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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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CFR Influence in Government, Media and Business

The pervasive influence of CFR members over all aspects of society

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CFR Influence in the U.S. Government

From 1928-72, nine out of twelve Republican Presidential nominees were [CFR](#) members. From 1952-72, CFR members were elected four out of six times. During three separate campaigns, both the Republican and Democratic nominee were, or had been a member. Since World War II, practically every Presidential candidate, with the exception of Johnson, Goldwater, and Reagan, have been members.

In Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1979 memoir, *With No Apologies*, he wrote: "When a new President comes on board, there is a great turnover in personnel but no change in policy." That's because CFR members have held almost every key position in every Administration, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Bill Clinton.

During that period, every Secretary of State (with the exception of Cordell Hull, James F. Byrnes, and William Rogers) has been a member. Every Secretary of Defense from the Truman Administration up to the Clinton Administration (with the exception of Melvin Laird) has been a member. Since 1920, most of the Treasury Secretaries have been members; and since the Eisenhower Administration, nearly all of the National Security Advisors have been members.

Curtis Dall wrote in his book, *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*:

"For a long time I felt that FDR had developed many thoughts and ideas that were his own to benefit this country, the USA. But, he didn't. Most of his thoughts, his political

'ammunition' as it were, were carefully manufactured for him in advance by the CFR / One World money group."

NATO Commanders

The position of Supreme Allied Commander of NATO has usually been held by CFR members, including:

- Gen. **Dwight D. Eisenhower**
- Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway
- Gen. Alfred M. Groenher
- Gen. Lauris Norstad
- Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer
- Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Gen. **Alexander M. Haig, Jr.**

Most of the superintendents at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point have been CFR members.

Harry S. Truman Administration

- **Dean Acheson** (Secretary of State)
- **Robert Lovett** (Secretary of State and later Secretary of Defense)
- **W. Averell Harriman** (Marshall Plan Administrator)
- **John J. McCloy** (High Commissioner to Germany)
- **George Kennan** (State Department advisor)
- Charles Bohlen (State Department advisor).

Dwight Eisenhower Administration

When CFR member **Dwight Eisenhower** became President, he appointed six CFR members to his Cabinet, and twelve to positions of 'Under Secretary':

- **John Foster Dulles** (Secretary of State, an in-law to the Rockefellers who was a founding member of the CFR, past Chairman of the **Rockefeller Foundation** and the **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**)
- **Allen Dulles** (head of the OSS operation in Switzerland during World War II, who became Director of the CIA and President of the CFR)
- Robert B. Anderson (Secretary of the Treasury)
- **Lewis Strauss** (Secretary of Commerce)

John F. Kennedy Administration

When CFR member **John F. Kennedy** became President, 63 of the 82 names on his list of prospective State Department officials were CFR members. John Kenneth Galbraith said: "Those of us who had worked for the Kennedy election were tolerated in the government for that reason and had a say, but foreign policy was still with the

Council on Foreign Relations people." Among the more notable members in his Administration:

- **Dean Rusk** (Secretary of State)
- **C. Douglas Dillon** (Secretary of the Treasury)
- **Adlai Stevenson** (U.N. Ambassador)
- **John McCone** (CIA Director)
- **W. Averell Harriman** (Ambassador-at-Large)
- **John J. McCloy** (Disarmament Administrator)
- Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
- John Kenneth Galbraith (Ambassador to India)
- Edward R. Murrow (head of the U.S. Information Agency)
- Arthur H. Dean (head of the U.S. Delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference)
- **Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.** (Special White House Assistant and noted historian)
- Thomas K. Finletter (Ambassador to NATO and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
- George Ball (Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs)
- **McGeorge Bundy** (Special Assistant for National Security who went on to head the Ford Foundation)
- **Robert McNamara** (Secretary of Defense)
- **Robert F. Kennedy** (Attorney General)
- **Paul H. Nitze** (Assistant Secretary of Defense)
- Charles E. Bohlen (Assistant Secretary of State)
- Walt W. Rostow (Deputy National Security Advisor)
- Roswell Gilpatrick (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
- Henry Fowler (Under Secretary of State)
- Jerome Wiesner (Special Assistant to the President)
- Angier Duke (Chief of Protocol).

