



INSIDERS OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

Gary Allen is author of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*; *The Rockefeller File*; *Kissinger*; *Jimmy Carter/Jimmy Carter*; *Tax Target: Washington*; and, *Ted Kennedy: In Over His Head*. He is an *AMERICAN OPINION* Contributing Editor.

■ IN THE face of mounting and damning evidence, Americans have come increasingly to suspect that a group of powerful Establishment operators, *Insiders* if you will, control the levers of power in our nation regardless of which political party is ascendant. These men dominate our federal government, manipulate U.S. foreign policy, rig national political

elections, and load the economic dice in their own favor while encouraging every conceivable move toward World Government. At long last, some Americans even dare call this a conspiracy!

In May and June of 1978, *AMERICAN OPINION* published a two-part series called "They Run America." In that study your reporter named more than 385 members of the "Liberal" Estab-

lishment and demonstrated the interlocking connections among these men and key institutions dominated by the Rockefeller family. Those institutions included the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, the big six banks of New York, key multinational corporations, the organs of the mass media, major tax-exempt foundations, the most prestigious think tanks and universities, and such groups as the Business Council and the Committee for Economic Development.

Not everyone associated with even two or three of these elitist organizations is a policy-level *Insider*. One may assuredly be a member of what is called the American Establishment, have a great deal of influence in key aspects of national and international life, and not be privy to the innermost echelons of power. Which raises the question of what kind of people are, or become, Establishment *Insiders*? In this article we will focus on a dozen who fit the pattern. There are, of course, at least a score of others who might hold out equal claim.

David Rockefeller sits at the hub of a vast network of financiers, industrialists, politicians, and foreign-policy engineers whose authority encircles the globe. Journalist Bill Moyers (C.F.R.) has called him "the unelected if indisputable chairman of the American Establishment."

David was well educated and carefully trained for the position he holds today. Like his brothers, David Rockefeller attended the "radical progressive" Lincoln School in New York City. He continued his education at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1936, returning later to do postgraduate work. In 1938 he studied at the Rockefeller-endowed London School of Economics, a Fabian Socialist training center at which Harold Laski, later chairman of the Fabian Society,

was the most influential professor.

Young Rockefeller not only learned his socialist and interventionist catechism in London, but he was strongly imbued there with an internationalist perspective. A globalist perspective would be necessary if David were to become — as he is today — an heir to the grand vision of world empire pursued by Cecil Rhodes.

After returning to America, David Rockefeller enrolled at the University of Chicago, which his grandfather had founded, and was awarded his doctorate in economics in 1940. That same year he married socialite Margaret McGrath, daughter of a Wall Street lawyer. After a brief stint as an aide to radical New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, he took a post as regional director of the Health and Welfare Services of the U.S. Office of Defense. His boss was Anna Rosenberg, who wrote for the Communist journal *New Masses* and was identified under oath by former Communist Ralph De Sola as an important member of the Communist Party.

In 1946 young David joined his family's banking business at Chase National Bank as an assistant manager in its foreign department. His mother's brother was chairman at Chase when he went to work there. Naturally David Rockefeller rose rapidly, and in 1969 he was named chairman and chief executive of Chase Manhattan (Chase and the smaller Manhattan Bank had merged in 1955).

The Chase bank has been a cornerstone of the Rockefeller empire since at least 1930 when the old Chase National Bank was merged with the Equitable Trust Company. With listed assets of more than \$68 billion, Chase Manhattan is the third-largest bank in the world (behind Citicorp and Bank of America). In addition, it controls large blocks of stock in a

great many other financial institutions and corporations, both here and overseas. Chase also has extensive retail outlets — nearly 170 domestic branches, some four thousand correspondent banks around the country, and more than two thousand overseas locations in seventy-seven countries.

Under David Rockefeller's direction and influence, many significant international links were forged for his bank. In 1973, after David visited with Chou En-lai in Peiping, Chase Manhattan was named the correspondent bank to represent Red China's financial interests in the West. Earlier, Chase had been selected by the Kremlin to be the first American bank to establish a branch office in the Soviet Union. From its headquarters at One Chase Manhattan Plaza in New York to its branch office at One Karl Marx Square in Moscow, Chase has been up to its gizzard in financing the Soviet military-industrial complex while the U.S. spends hundreds of billions of the taxpayers' dollars on national defense to protect us from those same Soviets.

When David Rockefeller publicly "retired" as chairman of the board of Chase in April of last year, some naïve observers believed he was severing all ties to the powerful financial institution. Not so. David Rockefeller is still involved with Chase and has replaced his man Henry Kissinger as chairman of its International Advisory Committee. David has big plans, and he simply needed more time to pursue them. Those who know him best say that he now has more, not less, worldwide power as operating head of the family empire. "I think you'll find that he'll make another mark in life from here on out," remarked John J. McCloy, a former Chase chairman who has known David Rockefeller since childhood.

The Rockefeller family empire,

which David heads, controls Exxon, the nation's largest corporation. Through a myriad of trusts and tax-exempt foundations, the Rockefellers also control the Mobil, Standard of Indiana, Standard of California, Sohio, Phillips 66, Chevron, and Marathon oil companies. The family has controlling interests in Citicorp and holds ten million dollars or more worth of stock in General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Texas Instruments, and 3M.

