

## Tax-Exempt Treachery

A nexus of tax-exempt foundations, with deep ties to factions of the U.S. intelligence community, has been the principal source of financing for the apparatus that set the strategic agenda for the Sept. 11 coup d'état assault against the Bush Administration and the U.S. Constitutional form of government. For the past 50 years, this nexus has bankrolled the activities of what Lyndon LaRouche has called "the William Yandell Elliott kindergarten," referring to protégés of the Oxford-trained British Roundtable recruiter of Harvard fame, who spawned McGeorge Bundy, Henry A. Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel P. Huntington.

The latter three are among the leading current proponents of the "Clash of Civilizations" geopolitical war-cry. Bundy was the National Security Advisor to President John F. Kennedy, from which position he played a pivotal role in covering up the British hand behind the JFK assassination. The irregular warfare attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, 2001 bear a grave geopolitical similarity to the Kennedy assassination and cover-up.

The foundation nexus behind the drive to transform the United States into a post-modernist version of the Roman Empire, promoting universal fascist policies, includes: the Smith-Richardson Foundation, the Olin Foundation, the Bradley Foundation, and the various foundations under the control of Richard Mellon Scaife, including the Sarah Scaife Foundation and the Carthage Foundation.

This grouping, which also constitutes the Philanthropic Roundtable, is by no means the exclusive source of funding for the Cambridge- and Philadelphia-based think-tanks peddling insurrection. Other entities, such as the Ford Foundation, have historically played a vital role, as in the Ford Foundation financing of Elliott's Harvard Summer Institute seminar series, chaired by Kissinger in the 1950s (the Ford Foundation was then run by John J. McCloy, who would later serve as a director of the Olin Foundation). But these four foundations have coordinated their tax-exempt largesse, and have been the single most important sources of financing for such think-tanks as the Harvard-based Olin Institute for Strategic Studies, the leading promoter of Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations."

Founded in 1989, the Olin Institute has received millions of dollars in funding from the Olin, Smith-Richardson, Bradley, and Mellon Scaife foundations, largely to promote Huntington's work, which the Institute is now translating into 25 languages. The Smith-Richardson Foundation lists Huntington and Brzezinski as two prominent members of its board of governors.

The four foundations are also principal sources of backing for the Philadelphia-based Foreign Policy Research Institute, created in 1955 by Robert Strausz-Hupé. Strausz-Hupé launched the FPRI journal, *Orbis*, with a call for the United States to adopt a 50-year mission of bringing about the end of the nation-state system and replacing it with a global American imperium, on the model of H.G. Wells' "Open Conspiracy" for world dictatorship. To this day, FPRI promotes the idea of a new global imperial system, and is also a center of activity of the neo-conservative Zionist lobby apparatus, through its current director, Daniel Pipes.—*Jeffrey Steinberg*

tional responsibilities, some of the consequences of which we saw in succeeding decades when reality forced us to step into their shoes—in the Persian Gulf, to take one notable example. Suez thus added enormously to America's burdens—and simultaneously fueled a European resentment at America's global role which continues to this day.

It is clear that a world of progress and peace requires that more than 100 new and developing nations be made part of the international system; no international order can survive unless they feel a stake in it. It is incontestable that many conflicts in the developing world arise from legitimate social, economic, or political grievances; this, however, does not exclude the possibility that these can be exploited by extremists and turned against the long-term security interests of the West. The democracies, whatever their shifting positions, have failed to relate their philosophical and moral convictions

to a coherent analysis of the nature of revolution and an understanding of how best to foster moderation. Above all, disputes among the democracies over this problem should not be permitted to turn into a kind of guerrilla warfare between allies. Whatever the merit of the individual issue, the price will be a weakening of the West's overall psychological readiness to maintain the global balance.

The strategic position or self-confidence of a close ally on a matter it considers of vital concern must not be undermined. It is a principle of no little contemporary relevance. In this sense the Falkland crisis in the end will strengthen Western cohesion.

Suez, by weakening Europe's sense of its own importance as a world power, accelerated the trend of Europe's seeking refuge in the role of "mediator" between the United States and the Soviet Union. The role that some American leaders