Lyndon B. Johnson Administration

- Roswell Gilpatrick (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
- Walt W. Rostow (Special Assistant to the President)
- Hubert H. Humphrey (Vice-President)
- **Dean Rusk** (Secretary of State)
- Henry Fowler (Secretary of the Treasury)
- George Ball (Under Secretary of State)
- **Robert McNamara** (Secretary of Defense)
- **Paul H. Nitze** (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
- Alexander B. Trowbridge (Secretary of Commerce)
- William McChesney Martin (Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board)
- Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Board)

Richard M. Nixon Administration

Nixon appointed over 100 CFR members to serve in his Administration, including:

- George Ball (Foreign Policy Consultant to the State Department)

- Dr. Harold Brown (General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the senior member of the U.S. delegation for SALT talks with Russia)
- Dr. **Arthur Burns** (Chairman of the Federal Reserve)
- C. Fred Bergsten (Operations Staff of the National Security Council)
- **C. Douglas Dillon** (General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)
- Richard N. Cooper (Operations Staff of the National Security Council)
- Gen. Andrew I. Goodpaster (Supreme Allied Commander in Europe)
- John W. Gardner (Board of Directors, National Center for Volunteer Action)
- Elliot L. Richardson (Under Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General; and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare)
- **David Rockefeller** (Task Force on International Development)
- **Nelson A. Rockefeller** (head of the Presidential Mission to Ascertain the Views of Leaders in the Latin America Countries)
- Rodman Rockefeller (Member of the Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise)
- **Dean Rusk** (General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)
- Gerald Smith (Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)
- **Cyrus Vance** (General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)
- **Richard Gardner** (member of the Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy)
- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (Representative to the 24th Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.)
- **Henry A. Kissinger** (Secretary of State and Harvard professor who was Rockefeller's personal advisor on foreign affairs openly advocating a "New World Order")
- **Henry Cabot Lodge** (Chief Negotiator of the Paris Peace Talks [Vietnam war])
- Douglas MacArthur II (Ambassador to Iran)
- **John J. McCloy** (Chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)
- **Paul H. Nitze** (senior member of the U.S. delegation for the talks with Russia on SALT)
- **John Hay Whitney** (member of the Board of Directors for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting)
- **George P. Shultz** (Secretary of the Treasury)
- **William Simon** (Secretary of Treasury)
- Stanley R. Resor (Secretary of the Army)
- **William E. Colby** (Director of the CIA)
- **Peter G. Peterson** (Secretary of Commerce)
- James Lynn (Housing Secretary)
- Paul McCracken (chief economic aide)
- Charles Yost (U.N. Ambassador)
- **Harlan Cleveland** (NATO Ambassador)
- Jacob Beam (USSR Ambassador)
- **David Kennedy** (Secretary of Treasury).

Gerald R. Ford Administration

When CFR member **Gerald Ford** became President, among some of the other CFR members:

- **William Simon** (Secretary of Treasury)
- **Nelson Rockefeller** (Vice-President)

Jimmy Carter Administration

President **Carter** (who became a CFR member in 1983) appointed over 60 CFR members to serve in his Administration:

- Walter Mondale (Vice-President)
- **Zbigniew Brzezinski** (National Security Advisor)
- **Cyrus R. Vance** (Secretary of State)
- W. Michael Blumenthal (Secretary of Treasury)
- Harold Brown (Secretary of Defense)
- **Stansfield Turner** (Director of the CIA)
- Gen. David Jones (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

Ronald Reagan Administration

There were 75 CFR and Trilateral Commission members under President **Reagan**:

- **Alexander Haig** (Secretary of State)
- **George Shultz** (Secretary of State)
- Donald Regan (Secretary of Treasury)
- **William Casey** (CIA Director)
- Malcolm Baldrige (Secretary of Commerce)
- Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick (U.N. Ambassador)
- **Frank C. Carlucci** (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
- William E. Brock (Special Trade Representative)

George H. W. Bush Administration

During his 1964 campaign for the U.S. Senate in Texas, **George Bush** said: "If Red China should be admitted to the U.N., then the U.N. is hopeless and we should withdraw." In 1970, as Ambassador to the U.N., he pushed for Red China to be seated in the General Assembly. When Bush was elected, the CFR member became the first President to publicly mention the "New World Order" and had in his Administration nearly 350 CFR and Trilateral Commission members:

