

The New World Order

THE ROTHSCHILD'S, ROCKEFELLER'S, CARNEGIES AND THE MASONIC NEW WORLD ORDER

By theforbiddenknowledge.com

In their beginnings, the Rothschild Family had only a small banking establishment based in Frankfurt, Germany. The **Rothschild's**, allied with other wealthy families, such as the Carnegies and the Bilderbergers, would expand their banking operations into European countries, benefiting from the extensive international network of business and political figures who were participating in the ELITE FRATERNITIES of Freemason Lodges, which were established throughout Europe.

Freemasonry needed money to finance its efforts to build a NEW ONE WORLD ORDER, and the Rothschild's would be able to provide the money the Freemasons needed. The Rothschild's and the Freemasons would each profit from the other and begin a GLOBAL ECONOMIC NETWORK with a ONE WORLD philosophy that would be passed from one generation to the next.

By the 1820s the Rothschilds had become the dominant banking family of Europe, controlling the fastest growing banks in France, England, Austria, Italy, and Germany. The wealthy investment bankers who allied themselves with the Rothschilds and the Masonic Order prospered through a series of financial mergers and acquisitions, which would essentially become the future pattern for how International Business would lay its framework on cross-border investments.

The GENIUS financial and business operations of the Rothschilds would pave the International way towards a ONE WORLD ECONOMY as we witnessed during the late 20th Century. Politics, religion, and nationalism would become obsolete in a corporate agenda meant to manipulate the world powers through a NETWORK of money-making opportunities that would move the world towards a UNITED NATIONS

AGENDA.

HOW THE NETWORK MOVED IN HISTORY

By the 1820's, five Rothschild brothers were the dominant banking family within five countries in Europe: GERMANY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, ITALY, and AUSTRIA.

In the late 1800's, the Rothschilds financed American Corporations through:

- 1. WARBURGS OF GERMANY who were partners with:**
- 2. KUHN, LOEB CO. OF NEW YORK**

These were some of the principal stockholders in the FEDERAL RESERVE. PAUL WARBURG from Germany was the first Chairman of the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

FREEMASONRY needed money, so the Rothchilds made wealthy contributions to FREEMASON LODGES, which served as a tax-shelter for the rich and whoever else wanted to contribute money towards their "good causes of charity." Business and political figures would join the FREEMASON LODGES, which would serve as a meeting place for men to discuss how best to make money and further GLOBALIZATION. As a MEETING GROUND FRATERNITY for contributions, it would enable men desiring power to meet men of power.

The Rothchilds provided money to the FREEMASON LODGES and also financed:

- 1. CARNEGIE STEEL**
- 2. ROCKEFELLER STANDARD OIL**

The CARNEGIES and ROCKEFELLERS basically financed:

- 1. CHASE MANHATTAN**
- 2. CITIBANK**

In 1890, STANDARD OIL OF OHIO, owned by John D. Rockefeller, was refining 90% of all crude oil in the United States.

The Rockefeller owned petroleum stations included:

- 1. EXXON (Standard Oil Of New Jersey)**
- 2. ARCO (Atlantic Richfield Oil Company)**
- 3. MOBIL (Standard Oil Of New York)**
- 4. CHEVRON**
- 5. TEXACO**
- 6. SHELL (ROYAL DUTCH SHELL)**

The financial alliance of Rothchild/Rockefeller/Carnegie/Freemason interests would gain power seats in the administration of Europe and America's finances, forming an international economic alliance that would pave the way toward GLOBALIZATION.

J.P. MORGAN, the famous investment banker, also became a part of the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD and was an insider of the Masonic New World Order as well. His family had a long history of supporting GLOBALISM. J.P. Morgan's vision of GLOBALISM would expand: CHASE MANHATTAN AND J.P. MORGAN MERGE

New York, January 2, 2001 - The Chase Manhattan Corporation and J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated today said that they have completed the merger of their holding companies, effective December 31, 2000. The name of the new firm is J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. J.P. Morgan Chase is a premier global competitor with operations in over 60 countries. The firm has stockholders' equity of more than \$39 billion, assets in excess of \$705 billion and a market capitalization of approximately \$83 billion. Headquartered in New York, J.P. Morgan Chase serves 32 million consumer customers in the United States, over 5,000 corporate, institutional, and government clients worldwide, and has over 90,000 employees globally. The company's new web site address is www.jpmorganchase.com. As a result of the merger, 3.7 shares of J.P. Morgan Chase common stock are to be exchanged for each share of J.P. Morgan common stock. Chase, under its new name – J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. – commences trading on the New York Stock Exchange today under the ticker symbol "JPM." A global financial powerhouse. Chase and JPMorgan have merged to create

J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. With more than 90,000 people in over 60 countries, we draw on a comprehensive range of capabilities to provide integrated financial solutions for institutions and individuals worldwide. JPMorgan Chase serves clients across the spectrum -- from start-ups to multinationals, governments, and financial institutions; investors and traders in global markets; affluent individuals; and consumers.

Serving on the J.P. Morgan Chase and Company Board of Directors in 2001, was Riley P. Bechtel, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Bechtel Group, Inc.

RILEY P. BECHTEL built most of the infrastructure of oil pipelines and refineries in the Middle East. He literally built the city of Kuwait and worked on a variety of International projects. GEORGE SCHULTZ, was the former Head of the Bechtel Group and basically built Middle Eastern cities in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. GEORGE SCHULTZ dealt with the oil sheiks of the Middle East, which was one of the primary reasons he became the Secretary of State. More information on the Bechtel Group can be found on: http://www.bechtel.com/home_1.html. More information about J.P. Morgan and Chase and their Board of Directors can be found at: www.jpmorganchase.com

Professor Carroll Quigley's book *Tragedy and Hope: A History of The World In Our Time* was published in 1966, recounts events that took place under J.P. Morgan's reign:

"The structure of financial controls created by the tycoons of "Big Banking" and "Big Business" . . . was of extraordinary complexity . . . one, centered in New York, was headed by J.P. Morgan and Company, and the other, in Ohio, was headed by the Rockefeller family. When these two cooperated, as they generally did, they could influence the economic life of the country . . . and could almost control its political life, at least on the Federal level." I. Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope: A History Of The World In Our Time*, The Macmillan Co, New York, 1966, page 72

"To Morgan all political parties were simply organizations to be used, and the firm always was careful to keep a foot in all camps. Morgan himself, Dwight Morrow, and other partners were allied with Republicans; Russell C. Leffingwell was allied with the Democrats; Grayson Murphy was allied with the extreme Right; and Thomas W. Lamont was allied with the Left . . . Our concern at the moment is with the links between Wall Street and the Left, especially the Communists . . . The chief evidence, however, can be found in the files of the HUAC which shows Tom Lamont, his wife Flora, and his son Corliss as sponsors and financial angels to almost a score of extreme Left organizations, including the Communist Party itself." I. Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope: A History Of The World In Our Time*, The Macmillan Co, New York, 1966, pages 945-946

Professor Quigley explained how the American people were deceived. Referring to the influence of the Morgan and Rockefeller dynasties, he wrote:

"It was this group of people . . . who provided much of the framework of influence which the Communist sympathizers and fellow travelers took over in the United States in the 1930's. It must be recognized that the power that these energetic Left-wingers exercised was never their own power or Communist power but was ultimately the power of the international financial coterie, and, once the anger and suspicions of the American people were aroused, as they were by 1950, it was a fairly simple matter to get rid of the Red sympathizers. Before this could be done, however, a congressional committee, following backward to their source the threads which led from admitted Communists like Whittaker Chambers, through Alger Hiss, and the Carnegie Endowment to Thomas Lamont and the Morgan Bank, fell into the whole complicated network of interlocking tax-exempt foundations. The Eighty-third Congress . . . set up a Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations . . . It soon became clear that people of immense wealth would be unhappy if the investigation went too far and that the "most respected" newspapers in the country, closely allied with these men of wealth, would not get excited enough about any revelations to make the publicity worth while, in terms of votes or campaign contributions." Carroll Quigley, Tragedy and Hope: A History Of The World In Our Time, The Macmillan Co, New York, 1966, pages 954-955.

