

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady; Labor Secretary Lynn Martin; Special Trade Representative Bill Brock; and Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner. White House officials included: National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft; White House Policy Planner Jim Pinkerton; Austen Furse; J.J. Kirkpatrick. State Department Undersecretary Elliott Abrams also did public appearances for GOPAC.

Major funders: Over 90% of GOPAC's funding comes from "Charter Members," those who paid \$10,000 or more annually. Charter Members get exclusive access to GOPAC planning sessions and have regular access to Gingrich and once, at least, to President Bush. Pierre S. du Pont IV launched GOPAC in 1979 with his own money and that of a group of Wall Street bankers, such as C. Douglas Dillon. Dillon gave GOPAC \$90,000 before his death.

Jeremiah Murphy of Siemens Corp. gave GOPAC \$13,000.

Du Pont recruited a Wall Street covey called the Political Club for Growth. Its sole purpose was to quietly pour millions into the coffers of politicians who would eliminate taxation on capital gains, inheritance taxes, and regulations which obstructed the looting of America's industrial base by vulture capitalists. The club's treasurer, Lisa Britton Nelson, is now executive director of GOPAC.

The members of this Club included Richard Gilder, Jr., the ideologue who funds and directs the Manhattan Institute, a spawn of the Mont Pelerin Society's Atlas Institute; and K. Tucker Anderson. Anderson is a Libertarian who runs the \$700 million Cumberland Associates hedge fund. Another GOPAC hedge-funder is Charles C. Gates, of Hedged Investments Associates, Inc., who gave \$60,000 to GOPAC.

Gilder and Anderson, who were both very active in setting GOPAC policy, recruited investment bankers from Lazard Frères, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley into becoming GOPAC Charter Members. Goldman Sachs partner Thomas "Dusty" Rhodes and his wife also recruited in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. The Charter Member roster includes many of the sleaziest leverage buyout, graymail, and asset-stripper types, along with rentiers living off inherited wealth, and an occasional honest conservative.

When Gingrich took over in 1986, his chairman, Bo Callaway, brought in his own network of Colorado and Georgia Republican moneybags. Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, Wisconsin overlords Terry and Mary Kohler, Missouri shopping mall owner Miller Nichols, and Alabaman Ollie Delchamps also recruited Charter Members.

GOPAC's income rose from \$1.4 million in 1984 to over \$3 billion in 1994. Until a list of top funders was leaked to the press in 1994, GOPAC's moneybags were hidden, even from GOPAC-supported candidates running in their districts.

Richard Mellon Scaife was listed as a trusted GOPAC political operative. Scaife gave GOPAC (through mid-1993) \$30,000. He gave more than \$5 million to the Free Congress Foundation, which founded National Empowerment Televi-

sion (the Paul Weyrich-run station that airs Gingrich's college course).

Another funder is Heather Richardson, a leading member of the North Carolina Richardson family, of the H. Smith Richardson Foundation. The foundation was set up by Prescott Bush as a Bush family-dictated private slush fund which was to be utilized by Vice President George Bush, for the conduct of his Iran-Contra adventures. In the 1950s, Smith Richardson created the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, and funded Harvard junior faculty member Henry Kissinger, enabling him to conduct a program for foreign leaders and to publish the journal *Confluence*. (FPRI advisers include Samuel Huntington, Bernard Lewis, and Richard Thornburg, with trustees Alexander Haig and ex-NATO Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupé, now a fellow at the Heritage Foundation.) The foundation had earlier

Du Pont formed GOPAC in the service of London

Former Delaware governor Pierre S. ("Pete") du Pont IV founded GOPAC in 1979 and chaired it until 1986, when he turned over the chairmanship to Newt Gingrich, who used GOPAC to organize a congressional takeover machine. As GOPAC's permanent honorary chairman, du Pont is an intermediary between the rarefied London oligarchy, with their Wall Street branch, and the populist rabble-rousers paid by GOPAC to whip up gullible Americans.

Pete du Pont is the grand-nephew of Pierre S. du Pont II, who seized personal control of the du Pont family's gunpowder and chemical enterprise after receiving over \$100 million in loans from the British government and its banking representative, J.P. Morgan, just prior to World War I. The dominant groupings in the du Pont family were henceforth always affiliated with London. Pete is not the richest du Pont, but he is the political leader of the billionaire clan's relations to the transatlantic axis of Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, and Henry Kissinger. In 1982, du Pont was invited by British Prime Minister Thatcher to consult with her on Britain's unemployment problem.