- **Brent Scowcroft** (National Security Advisor)
- **Richard B. Cheney** (Secretary of Defense)
- **Colin L. Powell** (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
- **William Webster** (Director of the CIA)
- Richard Thornburgh (Attorney General)
- **Nicholas F. Brady** (Secretary of Treasury)
- Lawrence S. Eagleburger (Deputy Secretary of State)
- Horace G. Dawson, Jr. (U.S. Information Agency and Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights)

- **Alan Greenspan** (Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board)

Bill Clinton Administration

When CFR member **Bill Clinton** was elected, *Newsweek* magazine would later refer to him as the "New Age President." In October, 1993, Richard Harwood, a *Washington Post* writer, in describing the Clinton Administration, said its CFR membership was "the nearest thing we have to a ruling establishment in the United States".

- **Albert Gore, Jr.** (Vice-President)
- Donna E. Shalala (Secretary of Health and Human Services)
- Laura D. Tyson (Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors)
- Alice M. Rivlin (Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget)
- **Madeline K. Albright** (U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.)
- Warren Christopher (Secretary of State)
- Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. (Deputy Secretary of State and former Chairman of the **Rockefeller Foundation**)
- Les Aspin (Secretary of Defense)
- **Colin Powell** (Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)
- **W. Anthony Lake** (National Security Advisor)
- George Stephanopoulos (Senior Advisor)
- Samuel R. 'Sandy' Berger (Deputy National Security Advisor)
- **R. James Woolsey** (CIA Director)
- William J. Crowe, Jr. (Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board)
- **Lloyd Bentsen** (former member, Secretary of Treasury)
- Roger C. Altman (Deputy Secretary of Treasury)
- Henry G. Cisneros (Secretary of Housing and Urban Development)
- Bruce Babbitt (Secretary of the Interior)
- Peter Tarnoff (Under Secretary of State for International Security of Affairs)
- **Winston Lord** (Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs)
- **Strobe Talbott** (Aid Coordinator to the Commonwealth of Independent States)
- **Alan Greenspan** (Chairman of the Federal Reserve System)
- Walter Mondale (U.S. Ambassador to Japan)
- **Ronald H. Brown** (Secretary of Commerce)
- Franklin D. Raines (Economics and International Trade).

George W. Bush Administration

- **Richard Cheney** (Vice President, former Secretary of Defense under President G.H.W. Bush)
- **Colin Powell** (Secretary of State, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Presidents Bush and Clinton)
- **Condoleezza Rice** (National Security Advisor, former member of President Bush's National Security Council)
- **Robert B. Zoellick** (U.S. Trade Representative, former Under Secretary of State in the Bush administration)
- Elaine Chao (Secretary of Labor)
- **Brent Scowcroft** (Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, former National Security Advisor to President Bush)

- **Richard Haass** (Director of Policy Planning at the State Department and Ambassador at Large)
- **Henry Kissinger** (Pentagon Defense Policy Board, former Secretary of State under Presidents Nixon and Ford)
- Robert Blackwill (U.S. Ambassador to India, former member of President Bush's National Security Council)
- Stephen Friedman (Sr. White House Economic Advisor)
- **Stephen Hadley** (Deputy National Security Advisor, former Assistant Secretary of Defense under Cheney)
- Richard Perle (Chairman of Pentagon Defense Policy Board, former Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Reagan administration)
- **Paul Wolfowitz** (Assistant Secretary of Defense, former Assistant Secretary of State in the Reagan administration and former Under Secretary of Defense in the Bush administration)
- **Dov S. Zakheim** (Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, former Under Secretary of Defense in the Reagan administration)
- **I. Lewis Libby** (Chief of Staff for the Vice President, former Deputy Under Secretary of Defense).

The *Christian Science Monitor* said that "almost half of the Council members have been invited to assume official government positions or to act as consultants at one time or another."

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CFR Influence in Education and the Media

The **Council** accepts only American citizens, and has a membership of about 3,600, including influential bankers, corporate officers, and leading government officials who have been significantly affecting domestic and foreign policy for the past 30 years. Every [recent] member had been handpicked by **David Rockefeller**, who heads the inner circle of the CFR.