All of this has been held together by the use of political power. Rockefeller agents in top positions of the federal government dictate policies which are most conducive to the interests of the Rockefellers and their allies. These operatives are typically members of such Rockefeller-supervised groups as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission.

Readers of this magazine are quite familiar with the C.F.R. — the "invisible government" of the United States, as Dan Smoot dubbed it back in 1962. David Rockefeller is chairman of the board of trustees of the C.F.R. and is the unelected "president" of this invisible government.

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in 1921 as the American counterpart of the Rothschild-dominated Royal Institute of International Affairs in England. Both organizations have their origins in the Round Table group established by wealthy British conspirator Cecil Rhodes and others. Overt Rockefeller control began in 1927 when the family's foundations began pouring money into the Council. Within less than a decade the C.F.R. was in control of the U.S. Department of State, and by 1945 the U.S. delegation to the founding meeting of the United Nations included forty members of the Council — including Alger Hiss, the founding Sec-

retary-General of the U.N. The Rockefellers even donated the property on which the United Nations headquarters now stands.

With financial interests in seventy-seven countries, you can readily understand why the Rockefellers have such an intense interest in U.S. foreign policy and press constantly for what they call a New World Order. A World Government in whose rule the Rockefellers would participate as *Insiders* would be used to serve the interests of their multinational empire. One all-powerful government is easier to control than seventy-seven. Little wonder that the Rockefellers have worked through the C.F.R. to control the foreign policy, and much of the domestic policy, of every Administration since that of F.D.R.

David Rockefeller is also founder and chairman of the board of the Trilateral Commission. Heavily interlocked with the C.F.R., it has recruited members from Japan and Western Europe as well as North America, including many key participants in the annual and secret meetings of the "Bilderbergers" — that select group of world leaders which determines policies pursued by the N.A.T.O. Governments. David is a member of the Bilderbergers, as well as of the equally shadowy Pilgrims Society, the powerful Business Council, the Council for Economic Development, and the exclusive Century Club of New York City. In addition he is chairman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and a trustee of the University of Chicago.

David's power is usually wielded through subordinates, though sometimes directly. Take his sordid role in the Iranian hostage crisis, precipitated when he and Henry Kissinger intervened to bring the late Shah to New York for medical treatment. Under the Shah, Iranian oil money

was deposited with Chase's branches. David's bank handled more than \$20 billion a year from Iran — a massive base for Chase's loans and other activities. After the Shah was deposed as Iran's monarch, and the Ayatollah Khomeini took power, the new regime began withdrawing Iranian funds from Chase's branch banks. Because of the magnitude of the deposits, the Iranian withdrawals posed a threat to Chase Manhattan's financial underpinnings.

The Carter Administration was well aware that the Shah's admission into the United States would set off the Reds and Islamic fanatics in Iran, and that this would likely provoke an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. However, under pressure from David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger, Carter gave the Shah the go-ahead. When the Ayatollah refused to release the U.S. hostages taken during the Embassy occupation, President Carter gave the order to freeze Iranian assets in American banks, to the great relief of Chase Manhattan. These assets were in turn used to assure payment of otherwise unsecured loans to Iran that probably would have been repudiated.

Rockefeller rarely visits a country without paying a business or social call on its head of state. Such gestures are expected of David Rockefeller. When leaders of foreign governments come to the United States, they often pay tribute to his power by calling on him as well. A card index in his office contains the names of some forty thousand influential allies, including many corporate leaders and heads of state. From his perch high atop Manhattan's skyline, David Rockefeller exercises influence over presidents, kings, and commissars, almost always to the advantage of the empire which he heads.

Robert O. Anderson is chairman

of the board of the Atlantic Richfield oil company, a member of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank, and a director of the Council on Foreign Relations. He is a close associate of David Rockefeller and often stays with him when visiting New York.

Robert Anderson's credentials in the "Liberal" Establishment are impeccable. An ardent internationalist, he attends the yearly secret meetings of the Bilderbergers. As a member of the "Liberal" Establishment's Committee for Economic Development, Anderson is the kind of business industrialist who strongly opposes the Free Market in favor of socialistic political planning and intervention. In an article on the Alaskan pipeline for AMERICAN OPINION of March 1981, investigative reporter Alan Stang showed how ARCO Chairman Anderson used the obstructionist scam of "environmentalism" to delay development of oil sources at Prudhoe Bay in an attempt to knock out the smaller, independent companies that were competing with Exxon and ARCO. Anderson is reported to have joined the Rockefellers in donating large sums to the ecology lobby opposing the oil pipeline because of its alleged effects on the sacred tundra. The resulting delays cleared the way for ARCO and Exxon.

Mr. Anderson is also chairman of the infamous Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, through which he conspires with such important Leftists as Harlan Cleveland and Zbigniew Brzezinski. One major project of the Aspen Institute in which Anderson is actively involved in a leadership role is called the National Commission on Coping with Interdependence. This group openly advocates the abolition of American sovereignty in favor of a New World Order under a "Declaration of Interdependence."