What did the Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations discover that had to be suppressed by our "most respected" newspapers . . . closely aligned with . . . men of great wealth?" Professor Quigley explained:

"An interesting report showing the Left-wing associations of the interlocking nexus of tax-exempt foundations was issued in 1954 rather quietly. Four years later, the Reece committee's general counsel, Rene` A. Wormser, wrote a shocked, but not shocking, book on the subject called Foundations: Their Power and Influence." Carroll Quigley, Tragedy and Hope: A History Of The World In Our Time, The Macmillan Co, New York, 1966, page 955.

In his books and lectures Professor Quigley explained that powerful American financiers joined their English counterparts in a common quest to unify the world under a central government. He detailed how they took over control of both political parties, making a mockery of our electoral process. During the first half of this past century J.P. Morgan and his associates along with the Rockefellers dominated the financial and political life of our nation; during the latter half of the century the Rockefeller dynasty usurped that power. This information about Professor Quigley was obtained from: <http://www.radioliberty.com/nlsept99.htm>.

MORGAN STANLEY DEAN WITTER www.msdw.com

In 1967, Morgan Stanley and Morgan Guaranty Trust found Morgan & Cie International in Paris. GLOBAL INVESTMENT companies such as Morgan Stanley

Dean Witter would become a global financial services company that maintains leading market positions in each of its three primary businesses: securities; asset

management; and credit services. The Company combines global strength in investment banking and institutional sales and trading with strength in providing full-service and on-line brokerage services, investment and global asset management services and, primarily through its Discover Card brand, quality consumer credit products.

To review just a little history of how a GLOBAL INVESTMENT BANKING NETWORK works, we could visit a website such as www.msdlw.com

(Morgan Stanley Dean Witter) who posted the following history:

1998

- Combines three private investment businesses, with private equity businesses focusing on controlling equity investments, buyouts, venture capital and private emerging markets investments conducted through Morgan Stanley Capital Partners, Morgan Stanley Venture Partners and Morgan Stanley Global Emerging Markets.
- NationsBanc Montgomery Securities LLC and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. jointly announce completion of NMS' acquisition of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter's Correspondent Clearing business.
- CHASE MANHATTAN CORPORATION completes its acquisition of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co.'s global custody businesses by acquiring Morgan Stanley Trust Company and Morgan Stanley Bank Luxembourg, S.A.

1999

- Acquires AB Asesores, the largest financial services firm in Spain.
- National Bank of Kuwait SAK and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter form a strategic alliance to offer asset management services.
- COLIN POWELL and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter announce first-ever Wall Street Brokerage firm commitment to America's Promise.
- JM Financial and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter together create India's preeminent financial services firm, JM Morgan Stanley.
- Opens an Investment Banking and Private Wealth Management office in Atlanta, Georgia covering the Southeast region of the U.S. Also opens an Investment Banking office in Buenos Aires, Argentina for the Southern Cone of Latin America.
- Morgan Stanley Capital International and Standard & Poor's launch a new global industry classification standard.
- Sanwa Bank and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter join to provide investment trust products in Japan.
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter introduces its first-ever credit card in the UK on the Europay/Mastercard Network.
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter launches iCHOICE, and Discover Brokerage is renamed to Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Online.

- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter launches its fully integrated online distribution capability for institutional, middle market and retail accounts via MSDW's Global Internet Platforms.
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter enters Euro Commercial Paper market as a dealer in short-term corporate debt products.
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter and OM Group of Sweden launch Jiway, a screen-based electronic exchange providing a single access point to cross border and online trading for U.S. and European markets.
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter acquires Ansett Worldwide Aviation Services, making MSDW one of the largest financial owners of aircraft in the world.

Some of our Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Headlines for 2001 would read:

MORGAN STANLEY DEAN WITTER TO OPEN OFFICE IN TELAVIV -- March 4, 2001

<http://www.jpost.com/Editions/2001/03/05/Business/Business.22390.html> Zohar told The Jerusalem Post that MSDW's strategy was for an incremental, step-by-step increase focusing on utilizing the investment bank's global technology know-how and connections. Sources say that MSDW is planning to open shop in the Millennium Building in Tel Aviv. The deteriorating security situation has not prevented MSDW from expanding its Israeli operations, and sources say the recent decline on Nasdaq has proved to be of more concern. Despite the influx of many new multinational investment banks including Bank of America, JP MORGAN CHASE & CO., HSBC, and Bear Stearns, on top of existing, leading investment banks such as Salomon Smith Barney, LEHMAN BROTHERS, UBS Warburg, Robertson Stephens, and Goldman Sachs, Zohar said that "the market is not overcrowded, especially as MSDW is a market leader."

Clinton to get \$100,000 to speak to hotel convention(22-Feb-01)

Former President Clinton has been invited to speak next month at the Asian American Hotel Owners Association annual gathering for \$100,000. Earlier this month, a Clinton speech to Morgan Stanley Dean Witter investment bankers conference in Boca Raton, Fla., for at least \$100,000 prompted an unusual after-the-fact apology by the firm.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT BANKING SURGES

October 3, 2000 -- As BILLION-DOLLAR MERGERS and acquisitions mushroom across the globe, cross-border direct investment by multinational companies could surpass \$1 trillion this year, after surging 27.5 percent to \$865 billion in 1999, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said Tuesday. **http://cnfn.com/2000/10/03/europe/unctad_mergers/index.htm**

LONDON (CNNfn) - As billion-dollar mergers and acquisitions mushroom across the globe, cross-border direct investment by multinational

companies could surpass \$1 trillion this year, after surging 27.5 percent to \$865 billion in 1999, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said Tuesday. UNCTAD also said in its World Investment Report 2000 report that direct investment prospects in Asia are bright, following a 9 percent jump in cross-border direct investment to \$106 billion in 1999. Cross-border investment in Latin America jumped 21 percent to \$90 billion, as privatization paved the way for an influx of funds. "A global marketplace for firms is emerging. Companies are being bought and sold across borders on an unprecedented scale," Karl Sauvant, chief author of the UNCTAD report, said in a statement. Direct cross-border investment flows into developed countries surged 32 percent to \$636 billion last year, while investors pumped \$208 billion into projects in developing countries, a 16 percent increase from a year earlier. Britain was the largest outward investor, shelling out \$199 billion in 1999. International direct investment has proven to be more stable for firms than equity and debt, the report said.

Mergers & Acquisitions Drive International Direct Investment

One of the main drivers of such investments is mergers and acquisitions.

Some 24,000 merger and acquisition deals were sealed last year with a completed value of \$2.3 trillion, the report said.

Of those deals, 109 "mega-deals" with a value of more than \$1 billion, accounted for more than 60 percent of the total value of cross-border deals.