[snip]

Some of the CFR directors have been:

- Walter Lippman (1932-37)
- **Adlai Stevenson** (1958-62)
- **Cyrus Vance** (1968-76, 1981-87)
- **Zbigniew Brzezinski** (1972-77)
- Robert O. Anderson (1974-80)
- Paul Volcker (1975-79)
- Theodore M. Hesburgh (1926-85)
- Lane Kirkland (1976-86)
- **George H.W. Bush** (1977-79)
- **Henry Kissinger** (1977-81)
- **David Rockefeller** (1949-85)
- **George Shultz** (1980-88)
- **Alan Greenspan** (1982-88)

- **Brent Scowcroft** (1983-89)
- Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick (1985-)
- Warren M. Christopher (1982-91)
- **Richard Cheney** (1987-89)

Some of the College Presidents that have been CFR members:

- Michael I. Sovern (Columbia University)
- Frank H. T. Rhodes (Cornell University)
- John Brademus (New York University)
- Alice S. Ilchman (Sarah Lawrence College)
- Theodore M. Hesburgh (Notre Dame University)
- **Donald Kennedy** (Stanford University)
- Benno J. Schmidt, Jr. (Yale University)
- Hanna Holborn Gray (University of Chicago)
- Stephen Muller (Johns Hopkins University)
- Howard R. Swearer (Brown University)
- Donna E. Shalala (University of Wisconsin)
- John P. Wilson (Washington and Lee University).

Among the members of the media who have been in the CFR:

- **William Paley** (CBS)
- Dan Rather (CBS)
- Harry Reasoner (CBS)
- Roone Arledge (ABC)
- Bill Moyers (NBC)
- Tom Brokaw (NBC)
- John Chancellor (NBC)
- Marvin Kalb (CBS)
- Irving Levine
- David Brinkley (ABC)
- John Scali
- Barbara Walters (ABC)
- **William Buckley** (PBS, *National Review*)
- George Stephanopoulos
- Daniel Schorr (CBS)
- Robert McNeil (PBS)
- Jim Lehrer (PBS)
- Diane Sawyer
- Hodding Carter III

Some of the major newspapers, news services and media groups that have been controlled or influenced by the CFR:

- *New York Times* (Sulzbergers, James Reston, Max Frankel, Harrison Salisbury)

- *Washington Post* (Frederick S. Beebe, Katherine Graham, Osborne Elliott)
- *Wall Street Journal*
- *Boston Globe*
- *Baltimore Sun*
- *Chicago Sun-Times*
- *L.A. Times Syndicate*
- *Houston Post*
- *Minneapolis Star-Tribune*
- *Arkansas Gazette*
- *Des Moines Register and Tribune*
- *Louisville Courier*
- Associated Press
- United Press International
- Reuters News Service
- Gannett Co. (publisher of *USA Today* and 90 other daily papers plus 40 weeklies; and also owns 15 radio stations, 8 TV stations, and 40,000 billboards).

In 1896, [Aldolph Ochs](#) bought the *New York Times*, with the financial backing of [J.P. Morgan](#) (CFR), August Belmont (Rothschild agent), and [Jacob Schiff](#) (of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.). It later passed to the control of [Arthur Ochs Sulzberger](#), who was also a CFR member. [Eugene Meyer](#), a CFR member, bought the *Washington Post* in 1933. [It was later] run by his daughter, [Katherine Graham](#), also a member of the CFR.

Some of the magazines that have been controlled or influenced by the CFR:

- Time, Inc. founded by CFR member Henry Luce and Hedley Donovan, which publishes *Time*, *Fortune*, *Life*, *Money*, *People*, *Entertainment Weekly*, and *Sports Illustrated*
- *Newsweek* (owned by the *Washington Post*, W. Averell Harriman, Roland Harriman, and Lewis W. Douglas)
- *Business Week*
- *U.S. News and World Report*
- *Saturday Review*
- *National Review*
- *Reader's Digest*
- *Atlantic Monthly*
- *McCall's*
- *Forbes*
- *Look*
- *Harper's Magazine*

Some of the publishers that have been controlled or influenced by the CFR:

- Macmillan
- Random House
- Simon & Schuster
- McGraw-Hill
- Harper Brothers

- Harper & Row
- Yale University Press
- Little Brown & Co.
- Viking Press
- Cowles Publishing.