W. Averell Harriman is nearly

ninety-one years old and has had a long and active career at the center of the gang of elitists manipulating national and international affairs. As a diplomat during the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations, Harriman's disastrous foreign-policy maneuvers greatly advanced the interests of the Communists and stifled the hope for freedom of millions enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

Son of the powerful railroad magnate E.H. Harriman, Averell inherited a substantial fortune even before he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1913. Young Harriman then went into the shipbuilding business, an important industry during the first World War in which other *Insiders* had entangled us. In 1920 he founded the banking firm of W.A. Harriman & Company, which became the powerful Brown Brothers Harriman in 1931.* Mr. Harriman was also vice chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad and then served as its chairman from 1932 to 1942.

Averell entered politics under Franklin Roosevelt. He began his governmental career by heading F.D.R.'s unconstitutional National Recovery Administration from 1934 to 1935. He was also a member of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, helping in efforts to try to force cartelization of American industry. And, he served with the radical Office of Production Management from 1940 to 1941.

With the outbreak of World War

*The Review Of The News of December 1, 1976, reported that, "As early as 1920, Harriman & Company granted loans to Bolshevik leader V.I. Lenin, and Harriman & Company were organizers in 1928 of the Western engineering effort that created heavy Soviet industry. The firm furnished securities for all the Soviet purchases in the United States and collected all the commissions."

II, Harriman was appointed special Presidential envoy to Britain (1941 to 1943), and then Ambassador to the Soviet Union through 1946. Indeed, Harriman insisted that Stalin was *not* a revolutionary Communist but a Russian nationalist. An abject appeaser of Soviet expansionism, Averell Harriman was a member of the first Lend-Lease mission to Moscow in 1942, at the time declaring that U.S. policy was "to give and give, with no expectation of return, with no thought of a *quid pro quo*." That policy was responsible for sending some \$11 billion in American goods to save the Soviet police state from its former Nazi ally. Harriman's spirit of "giving" other people's property and lives to the Communists was carried over dramatically at the Yalta Conference in 1945, at which he played a key role in the betrayal of Poland to Soviet imperialism.

After the war, Mr. Harriman served briefly as our Ambassador to Britain, then was appointed Secretary of Commerce (1946-1948). From 1948 to 1950 he acted as President Truman's special representative to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, and then as director of the Mutual Security Agency from 1951 to 1953. As Governor of New York (1955-1958) he was among the most determinedly "Liberal" chief executives in the history of that state.

In 1962 Averell Harriman accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, in which capacity he forced the nation of Laos to accept a Coalition Government with the Reds, and was the architect of the disastrous nuclear test-ban treaty with the Soviets which they repeatedly broke. During the Johnson Administration, Harriman served the globalist cause as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and as ambassador-at-large.

Not surprisingly, W. Averell Harriman is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and served as its director from 1950 to 1955.

Like Averell, his wife Pamela has been, and continues to be, very active in the Democratic Party and its New Deal and Great Society coalition. Pamela was first married to Randolph Churchill (Winston's son) and then to theatrical producer Leland Hayward. In November of last year she used the occasion of her husband's ninetieth birthday to hold a large "unity dinner" to raise money for radical members of the Democrat Party. She is a major force in raising funds for radical Democrats running in this year's congressional races and has her own political action committee: Democrats For The '80s. It is known among her limousine "Liberal" friends as "Pam's P.A.C."

John J. McCloy likes to tell the story that, as a young law student, he tried to obtain a job as a tutor to the children in the Rockefeller family but was turned away from the door of their home at Seal Harbor, Maine, by a butler.

McCloy was not born into the "Liberal" Establishment, but he has for decades been one of its most important *Insiders*. John McCloy was a director of the C.F.R. from 1953 to 1972 and chairman of the board from 1953 until 1970, when David Rockefeller ascended that throne. He has been a member of the editorial advisory board of the C.F.R. journal *Foreign Affairs*, and holds the title of Honorary Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations. Moreover, he has served as chairman of the Ford Foundation, head of the World Bank, and chairman of the board of Chase Bank (1953-1961). He has come a long way since that Rockefeller butler told him to hit the road. Today McCloy is one of David Rockefeller's closest associ-

ates, a friendship that goes back to David's childhood when the two first met.

John J. McCloy was born in Philadelphia in 1895. He received his education at Amherst College (A.B., 1916) and Harvard University (LL.B., 1921), then was admitted to the bar in New York. From 1921 to 1925 John McCloy practiced law with the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft. For the next fifteen years he was employed by Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine, and Wood — a J.P. Morgan law firm which was instrumental in obtaining official U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933. This young would-be *Insider* made all the right moves to be a candidate for promotion to the conspiratorial elite of the Establishment.

From 1941 until 1945 McCloy held the post of Assistant Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Administration. In that capacity he approved a 1944 order permitting Communists to be officers in the U.S. Army. After all, how could one discriminate against the Reds when Josef Stalin was himself our ally?

After the war, McCloy returned to his law practice. Then, from 1947 to 1949 he was president of the Rockefeller-endorsed World Bank. For the next three years he served as U.S. High Commissioner and Military Governor for Germany during reconstruction. As one of the seventy-four C.F.R. members in the American delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations, McCloy worked with Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Owen Lattimore, *et al.*, to sacrifice America's national interests to a world body run by socialist internationalists.