Energy and auto companies were among the top multinational companies, ranked in terms of their assets overseas. General Electric Co. (GE: Research, Estimates), General Motors Corp. (GM: Research, Estimates), Royal Dutch/Shell Group (SHEL), Ford Motor Co. (F: Research, Estimates) and Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM: Research, Estimates) were listed as the top five.

While investment in Asia grew on the whole last year, funds to China dropped by nearly 8 percent to \$40 billion.

Investment in Japan, meanwhile, quadrupled to \$13 billion as Japanese companies invested less overseas.

"This mirrors strategic changes in Japanese companies, which are increasingly viewing M&As as a means to revitalize and restructure,"

LEHMAN BROTHERS <http://www.lehman.com/>

NEW YORK, March 8, 2001 — Continuing its successful strategic expansion of key capital markets businesses around the world, Lehman Brothers, the global investment bank, today announced the appointment of John Caccavale as a Managing Director and Head of the Firm's New York-based Foreign Exchange Trading activities. According to Mark W. DeGennaro, head of Global Foreign Exchange, Mr. Caccavale joins Lehman Brothers after 20 years at J.P. Morgan & Co. His addition is the latest in the Firm's ongoing expansion of strategic, higher-margin capital markets and investment banking activities globally. "The addition of a professional with the experience and expertise of John

Caccavale is a clear reflection to clients of Lehman Brothers' commitment to maintaining its leadership position in key capital markets activities," Mr. DeGennaro said. "John will play a critical role in furthering Lehman Brothers' efforts to establish a preeminent global foreign exchange business."

The beginnings of this Global Investment ONE WORLD VISION began with the Rothschilds and Rockefellers forming a GLOBAL ALLIANCE which was accepted, approved, and ratified by merging companies looking to earn a huge profit from their INTERNATIONAL business ideas, goals, and plans.

Continuing with our financial history and how it all connects with our financial present and future, the ROCKEFELLERS, who intermarried with the CARNEGIES, would go on to finance many of America's leading industries through CHASE MANHATTAN BANK and CITIBANK, both of which have been ROCKEFELLER family banks.

On www.carnegie.org the following information was posted:

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK (www.carnegie.org)

Assets

The Corporation's capital fund, originally donated at a value of about \$135 million, had a market value of \$1.9 billion on September 30, 2000.

It is expected that the Corporation's grant making will total \$75 million during fiscal year 2000-2001.

The following is a list of grants and appropriations approved by the Trustees at the February 1, 2001 Board Meeting.

Contents:

EDUCATION

Aspen Institute, Inc.

Two-year grant of \$466,500 toward support of the urban high school reform project

Boston University

One-year grant of \$25,000 toward an early literacy development initiative

Education Trust, Inc.

Thirty-month grant of \$1,000,000 for research and dissemination on the achievement and opportunity gaps in American education

Exploratorium

Forty-two month grant of \$471,400 toward dissemination of a model teacher induction program

Institute for Student Achievement, Inc.

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward strategic planning for the Institute for Student Achievement, Inc.

National Black Child Development Institute, Inc.

Seven-month grant of \$25,000 for a research meeting on the causes of reading problems among disadvantaged African American children

National Center on Education and the Economy

Eleven-month grant of \$700,000 toward the launch and implementation of the National Institute for School Leadership

New Visions for Public Schools, Inc.

Five-year grant of \$10,000,000 toward support of the New Century High Schools Consortium for New York City

New York City Partnership Foundation, Inc.

Three-year grant of \$900,000 toward evaluation of an initiative to improve underperforming urban school districts

Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence

Two-year grant of \$439,200 for a public engagement campaign to improve teacher quality

RAND Corporation

Eighteen-month grant of \$476,500 for research and dissemination on the practice and potential of measuring student learning as an indicator of teacher effectiveness

Stone Lantern Films Inc.

One-year grant of \$225,000 toward post-production and outreach activities for a documentary series on the history of American public education

Tides Center

Six-month grant of \$25,000 for a research project examining the relationship between public values and social policy for young children

University of Washington

Thirty-month grant of \$490,200 toward support of the Strengthening and Sustaining Teachers project

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Association of African Universities

Nine-month grant of \$25,000 toward the 10th AAU General Conference

Association of Commonwealth Universities

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward participation by African university executives in a conference on global issues in higher education

University of Dar Es Salaam

Six-month grant of \$25,000 for planning a scholarship program for undergraduate women

Forum for African Women Educationalists

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward preparing a presentation on enhancing opportunities for women in higher education at the Association of African University's tenth general conference

Makerere University

Three-month grant of \$25,000 for planning a scholarship program for undergraduate women

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

American Association for the Advancement of Science

One-year grant of \$25,000 toward developing alternative career options for Russian scientists in the closed nuclear cities

Aspen Institute, Inc.

One-year grant of \$482,000 toward support of the international activities of the Congressional Program

Bard College

Two-year grant of \$300,000 toward faculty and curriculum development at Smolny College in Russia

University of California, Los Angeles

Two-year grant of \$312,000 for research and dissemination on the effects of globalization on self-determination

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Two-year grant of \$900,000 toward the Carnegie Moscow Center

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Two-year grant of \$500,000 toward a project on nonproliferation

Center for Defense Information, Inc.

Two-year grant of \$500,000 toward the organization's institutional and program development

Center for Media and Security, Ltd.

Two-year grant of \$102,200 toward forums for journalists on defense and international security

Eurasia Foundation Inc.

Two-year grant of \$500,000 toward support of the Economics Education and Research Consortium

Georgia Tech Foundation Inc.

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward a meeting on security issues in Northeast Asia

Henry L. Stimson Center

One-year grant of \$25,000 toward the Security for a New Century project

International Development Research Centre

One-year grant of \$500,000 toward research on norms and protocols of intervention and self-determination for an international commission

on intervention and state sovereignty

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Two-year grant of \$900,000 toward support of the Security Studies Program

Moscow School of Political Studies

Two-year grant of \$230,000 toward a project to strengthen democratic institutions and civil society in Russia

National Council for Eurasian and East European Research

Two-year grant of \$550,000 toward academic fellowships for Russian scholars

Pennsylvania State University

One-year grant of \$25,000 toward strengthening the linkages between Russian academia and the private sector

Santa Clara University

Three month grant of \$25,000 toward a conference on secession and international law

Southern Methodist University

One-year grant of \$20,500 for a conference entitled "Politics and Scholarship - Knowledge and Power, 1880-1922"

United States Civilian Research and Development Foundation for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Two-year grant of \$1,000,000 toward support of the Basic Research and Higher Education Program

University of Waterloo

Three-year grant of \$177,700 for research and dissemination of globalization's role in the peaceful management of self-determination disputes

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Three-year grant of \$460,100 As a final grant toward a program on conflict prevention

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Four month grant of \$25,000 for preparatory work for a project on conflict prevention

Wilton Park

Three month grant of \$25,000 toward a conference on missile defense, deterrence and arms control

Yale University

Three-year grant of \$445,500 for a project to explore the nature and scale of threats to self-determination posed by globalization

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Artists Rights Foundation

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward planning a middle/high school curriculum that incorporates film in traditional subject areas

Democracy 21 Education Fund

Two-year grant of \$150,000 toward support

Greenlining Institute

One-year grant of \$25,000 for a conference on campaign financing and its impact on low-income and minority communities

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights

One-year grant of \$20,000 toward research and dissemination of a book on the formation of the legal concept of genocide

Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc.

Two-year grant of \$250,000 toward training state and local news media on campaign financing issues

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Six-month grant of \$253,000 for a joint project with the California Institute of Technology to plan the development of new voting technologies and systems

National Voting Rights Institute

Two-year grant of \$400,000 toward support

New York Fair Elections Project, Inc.