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CFR Affiliated Organizations and Corporations

G. Gordon Liddy, former Nixon staffer, who later became a talk show pundit, laughed off the idea of a "New World Order", saying that there are so many different organizations working toward their own goals of a one-world government, that they cancel each other out. Not the case. You have seen that their tentacles are very far reaching, as far as the government and the media. However, as outlined below, you will see that the CFR has a heavy cross membership with many groups; as well as a cross membership among the directorship of many corporate boards, and this is a good indication that their efforts are concerted.

Some of the organizations and think-tanks that have been controlled or influenced by the CFR:

- **Brookings Institute**
- RAND Corporation
- American Assembly
- **Foreign Policy Association** (co-founded by CFR member **Raymond Fosdick**)
- **World Affairs Council**
- Business Advisory Council
- Committee for Economic Development
- National Foreign Trade Council
- National Bureau of Economic Research
- National Association of Manufacturers
- National Industrial Conference Board
- Americans for Democratic Action
- **Hudson Institute**
- **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**
- Institute for Defense Analysis
- World Peace Foundation
- United Nations Association
- National Planning Association
- Center for Inter-American Relations
- Free Europe Committee
- Atlantic Council of the U.S. (founded in 1961 by CFR member Christian Herter)
- Council for Latin America
- National Committee on U.S.-China Relations
- African-American Institute
- Middle East Institute

Some of the many companies that have been controlled or influenced by the CFR:

- Morgan, Stanley
- Kuhn, Loeb
- Lehman Brothers
- Bank of America
- Chase Manhattan Bank
- J. P. Morgan and Co.
- First National City Bank
- Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.
- Bank of New York
- CitiBank/Citicorp
- Chemical Bank
- Bankers Trust of New York
- Manufacturers Hanover
- Morgan Guaranty
- Merrill Lynch
- Equitable Life
- New York Life
- Metropolitan Life
- Mutual of New York
- Prudential Insurance
- Phillips Petroleum
- Chevron
- Exxon
- Mobil
- Atlantic-Richfield (Arco)
- Texaco
- IBM
- Xerox Corporation
- AT&T
- General Electric
- ITT Corporation
- Dow Chemical
- E. I. du Pont
- BMW of North America
- Mitsubishi
- Toyota Motor Corporation
- General Motors
- Ford Motor Company
- Chrysler
- U.S. Steel
- Proctor and Gamble
- Johnson and Johnson
- Estee Lauder
- Avon Products
- R. J. R. Nabisco
- R. H. Macy
- Federated Department Stores
- Gimbel Brothers
- J. C. Penney Company

- Sears, Roebuck and Company
- May Department Stores
- Allied Stores
- American Express
- PepsiCo
- Coca Cola
- Pfizer
- Bristol-Myers Squibb
- Hilton Hotels
- American Airlines

In September, 1922, when the [CFR](#) began publishing its quarterly magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, the editorial stated that its purpose was "to guide American opinion." By 1924, it had "established itself as the most authoritative American review dealing with international relations." This highly influential magazine has been the leading publication of its kind, and has a circulation of over 75,000. Reading this publication can be highly informative as to the views of its members. For instance, the Spring, 1991 issue, called for a U.N. standing army, consisting of military personnel from all the member nations, directly under the control of the U.N. Security Council.

A major source of their funding (since 1953), stems from providing a "corporate service" to over 100 companies for a minimum fee of \$1,000, that furnishes subscribers with inside information on what is going on politically and financially, both internationally and domestically; by providing free consultation, use of their extensive library, a subscription to *Foreign Affairs*, and by holding seminars on reports and research done for the Executive branch. They also publish books and pamphlets, and have regular dinner meetings to allow speakers and members to present positions, award study fellowships to scholars, promote regional meetings and stage round-table discussion meetings.

Since the [Council on Foreign Relations](#) has been able to infiltrate our government, it is no wonder that our country has been traveling on the course that it has. The moral, educational and financial decline of this nation has been no accident. It has been due to a carefully contrived plot on behalf of these conspirators, who will be satisfied with nothing less than a one-world government. And it is coming to that. As each year goes by, the momentum is picking up, and it is becoming increasingly clear, what road our government is taking. The proponents of one-world government are becoming less secretive, as evidenced by George Bush's talk of a "New World Order." The reason for that is that they feel it is too late for their plans to be stopped. They have become so entrenched in our government, our financial structure, and our commerce, that they probably do control this country, if not the world. In light of this, it seems that it will be only a matter of time before their plans are fully implemented.