By now McCloy was a long-time Rockefeller partisan. When exploratory discussions began in 1951 on a deal to merge Rockefeller's Chase

National Bank with the Warburg-Kuhn-Loeb-controlled Bank of Manhattan, John McCloy was able to overcome the legal difficulties to consummate the merger in 1955. It was primarily for this purpose that he was elected chairman of the board of Chase in 1953 and served in that role until 1961. And 1953 was also the year in which McCloy became chairman of the board of the Rockefeller-dominated C.F.R. and head of the powerful and wealthy Ford Foundation, one of the C.F.R.'s major contributors.

Returning to "public service," McCloy served in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations as chairman of the general advisory committee of the newly created Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The openly declared goal was to turn over all American weapons to a U.N. military force. (See *State Department Bulletin* 7277.)

As a "humanitarian liberal" who believes in "the brotherhood of man" under World Government, McCloy was also a founding officer of World Brotherhood, an organization formed in 1950 at the suggestion of the notorious Paul Hoffman. It was Hoffman whom McCloy succeeded in 1953 as head of the Ford Foundation.*

After relinquishing his own chairmanship of the Ford Foundation to his successor McGeorge Bundy, John McCloy then became chairman of the board of the Atlantic Institute. This is an important arm of the "Liberal"

*Paul Hoffman was a member of the London-Wall Street nexus, a C.F.R. director, a Bilderberger, and a trustee of the (Communist Front) Institute for Pacific Relations. With a \$15 million grant from the Ford Foundation he set up a radical propaganda organ called the Fund for the Republic. Out of this Ford Foundation front a Hoffman associate, Robert M. Hutchins, founded another pro-Communist base in Santa Barbara called the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Establishment. Its function is to promote among the N.A.T.O. nations political unity at the expense of national sovereignty as an intermediate stage toward World Government.

Establishment *Insider* John J. McCloy also exercises widespread influence by virtue of his memberships on the boards of a number of large corporations, including Mercedes-Benz of North America, Dreyfus Corporation, and E.R. Squibb & Sons. Like David Rockefeller, he is a member of the secretive Pilgrims Society and the elitist Century Club of New York City. And, also like David, John McCloy's address is One Chase Manhattan Plaza.

Armand Hammer, head of Occidental Petroleum, is one of the most cunning and important operators in the One World conspiracy. Born in New York City in 1898, he is the son of Dr. Julius Hammer, a founder of the American Communist Party and close friend of V.I. Lenin. After earning his medical degree at Columbia University, young Armand was sent by his father to Russia in 1921 to help the new Communist nation get on its feet. Hammer has described his first meeting with his idol Lenin as follows:

"To talk with Lenin was like talking with a friend one knew and trusted, a friend who understood. His infectious smile and use of colloquial expressions, even slang, his sincerity and natural ways, put me completely at my ease. He has been called ruthless and fanatical, cruel and cold. I refused to believe it. It was his intense human sympathy, his warm personal magnetism and utter lack of self-assertion or self-interest that made him great and enabled him successfully to hold together and produce the best from the strong and conflicting wills of his associates."

This quotation, taken from Bob Considine's *The Remarkable Life Of*

Dr. Armand Hammer, tells us much more about Hammer than about the Great Leader of the Revolution. Today, and for many years, Armand Hammer's office at his Oxy Pet headquarters in Los Angeles features a large, framed photograph of his Bolshevik friend, autographed with the words: "To comrade Armand Hammer."

Armand resided in the Soviet Union from 1921 until 1931. Along with Averell Harriman, who operated the Georgian manganese concession, Hammer had brought to Russia a large shipment of scarce goods to sustain the revolution. In return, he was granted a monopoly in pencil manufacturing — an operation which netted him more than a million dollars the first year. Hammer also obtained an asbestos-mining concession in the Urals for his American Allied Drug and Chemical Company. He continued to play a key role in the transfer of technology to the Soviets, particularly in the development of their chemical industry.

Hammer and other Red traders have a vested interest in totalitarian regimes and the competition-free business concessions which they provide. But what does Armand Hammer think about the socialist system itself? Why, he loves it! After all, what could be better for him than a monopoly protected by the state? Free Enterprise, by contrast, permits "wasteful" competition and "uncontrolled" production. As Hammer has written: "Whatever may be said of a socialist system, the centralized control of the sources of supply and production has much to recommend it. Will some scheme of such centralized control be evolved to take the place of our [America's] present wasteful and planless system of overproduction? The present world-wide economic crisis would seem to indicate that we

may yet have to borrow a page from Russia's Five Year Plan."

Seeking to be a world planner, Hammer naturally favors World Government. To train potential leaders of such a world state, special schools are needed. Armand Hammer has financed the establishment of a college to open next month in Montezuma, New Mexico. According to the *Los Angeles Times* for May 5, 1982, the late Lord Mountbatten of England had "said his real dream had been to establish a United World College in the United States. Upon hearing this, Prince Charles turned to his uncle and said, 'If anyone can do it, Dr. Hammer can. Why not give him the job?' . . ."

"Hammer is having his way in getting the kind of students he wants. When Prince Charles expressed his disappointment that the Soviet Union had not been participating in the program, Hammer simply spoke to his old friend Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev about the matter the next time he visited the Kremlin. As a result of that discussion, which is perhaps typical of the man who is said to have more influence over world leaders than many U.S. Presidents have had, two Russians will join 73 other foreign students and 25 Americans when the college opens Sept. 9."