Six-month grant of \$25,000 toward a conference on campaign finance reform in New York State

Public Campaign

Four month grant of \$25,000 for institutional development

Tides Center

One-year grant of \$25,000 as a final grant toward a national media campaign on citizen participation in the 2000 elections

United Nations office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

One-year grant of \$500,000 toward engaging youth to help plan and participate in the 2001 United Nations' World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance

THE CARNEGIE RUSSIAN CONNECTION (www.carnegie.org)

Russia and other Post-Soviet States

Russia in 2000 is significantly different from Russia of even a few years ago. It is a country with a different president, a different parliament, different perceptions of itself and a different attitude toward the West and the United States in particular. Russia is faced with a fundamental challenge of joining the international network of security and economic relationships, or slipping toward further isolation.

The West has an important role to play in determining Russia's future. Russia's size, resources, regional influence and military potential make Western disengagement from Russia a nonviable option. The Corporation's grantmaking in this area will emphasize:

Fostering democracy and market-oriented economy in Russia

Promoting the rule of law

Integrating Russia into Western political and economic structures

The foundation will continue supporting projects that entail research and assessment of Russian policy developments, develop linkages between Russia and the United States and reach out to the American policymaking community. Preference will be given to projects that centrally involve Russian and American participants and draw in individuals from both countries.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY PROGRAM OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION NY

The International Peace and Security (IPS) program has three principal areas of focus: Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction; Russia and Other Post-Soviet States; and New Dimensions of Security, where the initial focus has been on the clash between the norms of the sanctity of existing international borders and the right to self-determination of an ethnic national group within a state. In the two years of grantmaking in these subareas, external events have served to underscore their criticality for global security. The Corporation's Higher Education in the former Soviet Union initiative is also administered under this program rubric.

OUR MISSION

Carnegie Corporation of New York was created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to promote "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." Under Carnegie's will, grants must benefit the people of the United States, although up to 7.4 percent of the funds may be used for the same purpose in countries that are or have been members of the British Commonwealth, with a current emphasis on Commonwealth Africa. As a grantmaking foundation, the Corporation seeks to carry out Carnegie's vision of philanthropy, which he said should aim "to do real and permanent good in this world."

OUR WORK

The program areas that are now the focus of the Corporation's work have evolved over time, adapting to changing circumstances as Andrew Carnegie wished. While current program directions have been designed to correspond with the Corporation's historic mission and legacy and to maintain the continuity of its work, they are also intended to serve as catalysts for change.

In the 21st century, under Vartan Gregorian, Carnegie Corporation is facing the challenge of how to support the development of a global community in an age when both isolationism and nationalism seem to be fostering a fractured view of the world. And in a time when we are overwhelmed by information, how do we use it to build a sense of community instead of allowing it to tear us apart?

By the 1970s, the Rockefeller-controlled banks, which by this time included CHEMICAL BANK, accounted for about 25% of all the assets of the 50 largest commercial banks in the United States and for about 30% of all the assets of the 50 largest life insurance companies.

Owing much of their wealth to the Rockefellers, the families who intermarried with them such as THE CARNEGIES became loyal allies of the Rockefeller family. The Rockefellers could attribute their financial prosperity to the Rothschilds, expressing loyalty to them and their European interests. As a result of this family chain, much of America's corporate wealth is ultimately traceable to the old money of Europe and the one-world interests of Freemasonry.

By 1890, STANDARD OIL OF OHIO, owned by John D. Rockefeller, was refining 90 percent of all crude oil in the United States and had already begun its international expansion. During this same year, Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act. It was passed by Congress as "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." This Antitrust Act said that trusts actually prevented free trade among the states. Although Congress attempted to regulate business through its constitutional right to regulate interstate commerce, no one could touch the Rockefeller monopolies anymore than the U.S. Government could touch Bill Gates Microsoft company in the Year 2000.

In 1911 the Supreme Court ruled that STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY, owned by the Rockefeller family was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This act was titled: "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." It stated that trusts prevented free trade among the states. Congress attempted to regulate business through its constitutional right to regulate interstate commerce, but the Sherman Antitrust Act was not enforced during its first ten years.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER predicted that competition must result in CONSOLIDATION—the MERGER of the greatest competitors. He said, "The day of combination is here to stay. Individualism has gone, never to return." The biggest trust in existence was the MONEY TRUST. Due to the demand for capital to expand their industries, the largest industrialists were turning to bankers for assistance. J.P. MORGAN organized the first billion-dollar corporation—UNITED STATES STEEL. Industry after industry fell under the control of BANKING CORPORATIONS. It seemed as if the entire nation of America would be controlled by a few trusts, which in turn would be run by the greatest trust of all, THE MONEY TRUST.

The holding company of STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY was dissolved and its shares distributed among thirty-three companies in an attempt to break up the monopoly. These thirty-three companies were owned by the same people (John D. Rockefeller who owned 25% of the stock in each of the companies) and that there was no competition to beat any of them. The Standard Oil Trust did not actually own the other companies. Instead, a board of nine trustees operated them. The board took over the stock of these companies in return for which they gave shares of a newly-formed Trust. The board could therefore "hold, control, and manage" all the companies without actually owning them. In this way Standard Oil put an end to competition in the oil industry.

Part of the Rockefeller STANDARD OIL TRUST included, STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY (today EXXON), STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK, (today MOBIL), STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA, STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA, STANDARD OIL OF OHIO and CHEVRON.

Stockholders of competing corporations turn over a controlling portion of their stock to a BOARD OF TRUSTEES, in exchange for trust certificates. Ownership of the corporations remains the same but management is now concentrated in the board of trustees, which acts as a BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION

STOCKHOLDERS

Will Elect

|

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Which hires the

|

PRESIDENT

Who Runs The Company

And hires

|

SALES-PERSONNEL-PRODUCTION-ADVERTISING-MANAGERS-ADMINISTRATORS

On www.rockfound.org the following list of GLOBAL PROGRAMS was posted:

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION (www.rockfound.org)

The Philanthropy Workshop

1999 appropriation of \$450,000 for allocation by the officers to continue operating The Philanthropy Workshop and develop a Global Philanthropy cross-thematic activity that enables the Foundation to play a leadership role in the philanthropic sector and strengthens the Foundation's themes and programs.

The Philanthropic Initiative, Boston, MA: \$15,000 to formally assess the environment that new and emerging donors inhabit and study opportunities for strengthening the donor education and advisement field to create better philanthropic practices.

GRANTS IN AID

AfricaNet Trust, Dakar Fann, Senegal: \$250,000 toward the development and launch of two television and radio programs: Teenzine Africa (health, science, technology, geography, and economics for young people) and Africa This Week (pan-African news and financial analysis).

Amazon Conservation Team, Arlington, VA: \$40,000 for its project to outline the issues involved in the biotechnology revolution, including intellectual property rights, and to identify strategies to use biotechnology wisely and preserve biodiversity.

Aspen Institute, Washington, DC: \$125,000 toward the costs of its Business Leaders Dialogue 1999, a conference to examine the evolving relationship between business and society and the role business needs to play in addressing complex social and environmental problems.

Aspen Institute, Washington, DC: \$200,000 toward the costs of its Women's Lens on Global Issues, a project to build a new constituency for international engagement.

Aspen Institute, Washington, DC: \$450,000 toward the costs of its Congressional Program to educate members of Congress on international environmental issues.

