds of its grants to education, and one-third to communications, public health, economic development, science, engineering, senior citizens, the humanities and the arts.

[Some typical activities that the Foundation has provided grants for in the past:]

* pro-Castro Mexican-American Youth Organization in Texas
* the Marxist Black group known as Congress on Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.) ($475,000)
* the leftist National Students Association ($315,000)
* the socialist Citizens Crusade Against Poverty ($508,500)
* the communist-controlled Southern Christian Leadership Conference ($230,000)
* the leftist Urban League ($1,600,000)
* American Friends Service Committee, which encouraged pacifism and resistance to military service ($100,000)
* National Council of Churches ($108,000)
* Anti-Defamation League ($35,000)
* National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice ($552,000)
* [American Jewish Congress](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=AmerJewCon) ($100,000)
* American Council for Nationalities Service ($200,000)
* National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing ($162,000)
* Council on Foreign Relations ($1,000,000)
* Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs ($1,000,000)
* [UNESCO](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=UNESCO) ($200,000)
* United Nations Association ($150,000)
* Institute for International Education ($1,625,000)
* American Assembly ($166,000)
* [World Affairs Council](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WorldAffCou) ($102,000)
* Congress for Cultural Freedom ($1,500,000)
* the Committee for Economic Development's Foreign Policy Research ($275,000)
* National Committee on U.S.-China Relations ($250,000)
* the communist-staffed Southern Regional Council ($648,000)
* the leftist National Educational Television and Radio Center ($6,000,000)
* the Public Broadcast Laboratory ($7,900,000)

In November, 1953, [Norman Dodd](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=DoddN), Director of Research for the House Special Committee investigating the tax-exempt foundations, was told by [Rowan Gaither](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=GaitherHR2), President of the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound), that:

"Most of the men who are now running the foundations, formerly worked for the State Department, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association, the Marshall Plan or other foreign relief agencies, and that in those capacities, they were working under instructions from the White House to bring about such sociological, economic, and political changes, as would make *union with communist Russia easy and comfortable* for the American people. Now, in the foundations, we are working toward the same objectives."

Gaither said that the [Ford Foundation](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FordFound) operated under directives which "emanate from the White House," and that:

"[the] substance of the directives under which we operate is that we shall use our grant-making power so to alter life in the United States that we can be *comfortably merged with the Soviet Union*."

The [Fund for the Republic](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=FundForRep) (one of the six other Ford-controlled foundations), founded in 1953 under the direction of Robert G. Hoffman and Robert M. Hutchins, are known for their attacks on the internal security program of America, and criticism towards the FBI and Congressional committees investigating communism. They were responsible for ending the anti-communist fervor that was sweeping the country. They were also responsible for the establishment of the [Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=CtrStudDemIns), in Santa Barbara, California, who developed a Constitution for one-world government.

[Robert McNamara](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=McNamaraRS), an executive with the Ford Motor Co., became the Foundation's President in 1960, later resigning to serve as the Secretary of Defense (1961-68) in the Kennedy and Johnson Administration. He helped lay the foundation for the SALT treaty. In 1968, he became President of the [World Bank](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=WorldBank).

[McGeorge Bundy](https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Entity=BundyM), a CFR member, the Chief Advisor for Foreign Affairs for Kennedy and Johnson, became President of the Foundation in 1966. He ushered in an era of social unrest by announcing that the Negro movement, "the first of the nation's problems," would be his top priority.

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