The issue of *Don Bell Reports* for June 11, 1982, summarized the significance of the new World School as follows: "When self-appointed saviors of humanity set about their task of trying to change the world to meet their desires, they usually find that schools are essential to their program. . . . Rhodes sought to unite the United States with the British Empire, or vice versa. As a means to that end he provided scholarships for students he hoped would become *future leaders of the world*. Eighty years later Hammer seeks to unite the

United States with the Soviet Union, or vice versa. As a means to that end he endows colleges and provides scholarships for his *future leaders of the world*."

Alden Winship Clausen now heads the World Bank, having succeeded former boss Robert S. McNamara just last year. The \$40 billion World Bank is a powerful tool of the *Insiders* of international banking. As a funnel for foreign aid to Communist and Less Developed Countries, it underwrites otherwise shaky loans made by the big banks to socialist regimes and tin-pot dictatorships all over the world. World Bank money (that is, money extracted from American taxpayers) is used by debtor governments to help pay the interest they owe to the lender banks.

Clausen, age fifty-nine, joined the Bank of America (now the world's biggest bank) in 1949, the year he was admitted to the bar in Minnesota. He was admitted to the California bar in 1950. By 1970 he had worked his way to the post of president and chief executive officer of Bank of America and labored in that capacity until last year. As president of Bank of America, A.W. Clausen was right on the heels of David Rockefeller in arranging big financial transactions with Red China. Although David was there first, Clausen quickly made a special trip to Peiping to conclude a deal which involves a \$1 billion Bank of America loan to the Communist dictatorship. Clausen, too, was invited to establish an office in Peiping.

A former member of the Trilateral Commission, A.W. Clausen is also a member of the "Liberal" Establishment's influential Business Roundtable, Business Council, Bohemian Club, and the Commonwealth Club. He is a trustee of the Brookings Institution and Harvard Business School.

Before Robert McNamara stepped

down from the World Bank last year, he had set into motion an ambitious program to expand the Bank's lending level — already in excess of \$12 billion annually — to a full \$30 billion by 1985. Fearing the Reagan Administration would reduce World Bank appropriations, Clausen and McNamara addressed a Brookings seminar last January and complained that, compared to America's wealth, the overall level of U.S. aid to poor countries is "disgraceful." They urged a full restoration of U.S. "contributions" to the International Development Association, the agency of the World Bank which handles special low-interest loans to needy Third World rulers. And, they got what they wanted.

Clausen is now trying to claim that this largesse will help stimulate trade with American businesses. What it actually does is pick the pockets of U.S. taxpayers to subsidize the big banks while propping up anti-American dictatorships around the globe.

George Ball is senior managing director of the international Wall Street banking firm of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb in New York, and serves on the board of such firms as Burlington Industries and AMAX. The author of two books on foreign policy (*The Discipline Of Power* and *Diplomacy For A Crowded World*) as well as numerous articles for the C.F.R. journal *Foreign Affairs*, Ball is a longtime promoter of the cause of internationalism. Being on the board of governors of the Atlantic Institute of International Affairs and the Bilderberg Steering Committee, he has also made every possible use of his membership in the Atlantic Union, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Trilateral Commission — all committed to submerging U.S. sovereignty in a One World superstate.

George Wildman Ball was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on December 21,

1909. After earning his law degree at Northwestern University in 1933, he worked in the general counsel's office of the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1933 until 1935. For the next seven years Ball practiced law in Chicago, moving back into the federal government in 1942 at the suggestion of his friend and legal associate Adlai Stevenson. Among other duties, George served as the Associate General Counsel of the Lend-Lease Administration and, in 1944 and 1945, became director of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in London. In this role he had access to every available detail on industry throughout Europe.

After the War, George Ball became a registered foreign agent to represent such internationalist interests as the European Common Market, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community. This was done through the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, and Ball.

In 1961 Ball was appointed by President Kennedy to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the Number Three post in the State Department. He was soon promoted to the Number Two spot, Under Secretary of State, and became known as Secretary Dean Rusk's "alter ego" and troubleshooter. During the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, George Ball played a leading role in our State Department's betrayal of Moise Tshombe and the people of Katanga to the brutalities of Communist dictator Patrice Lumumba's bloodthirsty goons and U.N. troops.

George Ball made many tragic foreign-policy decisions. Among them was his soft-peddling of the huge Soviet military buildup in Cuba until the "missile crisis" forced a showdown useful to both Castro and the Soviets. He took an active role in muzzling the American military. Worrying that the

Communists might resent "name-calling," Ball urged that Communism not be described as "the enemy," that Communist tactics not be called "brutal," and that Red domination of captive peoples no longer be referred to as "slavery."

After serving as U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. for five months in 1968, George Ball resigned that position to campaign for Presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey. He later supported fellow Trilateralist John Anderson, the "Liberal" Republican who ran for President in 1980.

George Pratt Shultz, Alexander Haig's replacement as Secretary of State, is widely described as a "team player." The question is: Which team? A member of the Pratt family of the Standard Oil fortune,* Shultz has held a number of key positions in the federal government over the past several years.

After teaching industrial relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for six years following World War II, Shultz left that post to work as an economist for the Eisenhower Administration, and then moved on to the Rockefeller-founded University of Chicago Graduate School of Business in 1957 where he rose to the position of dean in 1962.