Association for Progressive Communications, San Francisco, CA: \$15,000 to support activities of Beijing + 5 in Africa: Women's NGOs Participating Online, an initiative to facilitate the preparation and participation of African Women's NGOs in the global Beijing + 5 conference in June 2000.

Benton Foundation, Washington, DC: \$100,000 to develop, in collaboration with OneWorld Online, a OneWorld website for the United States, to make in-depth coverage of international issues available to a wide audience.

British Broadcasting Corporation, London, United Kingdom: \$200,000 for use by its World Service toward the costs of a radio series on the history of Africa.

Center for Community Service Fund, Seattle, WA: \$50,000 for use by its Washington Technology in Education Trust to support its work with the Technology Alliance in preparing a report and a conference to address the "Digital Divide."

Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC: \$30,000 toward the costs of a study group for congressional staff, designed to provide them with nonpartisan information on international security issues.

Circle Foundation, Bethesda, MD: \$75,000 for use by its Center on Policy Attitudes toward the costs of a study of U.S. attitudes on globalization.

Concordia University, Montreal, Canada: \$40,000 toward the costs of preserving the archives of Karl Polanyi.

Consumer Federation of America Foundation, Washington, DC: \$150,000 toward the costs of a project (1) to examine the domestic regulatory structure governing the safety of genetically modified organisms and to expand the role of consumers in developing international standards for genetically engineered foods and (2) to plan an international conference to consider the risks and benefits of genetically modified organisms and develop recommendations for the responsible use of the technology.

Foundation of the Americas, Washington, DC: \$150,000 for the development of philanthropy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Foundation-administered project: \$15,000 to analyze within a Japanese context how ideas on human and traditional security interact.

Foundation-administered project: \$110,000 to explore new approaches to resolving the conflict in Kashmir.

Future Generations, Franklin, WV: \$49,000 toward the costs of a project to foster environmental security through community-based action in Arunachal Pradesh State, India.

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA: \$150,000 toward the costs of the Common Security Forum, a joint project with King's College, University of Cambridge, to encourage new ways of thinking about global security.

International Center for Global Communications Foundation, New York, NY: \$100,000 toward the costs of The Media Channel, a web site on the Internet designed to provide news, information, and opinion about the cultural, political, and social impact of the media.

International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka: \$75,000 toward the costs of a commemorative program for Neelan Tiruchelvam, a Sri Lankan parliamentarian, scholar, and human rights activist.

International Institute for Environment and Development, London, United Kingdom: \$450,000 for general support.

King's College, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom: \$150,000 toward the costs of the Common Security Forum, a joint project with Harvard University's Center for Population and Development Studies to encourage new ways of thinking about global security.

London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom: \$300,000 for use by its Centre for the Study of Global Governance toward the costs of its program on global civil society.

Meridian Institute, Dillon, CO: \$150,000 to convene an international dialogue on biotechnology among groups holding divergent views on the application of biotechnology to agriculture.

Ploughshares Fund, San Francisco, CA: \$50,000 in support of an information and technology project designed to strengthen communication, cooperation, and strategic grantmaking among peace and security funders.

Population Council, New York, NY: \$75,000 toward the costs of its project to produce SEEDS booklets documenting women's productive roles within the global marketplace.

Progressive, The, Madison, WI: \$50,000 for use by its Progressive Media Project toward the costs of articles on global issues for Voices of Diversity, its project to edit and distribute commentary pieces by minorities to U.S. newspapers to bring diversity to their reporting.

Public Radio International, Minneapolis, MN: \$150,000 toward the costs of its global news program, The World, for in-depth reporting that explores the interconnections of global issues and interdependence among nations.

Resilience Alliance, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada: \$450,000 toward the costs of its project, Integrative Experiments for Sustainability.

Bryan Rich, Cambridge, MA: \$75,000 toward the costs of a documentary film, Breaking the Codes, on ethnic conflict in Burundi.

Synergos Institute, New York, NY: \$10,000 toward the costs of its meeting of leaders from different sectors to discuss worldwide efforts to reduce poverty and increase economic development.

Synergos Institute, New York, NY: \$450,000 for general support.

Tides Center, San Francisco, CA: \$50,000 toward the costs of its project, New Economy Communications, for its work on labor rights in the global economy.

United Nations Development Programme, New York, NY: \$100,000 toward the costs of its First Global Forum on Human Development.

United Nations Foundation, Washington, DC: \$50,000 toward the costs of its conference on global public policy networks.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland: \$60,000 toward the costs of two conferences on neo-liberalism and institutional reform in East Asia.

University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO: \$25,000 for use by its Institute for Policy Research and Implementation to disseminate the ideas expressed in the book edited by Kennedy Graham entitled, "The Planetary Interest."

Washington Media Associates, Washington, DC: \$150,000 for the costs of research for a television series on the meaning of, and lessons to be learned from, the Cold War.

Workshop Unlimited, Washington, DC: \$40,000 toward the costs of a project on organizational change in national and international non-profit organizations.

WorldSpace Foundation, Washington, DC: \$200,000 toward the costs of launching radio learning channels in developing countries.

Global Environment

E&Co

1999 appropriation of \$2,300,000 for allocation by the officers to continue support for its work to advance the formation and growth of new-energy-paradigm enterprises in developing countries.

E&Co, Bloomfield, NJ: \$2,300,000 to continue support for its work to advance the formation and growth of new-energy-paradigm enterprises in developing countries.

Leadership for Environment and Development

1999 appropriation of \$12,600,000 in addition to previous funding for allocation by the officers to build human capital for leadership that will promote sustainable development, and nurture international cooperation to accomplish these ends.

LEAD International, New York, NY: \$12,600,000 to build human capital for leadership that will promote sustainable development and nurture international cooperation to accomplish these ends.

LEAD International, New York, NY: \$2,000,000 toward the costs of its Fellows Program.

Transition to the New Energy Paradigm

1997 appropriation of \$700,000 in addition to previous funding for allocation by the officers to convince key policymakers in selected countries of the value of a transition to the new energy paradigm.

Foundation-administered project: \$20,000 for a feasibility study of ocean thermal energy conversion technology.

Foundation-administered project: \$7,000 for the proceedings of a conference on the feasibility of using plant oil to help meet the energy needs of rural populations.

Ministry of Agriculture, China, Beijing, China: \$35,000 toward the costs of a demonstration project on integrated utilization of *Jatropha curcas* to meet rural energy service needs, improve the environment, and create job opportunities for rural families.

International Security

Northeast Asia Peace and Security Network

1998 appropriation of \$200,000 for allocation by the officers to facilitate the next steps in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which is important in the long-term abolition of weapons of mass destruction.

Nautilus of America, Berkeley, CA: \$50,000 in support of an external review and evaluation of its Northeast Asia Peace and Security Network.

GRANTS IN AID

Asia Society, New York, NY: \$50,000 to explore solutions to the tensions faced by India and Pakistan over the Kashmir region.

Asia Society, New York, NY: \$200,000 to establish a network on Security and Nuclear Challenges in Asia.

Atlantic Council, Washington, DC: \$300,000 as closeout support of its United States-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Roadmap initiative.

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA: \$100,000 in support of a case study on the links between technology transfer and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in India.

Center for National Policy, Washington, DC: \$100,000 to examine the changing nature of U.S. national interests with respect to North Korea.

Columbia University, New York, NY: \$100,000 in support of the Gulf/2000 project on change, communication and cooperation in the Persian Gulf.