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The Brookings Institution

The [Brookings Institution](#) was established by St. Louis tycoon and philanthropist, [Robert Somers Brookings](#) (1850-1932). At the age of 21, Brookings had become a

partner in Cupples and Marston (a manufacturer of woodenware and cordage), which, ten years later, under his leadership, expanded and flourished. In 1896, at the age of 46, he retired to devote his duties towards higher education, and became President of Washington University's Board of Trustees, which, through the next twenty years, turned into a major university.

He was one of the original Trustees of the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#), and a consultant to the Commission on Economy and Efficiency during the Taft Administration. In 1917, he was appointed to President Wilson's [War Industries Board](#) which had the responsibility of receiving and distributing the supplies needed by the military, later becoming Chairman of its Price Fixing Committee responsible for negotiating prices for all goods purchased by the Allied governments, which gave him a key role in the Wilson Administration.

At the age of 70, he took over the leadership of the Institute for Government Research (IGR), founded by lawyer and economist Frederick A. Cleveland in 1916, and raised \$750,000 from 92 corporations and a dozen private citizens to get it moving. Their first project was to push for legislation creating a federal budget, which was successful. The first U.S. Budget Director, under President Harding, was Charles G. Dawes, who relied heavily on the IGR's staff. The Institute was also involved in civil service reform legislation in the 1920's. Among their members: Supreme Court Chief Justice [William Howard Taft](#) (who was Chief Justice from 1921-30, after his Presidential term), [Herbert Hoover](#) (President, 1929-32), and [Elihu Root](#).

[Brookings](#) decided that economics was the biggest issue, and not the administrative aspects that the Institute was covering, so in June, 1922, with a \$1,650,000 grant from the [Carnegie Corporation](#), he established the Institute of Economics to represent the interests of the labor unions and the general public. In 1924, he established the Robert S. Brookings School of Economics and Government (an outgrowth of Washington University in St. Louis), to allow doctoral students to spend time in Washington, D.C. to work on the staffs of the IGR and the Institute of Economics.

In 1927, he merged all three organizations to form the [Brookings Institution](#), whose purpose was to train future government officials. He put \$6 million, and 36 years of his life, into the nonpartisan, nonprofit center, which analyze government problems, and issue statistical reports. They produce an annual report, *Setting National Priorities*, which analyzes the President's budget.

Their headquarters is an eight story building, eight blocks from the White House, at 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW. They have a staff of about 250, including about 45 senior fellows and 19 research associates. Salaries go as high as \$40,000 a year.

After serving close to ten years in the State Department, Leo Pasvolsky returned to the [Brookings Institution](#) in 1946, along with six other members of the State Department. With the financial backing of the [Rockefeller Foundation](#), the [Carnegie Corporation](#), and the Mellon Trust, Pasvolsky initiated an International Studies Group which developed the basis for the Marshall Plan to aid the European war recovery efforts.

In 1951, the Chicago Tribune said that the [Brookings Institution](#) had created an "elaborate program of training and indoctrination in global thinking," and that most of its scholars wind up as policy makers in the State Department. Truman was the first President to turn to them for help. In 1941, he named Brookings Vice President Edwin Nouse as the first Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Kennedy and Johnson appointed many of their members to key posts. Carter's foreign policy became a resting place for the many of the group's recommendations.

President Johnson said that the purpose of his 'Great Society' legislation was to "try to take all of the money that we think is unnecessarily being spent and take it from the 'haves' and give it to the 'have-nots' that need it so much." Ralph Epperson, author of *The Unseen Hand*, one of the best books about the Master Conspiracy, said that Johnson was a "closet Communist."

Another well-known researcher, John Coleman, said that the Brookings Institution had developed and drafted the Great Society programs which were

"in every detail, simply lifted from Fabian Socialist papers drawn up in England. In some instances, Brookings did not even bother to change the titles of the Fabian Society papers. Once such instance was using 'Great Society,' which was taken directly from a Fabian Socialist paper from the same title."