Throughout the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations, Shultz served on labor-management boards and Presidential panels. In 1969 he was named Secretary of Labor by Richard Nixon and in 1970 Nixon made him director of the newly created Office of Management and Budget. By 1972 he was Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury. Shultz also became head of the new Cabinet-level Council on Economic Policy. In the

words of Nixon press aide Ronald Ziegler, George Shultz was "the focal point and the overall coordinator of the entire economic policy decision-making process, both domestically and internationally" during the Nixon Administration. Described by some as Nixon's "Kissinger of economic policy," Shultz admitted that "the responsibilities are similar."

Dr. Shultz is quite versatile and flexible — like a chameleon — but his ideological premises are decidedly Leftwing. When Shultz was appointed by Nixon to be Secretary of Labor, columnist Victor Riesel wrote: "It is certain that President-elect Nixon is moving the Republican Party to the left of its old center. Of this there is living evidence in the 'genial genius' George Shultz, the insiders' insider, the academician who quietly had been developing policies on labor relations and manpower for the incoming administration."

Shultz's appointment as Labor Secretary was publicly applauded by his Far Left predecessor, Willard Wirtz, whose brother was once an organizer for the Illinois Communist Party. According to the *Chicago Tribune* of February 15, 1969, the new Cabinet leader quickly came under criticism from Conservative Republicans when it was found that he had brought in some very "Liberal" assistants, with five out of his six aides being Democrats. Shultz responded to this by declaring: "Why, I've been clearing them — with Senator Javits! He approved them all." Little wonder that Shultz used his position to impose his "Philadelphia Plan," which established racial quotas for employers with government contracts.

While Secretary of the Treasury in 1973, George Shultz gained experience in foreign affairs as chief U.S. representative on the U.S.-Soviet Joint
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*It was Mrs. Harold Pratt who, in 1939, donated her New York townhouse to the Council on Foreign Relations for use as its headquarters.

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Commercial Commission and as chairman of the East-West Trade Policy Committee. He traveled to Moscow twice in 1973 to encourage more trade with the Reds and to help accommodate a Communist request for information about obtaining U.S. loans to finance natural-gas projects in Siberia.

An admirer and friend of Henry Kissinger, who has spent many hours "briefing" the new Secretary, Shultz is of course a member in very good standing of the Council on Foreign Relations. Dr. Kissinger wrote of George in his most recent book: "I met no one in public life for whom I developed greater respect and affection."

Since 1974, George Pratt Shultz has been a leading executive of the Bechtel Group, a giant privately held engineering and construction corporation which is a leader in trade with the Soviets. At least two other members of the Reagan administration have links to Bechtel. Caspar Weinberger was vice president and general counsel of the firm from 1975 until 1981. Diplomat Philip Habib (C.F.R.) is on retainer as Bechtel's Middle East consultant.* Bechtel and its corporate allies have a strong, vital interest in U.S. foreign policy. Although Secretary of State Shultz is sure to bring some changes, it is not likely that the basic C.F.R. thrust

*Philip Habib, who worked as President Carter's foreign affairs "troubleshooter," had a reputation in college for being a Marxist able to quote long sections of *Das Kapital* from memory. In his application for employment, he listed two character references who were active members of a Communist Front. According to an official intelligence report, Habib's wife admitted under questioning that her husband had contributed money to the Communist Party.

of U.S. foreign policy will be altered. These *Insiders* are all of a piece.

Henry A. Kissinger is one of the most important Rockefeller lieutenants in the "Liberal" Establishment. He is a director of David Rockefeller's International Advisory Committee of the Chase Manhattan Bank, an important member of the Bilderberg Steering Committee, a Senior Fellow of the Aspen Institute, director of the Atlantic Council, paid consultant to the NBC network, and serves on the Executive Committee of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. One of the chief architects and apologists for our "Liberal" foreign policy, Henry's power and prestige have rivalled — and at times surpassed — those of the Presidents he has served.

Heinz Alfred Kissinger was born May 27, 1923 in Germany, the son of schoolteacher Louis Kissinger. Heinz's name was changed to Henry when he immigrated with his family to the United States in 1938. After being involved in military intelligence during World War II, Kissinger returned to America and, with the help of a Rockefeller grant, enrolled in Harvard College. Graduated in 1950, he earned his Ph.D. there in 1954. From the early 1950s until 1971, Kissinger taught in the department of government at Harvard. He soon became involved at the highest levels of federal policy, including the State and Defense Departments, the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

At the C.I.A.-funded Harvard International Seminar, Kissinger founded a magazine called *Confluence*, which eventually came under the close scrutiny of the Defense Department because of its pro-Communist bias. But Henry had powerful friends in high places and had been associated with a host of Rockefeller-

connected activities and groups, including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In the mid-1960s his third book, *The Troubled Partnership*, was published by the C.F.R. In it Kissinger virtually called for the merging of the United States with the increasingly socialist nations of Europe into a single nation, as part of what Kissinger referred to as the "Grand Design."

A consultant to the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1961 to 1968, Henry worked hard to reverse the military advantage the United States had over the Soviets. And he began to have even more power to play with after 1969 when he was selected by President Richard Nixon as Assistant for National Security Affairs. This Nixon appointment was made on the recommendation of Nelson Rockefeller, for whom Henry had worked ten years as a foreign-policy advisor.