Fund for Reconciliation and Development, New York, NY: \$10,000 in support of its United States - Indochina Reconciliation Project.

Human Rights Watch, New York, NY: \$200,000 in support of its Arms Division.

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Cambridge, MA: \$100,000 in support of its Middle Powers Initiative.

National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC: \$45,000 in support of a meeting between its Committee on International Security and Arms Control and counterpart Indian scientists and policy experts.

National Committee on American Foreign Policy, New York, NY: \$300,000 in support of policy and public education surrounding U.S. national security interests and anti-personnel landmines.

Nautilus of America, Berkeley, CA: \$60,000 in support of its South Asia Peace and Security Network.

Nautilus of America, Berkeley, CA: \$300,000 toward continued support for its Northeast Asia Peace and Security Network.

Nautilus of America, Berkeley, CA: \$50,000 in support of a North Korean delegation to the United States to explore rural energy and food linkages and integrated rural energy planning.

NGO Committee on Disarmament, New York, NY: \$5,000 in support of international networking and coordination of citizen participation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Process.

Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka: \$25,000 in support of the production and distribution of the monthly "Regional Press Digest on the Nuclear Issue in South Asia."

Search for Common Ground, Washington, DC: \$100,000 in support of its work furthering U.S.-Iran relations.

Social Science Research Council, New York, NY: \$10,130 in additional support for a case study on the International Effort to Ban Landmines.

Social Science Research Council, New York, NY: \$100,000 to complete a case study on the International Effort to Ban Landmines.

State of the World Forum, San Francisco, CA: \$100,000 in support of the Forum's Nuclear Weapon Elimination Initiative.

Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, Washington, DC: \$100,000 in support of the international coordination of the Global Landmines Survey.

The ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION philosophy on GLOBALIZATION is in their own words:

GOAL: To ensure that globalization processes are more democratic and equitable and benefit the most vulnerable, disenfranchised populations, cultures and communities around the world.

The Global Inclusion cross-theme creates synergies that draw upon, supplement, promote and strengthen the four themes. It enhances learning, exchange and cooperative action among them. The more cross-fertilization and concrete links that occur among our program areas, the more likely it is that our work will facilitate positive links between the daily lives of people who are poor and excluded and the global forces that affect them.

Globalization contributes to the breakdown of traditional boundaries among the state, the market and civil society. It changes the constraints and operations of national governments, businesses and NGOs. Despite dramatic increases in the wealth created by the technologies and processes that propel globalization, the number of poor in Asia, Africa and Latin America has increased. Building on the mission of the Rockefeller Foundation, the goal of the Global Inclusion cross-theme is to ensure that the processes of global integration are as democratic and transparent as possible, and benefit the most vulnerable people and communities.

Globalization has the potential to benefit the world's poor and excluded, and improve the conditions of poor households and communities. Right now, however, almost all of the political and economic decisions that shape their lives are made outside of their community — and often, outside of their country — without their participation or voice. As a result, there are deep divides in income and well-being between those who can adapt and those who cannot, and between those who have access to power and those who do not.

Analysis of the social change process in a global context on an issue-by-issue basis will allow us to develop "ground rules" of norms, values, practices and institutions that will underpin globalization. Based on these analyses of issues and how they affect people who are poor and excluded, we will develop an overall "investment strategy" that will foster a network of partners that introduces knowledge and expertise at critical intervals in the process of global social change.

Our approach will also identify the new ground rules that reflect democratic norms and values, and accommodate the interests of poor people and other stakeholders. And then we will support the application of these ground rules by NGOs, businesses and governments as a way to promote global peace and prosperity.

Work will focus on globalization issues including security, intellectual property rights, economic integration, environment, population and livelihoods. The Global Inclusion Cross-theme will include two subthemes, which are currently underway, and several additional explorations.

INTRODUCTION TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION as posted on: www.rockfound.org :

In 1913 the work of the Rockefeller Foundation began.

During the emerging years, scientists and scholars worked to solve many of the worlds and the countrys ills. Plagues such as hookworm and malaria have been brought under control; food production for the hungry in many parts of the world has been increased; and the mind,

heart, and spirit have been lifted by the work of Foundation-assisted artists, writers, dancers, and composers.

But other plagues continue: World hunger persists, particularly in Africa, as the imbalance among food, health, and growing populations threatens many countries, and in America the problems of cities and schools demand attention. The tasks of today are as vital and daunting as they were when John Davison Rockefeller's foundation formally came into being.

His bent for philanthropy began early in life. In his teens, from sums earned in his first job, he allotted money for his Sunday school and other activities of his Baptist church. By 1860 Rockefeller's philanthropy included regular contributions to churches, Sunday schools, and an orphanage.

As his personal wealth grew, Rockefeller's interest in philanthropy increased. He was impressed in 1889 by an essay written by Andrew Carnegie and titled *The Gospel of Wealth*. The day is not far distant, Carnegie said, when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

Rockefeller wrote a letter to Carnegie: I would that more men of wealth were doing as you are doing with your money but, be assured, your example will bear fruits, and the time will come when men of wealth will more generally be willing to use it for the good of others. In the same year 1889 Rockefeller began his philanthropic work in earnest, making the first of what would become \$35 million in gifts, over a period of two decades, to found the University of Chicago. In 1901 he established the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now Rockefeller University. In 1903 he created the General Education Board at an ultimate cost of \$129 million to promote education in the United States without distinction of sex, race, or creed.

In 1909 he established the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for Eradication of Hookworm Disease to cure and prevent the disease, particularly in the southern United States. Rockefeller was prepared to begin the Rockefeller Foundation in 1909, even signing a deed of trust to turn over 72,569 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock worth \$50 million. But delays and difficulties in seeking a federal charter for the Foundation, desired by Rockefeller though never obtained, resulted in a lapse until 1913, when the Foundation was officially incorporated in the state of New York.

Since its inception the Rockefeller Foundation has given more than \$2 billion to thousands of grantees worldwide and has assisted directly in the training of nearly 13,000 Rockefeller Foundation Fellows. In the chronology that follows, we highlight the work of these men and women who have brought the work of the Rockefeller Foundation to life.

TIMELINE OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AS POSTED ON: [www.rockfound.org / http://www.rockfound.org/Document/180/timeline.html](http://www.rockfound.org/Document/180/timeline.html) :

Together with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts, RF creates the Energy Foundation, aimed at making energy generation and consumption in the United States more efficient and sustainable. The three foundations commit up to \$100 million for a grant over 10 years.

RF creates, with 19 other international donors, a working group on Female Participation in Education, designed to help African governments increase school attendance and educational performance of girls and young women.

With several national conferences organized by scholars at the University of Houston, RF launches a long-term research, preservation, and publishing project to recover the Hispanic literary heritage of the U.S.

Seven national foundations and Prudential Insurance Company of America form a consortium to accelerate the growth and activity of the nation's community development corporations. They give \$2 billion, utilizing five banks over a 10-year period.

1991

The Foundation joins with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank to form the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI) to protect the world's children against all viral and bacterial diseases. CVI's goal is for every child in the world to be vaccinated against those common childhood illnesses that are preventable.

Working with other organizations and institutions, the Foundation launches a program to identify, train, and support the next generation of leaders in ecologically sound development. LEAD- Leadership for Environment and Development-supports local institutions that each year identify 15 associates from each of nine major countries and three geographic regions for participation in a two-year program. A detailed molecular genetic map of rice is developed with RF funding at Cornell University and disseminated to rice breeders worldwide to facilitate creation of improved rice varieties.