After Socialist leader [Eugene Debs](#) died in 1926, Socialist [Norman Thomas](#), who graduated from and was ordained by the Union Theological Seminary, became the leader of the [Socialist Party](#), running for President six times. Thomas was happy with Johnson's vision and said: "I ought to rejoice and I do. I rub my eyes in amazement and surprise. His war on poverty is a Socialistic approach..."

Republicans regard the [Brookings Institution](#) as the "Democratic government-in-exile," yet, Nixon appointed Herbert Stein, a Brookings scholar, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. The Nixon Administration, who at one time had considered bombing the Brookings Institution in order to allow the FBI to seize their documents, had considered the idea of a "Brookings Institution for Republicans" to offset the liberalism of Brookings. They thought of calling it the Institute for an Informed America, or the Silent Majority Institute. E. Howard Hunt, of Watergate fame, was to be its first Director, but he wanted to turn it into a center for covert political activity.

The role of the "conservative Brookings" was taken by an existing research center called the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, which was founded in 1943 by Louis H. Brown (Chairman of the Board at Johns-Manville Corporation), to promote free enterprise ideas. During the early sixties, they shortened their name to the [American Enterprise Institute \(AEI\)](#), and later received a lot of financial support during the Nixon and Ford Administrations, when the organization became a pool from which they drew their advisors. When Carter was elected, the AEI became a haven for many Republican officials, including President Gerald Ford, and William E. Simon, the Secretary of Treasury.

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The Committee for Economic Development

In 1941, Paul Gray Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Company and a Trustee of the University of Chicago, along with Robert Maynard Hutchins and William Benton, the University's President and Vice President, organized the American Policy Commission to apply the work of the University's scholars and economists to government policy. They later merged with an organization established in 1939 by *Fortune* magazine called the Fortune Round Table.

Starting out as a group of business, labor, agricultural, and religious leaders, they soon evolved into an Establishment organization, with such members as: Ralph McCabe (head of Scott Paper Co.), Henry Luce (Editor-in-Chief and co-founder of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune* magazines), Ralph Flanders (a Boston banker), Marshall Field (Chicago newspaper publisher), Clarence Francis (head of General Foods), Ray Rubicam (an advertising representative), and Beardsley Ruml (treasurer of Macy's Department Store in New York City, former Dean of Social Sciences at the University of Chicago, and Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, whose idea it was to deduct taxes from your paycheck).

At the beginning of World War II, Hoffman and Benton approached Jesse Jones, the Secretary of Commerce, with an idea for an 'American Policy Commission' to "analyze, criticize, and challenge the thinking and policies of business, labor, agriculture, and government," which Jones accepted and began to organize with their help. On September 3, 1942, the Committee for Economic Development (CED) was incorporated in Washington, D.C. (2000 L Street NW, Suite 700) to:

"...foster, promote, conduct, encourage, and finance scientific research, education, training, and publication in the broad field of economics in order that industry and commerce may be in a position, in the postwar period, to make their full contribution to high and secure standards of living for people in all walks of life through maximum employment and high productivity in our domestic economy; to promote and carry out these objects, purposes, and principles in a free society without regard to, and independently of the special interests of any group in the body politic, either political, social, or economic."

Basically, their work centered around how to prepare the U.S. economy for a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime environment without the occurrence of a major depression or recession. A 1944 CED Report, *International Trade and Domestic Employment*, by Duke University Professor Calvin B. Hoover, helped push the United States into the [International Monetary Fund](#), which was laid out at the [Bretton Woods Conference](#) in June, 1944, by chief negotiators [Harry Dexter White](#) (of the CFR) and [John Maynard Keynes](#) (of the Fabian Society); and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), which both became part of the United Nations. It also helped motivate Establishment backing for what later emerged as the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. About three years later, their report on *An American Program of European Economic Cooperation* was eventually developed into the strategy for European recovery that became part of the Marshall Plan. In fact, Hoffman, who became the first CED Chairman, later headed the Federal agency that administered the Marshall Plan.

After the War, while Hoover was on leave from Duke University, he worked with Hoffman to develop what eventually became known as the Marshall Plan. The group's later work laid the groundwork for regional government in the United States.

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