Pete du Pont currently chairs GOPAC's Strategic Advisory Committee, which regularly meets with and advises House Speaker Gingrich. He is the policy chairman of the National Center for Policy Analysis, one of the Mont Pelerin Society's string of front groups, spun out under Friedrich von Hayek and Sir Antony Fisher. He is a board member of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, traditionally the property of the Scottish Rite

funded psychological experiments at Bridgewater Hospital in Massachusetts, where some of the CIA's MK-Ultra brainwashing tortures were performed.

Heather Richardson gave GOPAC \$15,000 through the Randolph Foundation, which she runs out of her New York City apartment. Randolph reportedly gave \$50,000 to sponsor Gingrich's college course. She has been a senior fellow at Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation and has been Gingrich's co-host on his National Empowerment Network's "The Progress Report."

Carl Lindner, the Dope, Inc. financier, gave GOPAC \$55,000 after its 1994 election victory. Lindner, a Cincinnati billionaire, is chairman of American Financial Corp.

Another GOPAC Charter Member, Donald Engel, of Bear Stearns, advised Michael Milken on his looting operations and sat with Milken's family during his trial.

Terry and Mary Kohler of Windway Capital, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, are GOPAC's biggest contributors, with \$715,457. The Kohlers also gave \$9,000 to Gingrich for his last three campaigns, \$82,500 to the Republican Party before the 1994 elections, and an undisclosed amount to Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation and related slush funds. No GOPAC projects are undertaken without their approval, which is usually enthusiastically given.

Robert Kriebel, a Mont Pelerin Society member, gave GOPAC \$172,624 and Gingrich's campaigns \$9,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Schwan gave \$279,905. Schwan provided \$50,000 to enable GOPAC to research and promote the privatization of public education.

J. Patrick Rooney, chairman of Golden Rule Insurance Company. A congressional investigation of Golden Rule, based on widespread abuse of state insurance regulations,

of Freemasonry.

The current GOPAC chairman is Mrs. Gay Hart Gaines, a Toronto, Canada, native who has lived in India and Australia. Mrs. Gaines was the first chairman of the National Review Institute, founded by William F. Buckley. After Mrs. Gaines, Pete du Pont became chairman of the institute, which features an annual weekend meeting with Margaret Thatcher to "probe world issues." Mrs. Gaines was on the finance committee of Pete du Pont's 1988 abortive Presidential race.

Usury in Delaware

Gerard Colby Zilg's 1984 book, *Dupont Dynasty*, explained how Governor du Pont overhauled Delaware state laws to help the Wall Street banks usher in usury and uncontrolled speculation. Governor Pete's legislative redrafting task force consisted of Dupont Corp. chief executive Irving Shapiro and lawyers for J.P. Morgan and Chase Manhattan banks. Shapiro was simultaneously a director of Rockefeller's Citibank, and the Dupont Corp. board was interlocked with the London-controlled House of Morgan.

During the previous year, 1979, Governor du Pont had created GOPAC—and the bulk of his own re-election campaign funds, approximately \$140,000, had been raised through a single \$500-a-plate dinner featuring former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The new Delaware laws eliminated the ceiling on interest rates and credit card fees that banks could legally charge; banks were given the right to foreclose on homes to collect credit card debt; and bank tax rates were lowered—conditions which New York State's legislature had refused to grant. The Delaware division of consumer affairs was not told of the secret redrafting, and the changes

were quietly rammed through the state legislature.

Under Pete du Pont's leadership, du Pont family members donated \$21,175 to former CIA director George Bush in his 1980 race against Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination for President. A chief donor was Richard C. du Pont, a longtime participant in Central American covert operations that would soon be run by George Bush from the Vice President's office. Dupont Corporation Vice President Charles Harrington gave \$1,000 to Bush, and began giving what would add up to \$94,000 to GOPAC.

The new Delaware laws were used to blackmail other states to change their own usury and credit card statutes, or risk having the banks move to Delaware. Shapiro immediately resigned from Dupont Corp. and became a partner at Skadden Arps, leaders of the junk bond and mergers mania that devastated the U.S. economy in the 1980s. Control of Dupont Corp. was subsequently ceded to the Bronfman family of Canada, liquor czars and partners of the British Crown. Pete du Pont praised the Bronfman takeover as moving the company into "modern times."

The Bronfmans became a financial bulwark of Newt Gingrich's Conservative Revolution. Their Joseph E. Seagram and Sons is a principal funder of the American Legislative Exchange Council, which preceded GOPAC and served as a model for transmission of Thatcherite ideology to American political leaders on state and local levels. Seagram's vice president and chief of lobbying in Washington, William P. Roesing, is a director of Gingrich's personal political organization, the Progress and Freedom Foundation. That group's founder and president, Jeffrey Eisenach, was the director of research for Pete du Pont's 1988 Presidential campaign, which operated out of the GOPAC office.—*Anton Chaitkin*