RF launches arts and humanities initiatives in the developing world. The first of these is the U.S.-Mexico Fund for Culture, with offices in Mexico City. A partnership of RF, the Bancomer Foundation, and Mexico's National Fund for Culture, the Fund fosters collaboration and exchange between U.S. and Mexican artists and scholars.

1992

The Population Sciences program initiates a 10-year program to make quality family planning and reproductive health available to every couple in the world who wants it.

The Foundation restructures itself around nine core strategies, setting specific targets for each strategy.

The Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) is organized at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center by 25 women cabinet ministers, university chancellors, and other senior educators from 19 sub-Saharan African countries. FAWE, which emphasizes female education on the continent, receives RF grant support.

The African Publishers Network is founded with RF support to address the book crisis in Africa through inter-African cooperation and expansion and professionalization of indigenous publishing activities.

1993

A mid-term review of RF's rice biotechnology program and partnerships with more than 350 scientists in Asia and elsewhere reveals that new varieties of rice should feed 100 million more people than believed possible, and 150 million additional people within 20 years.

The international security program focuses on the abolition of weapons of mass destruction in south Asia, east Asia, and the Middle East.

The final group of Biotechnology Career Fellows is selected. Launched in 1984, this program supported 183 fellows-many of whom have since risen to prominent research positions in their home countries-to update their biotechnology skills and develop collaborative research projects.

1994

RF begins the Next Step: Jobs initiative with the Corporation for Supportive Housing to integrate employment services into supportive housing centers in three cities. By 1997 employment rates double in these 3,000 supportive housing units.

The Foundation offers a \$1 million prize for the development of a low-cost, rapid, easy-to-perform diagnostic test for common sexually transmitted diseases that would be appropriate for use in developing nations and other resource-poor areas.

The Foundation earmarks \$1.3 million for new population policy research in sub-Saharan Africa, the only region in which unmet demand for contraception is still growing, and for the establishment of a center of excellence to conduct such research, based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Along with the United Nations Population Fund, an RF grant helps launch the Partners in Population and Development program, a unique consortium of 10 developing countries eager to promote more South-to-South collaboration in family planning and reproductive health.

E&Co, a nonprofit international organization, is created with RF funding to promote energy enterprises in developing countries. E&Co's first grants are made in Guatemala, Morocco, and India.

More than 375 schools are using the School Development Program, which forms the core of RF's school reform program, first supported in 1989 in 70 schools. Inspired by the work of Yale psychiatrist Dr. James Comer, the initiative includes teacher-training partnerships and how-to videos.

1995

Alice Stone Ilchman becomes the 10th chair of the board of trustees. She is the first woman to be elected to this position.

RF begins a partnership with the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation to connect inner-city residents with the world of work. The following year the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Chase Bank join in supporting RF projects designed to increase employment in public housing developments and poor neighborhoods.

An RF-funded team of American and Asian scientists clone a gene for resistance against bacterial blight, an important disease of rice

worldwide. When transferred to susceptible varieties, the gene yields excellent resistance.

The Foundation launches the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) to promote the development and manufacture of safe, effective, preventive HIV vaccines for use throughout the world.

The RF's director for Arts and Humanities testifies in support of public funding for the arts before the United States Congress as it contemplates the fate of the National Endowment for the Arts.

1996

RF publishes a report, *Stories of Renewal: Community Building and the Future of Urban America*, a compilation of two decades of lessons drawn from community building around the country that is used nationwide as a guide for this burgeoning field.

What Matters Most, the National Commission on Teaching for America's Future's blueprint for revolutionizing the teaching profession in the United States, is widely hailed and implemented in 12 states. RF conceived and funded the project.

The value of the Foundation's endowment exceeds \$3 billion.

1997

The final group of Social Science Research Fellows in Agriculture is selected. Begun in 1975, this program enabled young social scientists to work on agricultural and rural development projects while based at developing-country universities and research institutions and at major international agricultural research institutes.

"Modernities and Memories," an unprecedented exhibition of the work of 13 contemporary artists from nine Islamic countries, is organized with support from the RF's initiative in Muslim societies and is presented at the XLVII Venice Biennale.

High Stakes: The United States, Global Population and Our Common Future, published by the RF, becomes an influential document in debates over U.S. government support for international family planning. Among its observations: "The story of U.S. involvement in family planning is a story of the best and most effective kind of American international leadership: generous, humane, steady, sustained and nonpolitical-aimed at helping people take control of their lives and help themselves."

Scientists in the RF's rice biotechnology network discover that all cereals have essentially the same basic genes as rice. Thus much of what has been learned in the rice biotechnology program can be applied to maize, wheat, sorghum, and other cereals as well.

RF approves the third and final round of funding for the National Community Development Initiative. HUD and more than 1,400 donors from the corporate and philanthropic communities provide \$253 million in 10 years and leverage over \$2 billion in local funding for community development.

After 10 years of concerted effort, the composition of the RF board and staff has become increasingly diverse. On the board of trustees, the number of women grows to 43 percent from 18 percent and the percentage of minorities from 23 percent to 29 percent. Among RF officers, women now comprise more than half (52 percent, up from 29 percent in 1986) and minorities more than a third (36 percent, up from 13 percent).

RF's 12th president, Gordon Conway, takes office in April 1998.

<http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>

The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, was established in 1974 to assemble, process, and make available for scholarly research the papers of the Rockefeller family and the records of various philanthropic and educational institutions founded by the family, including The Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The Center has recently begun to collect non-Rockefeller philanthropic records. These holdings presently include the archives of the Commonwealth Fund, the Culpeper Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the John and Mary Markle Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council.

The Center's 30,000 cubic feet of documents, 500,000 photographs, and 2000 films provide unique insights into worldwide developments and issues of the 19th and 20th centuries. Major subjects covered in the records include agriculture, the arts, African-American history, education, international relations and economic development, labor, medicine, philanthropy, politics, population, religion, the social sciences, social welfare, and women's history.

Researchers are strongly encouraged to contact the Rockefeller Archive Center at least 24 hours in advance of a visit. The scheduling of appointments will ensure the most efficient use of research time. The Center's reading room is open to researchers on weekdays from 9:00 a.m. until 4:45 p.m. An information packet, which includes a map, a listing of the Center's holiday closings and local accommodations, is available. Researchers are invited to write to the Center's director, describing their projects in specific terms. The staff will respond with a description of the scope and content of relevant materials in the collections.

Complete finding aids for the collections listed in the Archival and Manuscript Collections are available at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

The summaries provided here are designed to give researchers a brief introduction to the many collections maintained here at the Rockefeller Archive Center. If you need more specific assistance, please contact the Archive Center Staff for assistance.

Does this all sound like 'good and charitable deeds' to earn the Rockefellers a ticket into Heaven? Never once will we ever hear any

FOUNDATION like the Rockefeller Foundation give glory to God's Name through Jesus Christ. So what? Well, we should examine the motives of the Rockefeller Foundation as well as all other foundations which 'do good works' but do not praise God through Jesus' Name.