Kissinger's sadness at leaving the direct employment of Rockefeller in order to work on the Nixon team was partially assuaged by Nelson's parting token of appreciation — a check for \$50,000. Of course, if any other billionaire had done that, it would have been called bribery. With Rockefeller, it was simply a nice gesture. Only a cynic would conclude that a conflict of interest was involved just because virtually ever decision made by Kissinger affected the worldwide Rockefeller empire.

As director of U.S. foreign policy during the Nixon years, Henry Kissinger was involved in some of the most tragic failures in our nation's history. There was the betrayal of South Vietnam to a Communist bloodbath for which Kissinger was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and \$50,000. There were the persistent efforts by Dr. K. to increase strategic technological transfers from the U.S. to the Soviets to help them build up their military-

industrial complex. There was the preparation of the traitorous giveaway of the American Canal in Panama.

There was also the pro-Soviet SALT I Treaty, signed by President Nixon and ratified by the Senate in 1972 only after Kissinger ordered the suppression of intelligence reports showing that the Soviets were ahead of the U.S. in deploying key strategic nuclear weapons covered by the pact. According to members of the American intelligence community, a secret bureaucratic war developed within the C.I.A. in 1969 when Kissinger asked that agency's Office of Strategic Research to withhold data from certain military officials, including members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Kissinger clearly feared that such information would damage his efforts to achieve "détente" with the Soviet monsters and to negotiate an arms treaty with them.

Among the officials who confirm Kissinger's treasonous actions in this matter is Dr. Raymond S. Cline, who was in charge of strategic nuclear information for the State Department and the C.I.A. during the SALT negotiations. According to Cline, Kissinger lied about numbers and accuracy of Russian warheads to "mute opposition to SALT I and get the treaty he wanted." Dr. Cline explained that "Kissinger pulled numbers out of his hat to get the treaty through, because he didn't have confidence that the facts were on his side."

Ray Cline and others also charge that, when Kissinger went to Moscow in 1972 to negotiate the final terms of the treaty, he refused to take strategic weapons experts with him from Helsinki who might have advised on whether the Soviets were telling the truth about their military capabilities. "To this day," reports Cline, even "the CIA does not know exactly what was agreed to in the Soviet

Union, nor what we gave away to get the agreement."

As Nixon's Secretary of State, Kissinger continued to press hard to obtain approval for the export of advanced industrial machinery, including IBM computers, to the Soviet Union for the gigantic Kama River truck factory. At the time, officials including Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird voiced concern that the Russians might use the U.S.-built Kama River truck plant (the largest in the world) to produce military equipment. According to the *Chicago Sun-Times* for January 16, 1980, "Kissinger brushed the misgivings aside. A confidential Commerce Department memorandum states that in 1971 Kissinger 'ordered the Secretary of Commerce to grant three pending applications' for construction of the Soviet plant. Another secret memo set the value of U.S.-licensed equipment and technology at \$1.5 billion." Since then, as we know, military vehicles built at the Kama River factory have been used by the Soviets in their invasion of Afghanistan.

Henry Kissinger has made repeated efforts to get back into government in a high position within the Reagan Administration. (He even negotiated between Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan at the Republican National Convention on a bizarre proposal that would have made Ford "Co-President" with Reagan.) So Henry has of late been sounding very hawkish toward the Soviets. Meanwhile, Kissinger is back in academe, teaching at Georgetown University in the Foreign Service School, and quietly advising George Shultz.

For more fascinating details, your correspondent is happy to recommend his own book, *Kissinger: The Secret Side Of The Secretary Of State* (Concord Press, Box 2686, Seal Beach, California 90740, \$1.50).

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the man who trained Jimmy Carter in foreign policy, is another Rockefeller lieutenant who — with David himself — founded the controversial Trilateral Commission. Born in 1928 at Warsaw, Poland, Brzezinski came to the U.S. in 1949 and became a naturalized citizen in 1958. He got his education at Canada's McGill University (B.A., 1949) and Harvard University (M.A., 1950; Ph.D., 1953). He worked at Harvard as an instructor from 1953 until 1960. While there he was involved with Harvard's Center for International Affairs and the Russian Research Center. From 1960 to 1966 he was on the faculty of Columbia University and served the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations as a foreign-policy consultant to the State Department. In 1966 he left Columbia to become an active member of the State Department's Policy Planning Council. In this and other capacities, Brzezinski proved himself to be a devoted appeaser of the Communists.

From 1977 until 1981, Dr. Brzezinski held the second most important position in the Carter Administration. He was Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the post that Henry Kissinger had held before becoming Secretary of State.

Brzezinski had long advocated a One World technocratic state in which the world's resources and people are to be under the supervision and direction of planners like himself. In his book *Between Two Ages*, he praises Marxism as an inevitable and useful phase in man's development, and goes on approvingly to predict "the gradual appearance of a more controlled and directed society. Such a society would be dominated by an elite whose claim to political power would rest on allegedly superior scientific know-how. Unhindered by the restraints of traditional liberal values, this elite would

not hesitate to achieve its political ends by using the latest modern techniques for influencing public behavior and keeping society under close surveillance and control." (Page 252)

The idea of Trilateralism, Brzezinski said, is to raise the "planetary consciousness" (Page 294) of the leaders and planners from the three most advanced regions — North America, Western Europe, and Japan — and then to extend the hegemony of this New World Order to other regions and countries of the world. According to Brzezinski, this would be done in "broad and overlapping phases." The first of these "would involve the forging of community links among the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, as well as other more advanced countries (for example: Australia, Israel, Mexico). The second phase would include the extension of these links to more advanced communist countries" beginning with Yugoslavia and Romania, and eventually the Soviet Union.