A revealing book: Merging America into World Government as told by Norman Dodd, Congressional investigator of tax-exempt foundations explains the REAL MOTIVES. In this program you will learn that the major tax-exempt foundations, since at least 1945, have been operating to promote an agenda that has little to do with charity, good works, or philanthropy. The real objectives include the creation of a world-wide collectivist state which is to be ruled from behind the scenes by those same interests which control the foundations. This story is told by Norman Dodd who, in 1954, was the staff director of the Congressional Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, known as the Reece Committee, in recognition of its Chairman, Congressman Carroll Reece. Mr. Dodd speaks from experience with the leaders of the great foundations of that period, some of whom were amazingly frank about their goals. This interview, conducted by G. Edward Griffin, has captured a rare piece of history and illustrates the continuity between the past and present drive for a "New World Order." The book can be ordered on-line at: <http://www.realityzone.com/hiddenagenda.html>

According to a New York Times report, the largest of the Rockefeller oil companies, STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY (EXXON) alone controlled 321 other companies, including Humble Oil and Venezuela's Creole Petroleum, themselves among the largest corporations in the world. By 1975, the Rockefellers had gained control of the single largest block of stock in Atlantic Richfield (ARCO), and were believed to be in control of TEXACO as well. It was also discovered that the Rockefellers were operating major joint ventures with ROYAL DUTCH SHELL, which was already in the hands of European ONE-WORLD INTERESTS.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Congressman Larry P. McDonald wrote THE ROCKEFELLER FILE, a book exposing the Rockefeller's financial holdings and secret intentions. We can learn from this book that the Rockefellers had as many as 200 TRUSTS and FOUNDATIONS and that the actual number might be in the thousands. Such control was and is possible because Rockefeller banks, such as CHASE MANHATTAN, have become trustees for many other U.S. foundations as well, possessing the right to invest and to vote the stock of these institutions through the bank's trust department.

Congressman Larry P. McDonald warned the American public with the following statement:

"THE ROCKEFELLER FILE is NOT FICTION. It is a compact, powerful and frightening presentation of what may be the most important story of our lifetime—the drive of the Rockefellers and their allies to create a one-world government combining super-capitalism and Communism under the same tent, all under their control. For more than one hundred years, since the days when John D. Rockefeller Sr. used every devious strategy he could devise to create a gigantic oil monopoly, enough books have been written about the Rockefellers to fill a library. I have read many of them. And to my knowledge, not one has dared reveal the most vital part of the Rockefeller story: that the Rockefellers and their allies have, for at LEAST 50 YEARS, been carefully following a plan to use their economic power to gain political control of first America, and then the rest of the world. Do I mean a conspiracy? Yes, I do. I am convinced there is such a plot, international in scope, generations old in planning, and incredibly evil in intent." This Congressional Letterhead dated November 1975 would end in tragedy for the

Congressman. On August 31, 1983 he was killed aboard the Korean Airlines 007 which 'accidentally' strayed over Soviet airspace and was 'accidentally' shot down.

The following excerpts were taken from: <http://www.illuminati-news.com/> from the ROCKEFELLER BLOODLINE:

Today, there are around 190 members of this family with the Rockefeller name and of course some others by other last names.

No one knows how many trusts and foundations the Rockefellers have. They have hidden trusts within secret trusts. It is estimated that they have between 200 and several thousand trusts and foundations. The finances of the Rockefellers are so well covered that Nelson Rockefeller did not pay one cent in income taxes in 1970, yet he was perhaps the richest man in the U.S. The Rockefellers exert enormous influence over religion in this nation in the following ways:

- 1. They provide a large share of the money that Seminaries in the United States need to operate.**
- 2. They provide a large share of the money that universities need to operate. Education influences the religious values of our people.**
- 3. They provide large grants to various religious organizations.**
- 4. Their influence and control helps determine who will get publicity in the major news magazines, and on television.**
- 5. Their influence has contributed to various anti-Christian organizations being set up.**
- 6. They directly help control certain religious groups such as Lucis Trust.**

The Rockefeller's influence is both subtle and not so subtle. In the book: The Unholy Alliance details are given on how the seminaries, church boards and Christian colleges have been captured. Much of the money for this came from the Rockefellers. One of the principle large Foundations that was instrumental in controlling religious institutions of various kinds was the SEALANTIC FUND. This Foundation which was incorporated in 1938 and was headquartered in New York City (50 West 50th St.) gave enormous sums of money to manipulate Protestant concerns.

In 1964, according to the Russell Sage Foundation's book The Foundation Directory the Sealantic Fund gave away \$681,886 in grants. In 1969, the Fund gave \$1,889,550 in grants.

By 1984, the Sealantic Fund was not being used. But a look at another Rockefeller non-profit untaxed Foundation the Rockefeller Brother's Fund shows a revealing grant pattern.

4 SELECTED GRANTS IN 1984 OF THE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND

Council on Foundations- \$41,000 (This money was according to R.B. Fund info 'Toward work of project which will carry out recommendations from study that points out lack of knowledge about global interdependence and about relationship between international and domestic

issues. Emphasis will be placed on information and educational programs to help funders become more familiar with and learn how to analyze opportunities for international grantmaking.” Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service-\$100,000. Private Agencies Collaborating Together - \$25,000 (“encourages collaboration among private development agencies working in Africa, Asia, and Latin America”) Trilateral Commission - \$240,000.

8 SELECTED GRANTS IN 1984 OF THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY FUND & ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ACLU -\$15,000

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOC. -\$42,000

AMER. PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOC. -\$57,500

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA -\$25,000

CATHOLIC UNIV. OF CHILE - \$224,200

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS -\$165,000

NAACP- \$100,000

POPULATION COUNCIL - \$ 1,235,000

UNIV. OF NOTRE DAME - \$25,000

David Rockefeller is also part of LUCIS TRUST’S MANAGEMENT. Lucis Trust puts out the book Externalization of the Hierarchy by Alice Bailey, which spells out The Plan for the Satanists and New Agers on how the spiritual Hierarchy (actually the demonic hierarchy) is to externalize their rule of the planet.

The book gives quite a few of the details of the plan, and is used as a textbook for New Agers at the Arcane Schools in NY, London, and Europe on how the New Age/One World Religion/One-World-Government will be brought in. If anyone doubts the Rockefeller’s commitment to Satan, read page 107 of Externalization of the Hierarchy. On page 107 Alice Bailey, President of the Theosophical Society and part of Lucis (formerly Lucifer) Trust, tells us who will rule when the New Age (New World Order) takes over. On the Earthly level, humanity so to speak, the Ruler is given on page 107 as Lucifer. On the Spiritual level-called “Shamballa - the Holy City” the coming ruler is given as “the Lord of the World” which we Christians know as Satan.

Lucis Trust knows it is Satan too, but for public consumption they say that the “ruler of the world” is Sanat (a scrambling of Satan) Kumara.

They also predict there will be a Christ Consciousness and the Christ (actually the Anti-Christ). The book Externalization of the Hierarchy teaches repeatedly (see pages 511-512, 514) that the 3 vehicles to bring in the New Age will be the Masonic Lodges, (obviously not everyone attends Lodges), next the Churches (this is clearly revealing to us that men like the Rockefellers are using the churches for the Luciferian plan of Lucis Trust), and finally Education (Well, of course education. Not everyone attends churches. They need a safety net to catch everyone in their brainwashing to make us all want to be happy slaves under the Light-bearer.)

The home life of the Rockefellers is decidedly different than for most people. They have over 100 homes to stay at. The Rockefellers own vast tracts of good land in various countries in South America, and have nice homes in Brazil, Ecuador, and their Monte Sacro Ranch, Venezuela. They have two mansions in Washington, D.C. (at least), numerous ranches around the United States, resorts in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean, a 32- room 5th Ave duplex in N.Y., not to mention their place at Seal Harbor, Maine, and the large estate at Pocantico Hills, NY. It is estimated that they have 2,500 house servants.

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"God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, so that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Romans 10:13

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