Obviously, the present crop of One Worlders shares a vision which goes considerably beyond that of Anglophiles such as Cecil Rhodes. We are talking *global collectivism* here. Brzezinski even goes on to advocate a "world tax" to finance all of this! Of course Zbig's widely shared notion that Marxism and World Government are somehow inevitable is bull feathers. History is the result of human choices, planning, and actions — not of some mythical "material forces of production" or the working out of "the internal contradictions of capitalism" as naïve Leftists are led to believe. The only inevitable features of Marxist politics are its coercive brutality and economic stagnation. Just as *Insiders* in Roosevelt's New Deal imposed a forced cartelization of American industry, so today's *Insiders* dream of using a world socialist

state to cartelize the industries of the world under their control. Zbigniew Brzezinski hopes to be one of the Founding Fathers of such a New World Order.

He has taken care to serve this cause. In addition to having directed the Trilateral Commission from the time of its establishment by David Rockefeller in 1973 until 1976, Brzezinski was also a director of the Rockefellers' C.F.R. (1972-1977) and is a member of such exclusive groups as the Bilderbergers, the Century Association, and other centers of influence of the international house of Rockefeller. Though he has gone back to teaching, we have not seen the last of this intimate associate of David Rockefeller.

The Bundy Brothers are the last of the *Insider* stereotypes on this list. William P. Bundy is a former director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1964-1974) and edits its incredibly important quarterly journal, *Foreign Affairs*. He is married to Mary Eleanor Acheson, daughter of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. An alumnus of Yale and Harvard (where he received his law degree in 1947), Bundy began a career with the C.I.A. in 1951 which endured for at least ten years. In 1953 he came under the inquiry of Senator Joseph McCarthy because of Bundy's contribution of at least \$400 to the legal defense fund of Alger Hiss, the Communist agent who was a close friend of Secretary of State Acheson. C.I.A. Director Allen Dulles blocked McCarthy's summons of Bundy, blatantly defying the authority of the U.S. Senate to investigate security risks in government. Bill Bundy later served in the Johnson Administration in the powerful post of Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs (1964-1969). He was heavily involved with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

mara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk in the ignominious no-win policy which mired our nation in the long and bloody war in Vietnam.

William P. Bundy is not only a major force at the C.F.R., he is also one of the score or so of individuals who sit on the Bilderberger Steering Committee.

McGeorge Bundy, William's younger brother, is another very active C.F.R. member and Establishment Insider. In 1949 he joined the faculty at Harvard, leaping to the position of dean of the department of arts and sciences by 1953. McGeorge Bundy's meteoric rise is nothing short of incredible. Without the benefit of a doctorate, or even a master's degree, Bundy rose to the position of Harvard dean after only four years as an instructor. In 1959, 34-year-old Dean Bundy rolled out the red carpet for visiting Communist dictator Fidel Castro, whom Bundy personally entertained and hosted. Having shown his ideological devotion, he was soon called to an active role in government under the Kennedy Administration. From 1961 until 1966 he was intimately involved with foreign policy and intelligence as he served both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, the powerful Super-Cabinet post which was to be held in later administrations by *Insiders* Kissinger and Brzezinski.

Placing McGeorge Bundy in charge of national security was like putting Liz Taylor in charge of marriage counseling. While dean at Harvard, Bundy had gone on record as strenuously opposing the whole idea of national security in government, claiming that

measures to screen applicants for sensitive federal positions only created "needless confusion and fear." Under Bundy's influence, many security risks were brought into the Kennedy Administration. When security officers refused to clear them, they were cleared "on higher authority." The team of C.F.R. planners which worked with Bundy was responsible for the decision to get involved militarily in the Vietnam War and, later, escalate our presence without ever determining to win.

From 1966 until mid-1979, McGeorge Bundy was president of the Ford Foundation. Bundy handed out generous grants to swarms of reactionary Leftists and black revolutionaries. As one example, Black Power radical Floyd McKissick was awarded \$175,000 from the Ford Foundation for racist propaganda in 1967 — the year of the Detroit riots. A year later, Bundy granted another \$300,000 to the gang. During his tenure at the money faucet the Council on Foreign Relations received more than a million dollars from the Ford Foundation.

McGeorge Bundy is currently Professor of History at New York University, where he remains an important *Insider* on call.

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As we noted at the beginning of our report, this list is provided only as a guide to type and style. And there is much more to be said about those profiled here. Our purpose has merely been to suggest what to look for in identifying an Establishment *Insider* likely to be in on the games that could spell the end of the sovereignty of the United States of America. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

- Foreign aid has cost American taxpayers \$2.3 trillion since 1946 — more than twice the official National Debt of the United States.
- Teddy Kennedy: Forever poised between a cliché and an indiscretion.