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BUILDING COMMUNISM

Gary Allen, a graduate of Stanford, is author of the best-seller *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. Mr. Allen has just finished a new book, *The Rockefeller File*.

■ THAT things are not always what they seem is as true as it is a hoary cliché, but in all of political history I know of no mystery to match that of who are the ultimate backers of the world Communist movement.

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was obviously one of the great turning points in modern history. It is an event about which misinformation abounds. The mythmakers and rewriters of history have done their jobs well. The true story of the establishment of Communism in Russia, however, debunks the premier "big lie" of Communist ideology — that it is the result of downtrodden masses rising up against their exploiting bosses. This cunning deception, fostered by conspirators since before the French

Revolution of 1789, is purest twaddle. It has nonetheless been used with great success to "explain" the Soviet Revolution.

Today it is generally believed that the Communists were successful in Russia because they were able to gain the support of peasants who were sick of the tyranny of the Czars. This is not what happened.

While most know that the Bolshevik Revolution took place in November 1917, few recall that the Czar actually abdicated seven months earlier. With the collapse of the monarchy, a Provisional Government was established by Prince George Lvov, who wanted to pattern the new Russian government after the American Republic. Unfortunately, Lvov was

maneuvered out and replaced by Alexander Kerensky, an admitted Marxist who claimed to be an opponent of the Bolsheviks.*

At the time the Czar abdicated, and for the next several months, the eventual leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin and Trotsky, were not even in Russia. Lenin, in Switzerland, had been living in exile since 1905. The exiled Trotsky was working as a reporter for a Communist newspaper in New York City. During this period the Bolsheviks were not a significant political force, but a tiny splinter of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. The Bolsheviks came to power not because the downtrodden masses of Russia called them *back*, but because very powerful men in Europe and the United States, including members of the Rockefeller family, *sent them in*.

Trotsky was allowed to return to Russia with an American passport; Lenin was spirited across Europe in the famous sealed train. They joined forces and, through bribery, cunning, brutality, and deception, were able by November to gather enough thugs and make enough deals to take control of Petrograd. The Communists came to power by seizing a mere handful of cities. It was as if the whole of the United States were to be captured by the Communists because a Red mob had seized Cleveland. It was years before the Soviets solidified control.

*Many historians now suspect that Kerensky was fronting for the Bolsheviks all along. Two important indications are cited. One is the fact that he was allowed to live, when virtually all other members of the Provisional Government were butchered. More important support for the theory was the promulgation by Kerensky of a general amnesty for Communists and other revolutionaries who had been exiled after the abortive Red revolt of 1905. Streaming back to Mother Russia came 250,000 dedicated revolutionaries, sealing the doom of Kerensky's "democratic socialist" government.

While these facts have been somewhat suppressed, the big secret is that throughout this period the financing for the revolution came from super-capitalists in the West, and primarily from the United States.

A meticulously documented book on this subject has been written by Antony Sutton, a research fellow for the prestigious Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. Entitled *Wall Street And The Bolshevik Revolution*, this important study by a respected and fastidiously thorough scholar was almost universally ignored by the mass media. One does not have to be a Quiz Kid to figure out why. Sutton sets the stage for the Bolshevik Revolution with this background:

... While monopoly control of industries was once the objective of J.P. Morgan and J.D. Rockefeller, by the late nineteenth century the inner sanctums of Wall Street understood that the most efficient way to gain an unchallenged monopoly was to "go political" and make society go to work for the monopolists — under the name of the public good and the public interest. This strategy was detailed in 1906 by Frederick C. Howe in his Confessions Of A Monopolist. Howe, by the way, is also a figure in the story of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Seeing only part of the picture, but enough to raise serious questions, Howe observed:

There are the rules of big business. They have superseded the teachings of our parents and are reducible to a simple maxim: Get a monopoly; let Society work for you; and remember that the best of all business is politics, for a legislative grant, franchise, subsidy or tax exemption is worth more than a Kimberly or Comstock



Lenin, who had been in exile for a dozen years, was smuggled into Russia after the fall of the Czar and brought to power by mysterious secret forces.

lode, since it does not require any labor, either mental or physical, for its exploitation.

Professor Sutton searches for reasons why wealthy men like the Rockefellers would cooperate with and even finance Communists who are allegedly sworn to bury them. The British-born scholar points out:

... one barrier to mature understanding of recent history is the notion that all capitalists are the bitter and unswerving enemies of all Marxists and Socialists. This erroneous idea originated with Karl Marx and was undoubtedly useful to his purposes. In fact, the idea is nonsense. There has been a continuing, albeit concealed, alliance between international political capitalists and international revolutionary socialists — to their mutual benefit. This alliance has gone unobserved largely because historians — with a few notable exceptions — have an unconscious Marxian bias and are thus locked into the impossibility of any such alliance

existing. The open-minded reader should bear two clues in mind; monopoly capitalists are the bitter enemies of laissez-faire entrepreneurs; and, given the weakness of socialist central planning, the totalitarian socialist state is a perfect captive market for monopoly capitalists, if an alliance can be made with the socialist powerbrokers. Suppose — and it is only hypothesis at this point — that American monopoly capitalists were able to reduce a planned socialist Russia to the status of a captive technical colony. Would not this be the logical twentieth-century internationalist extension of the Morgan railroad monopolies and the Rockefeller petroleum trust . . . ?

The eminently respectable Professor Sutton is too generous. Far more is involved here than a handful of monopolists seeking captive world markets. One gets the picture when one realizes that the same people who bankrolled the Communist Revolution in Russia also established the Marxist graduated income tax, pro-

posed in the *Communist Manifesto*, as a means of controlling the upward mobility of the American middle-class while avoiding it themselves. And they are the very same people who at about the same time created the fraudulent Federal Reserve System, again in obedience to the *Communist Manifesto*, as a means of insuring their own complete control of the American economy. The actions of these super-capitalists over a period of many decades reveal that they were not merely plotting for more and greater profits, but were involved in a conspiracy for control of the world.

There have been occasional monographs by reputable scholars about the role of conspiracy and secret societies in the Bolshevik Revolution, but delving into the subject has been generally recognized in academia as taboo. Few have dared go further than to conclude that there were secret forces behind Communism. In *Russia 1917*, George Katkov observes:

There is for example no doubt, as we shall show, that a widespread net of conspiratorial organizations modeled on freemasons' lodges worked for revolution in Russia and played a decisive role in the formation of the first Provisional Government. It is, however, impossible to assess the political aims and actual impact of these organizations without documentary evidence The most important surviving member of the group, A.F. Kerensky, has not yet found it possible to clarify this crucial point. Whatever his reasons, which are no doubt weighty, he is fully aware of the importance of this factor and has taken measures to release the evidence on it — "in thirty years' time."

Kerensky's knowledge of secret forces behind this Conspiracy has been bur-

ied in archives and will not become available until after 1987 — when it might well no longer matter.

The precise nature of the conspiratorial power that established Communism in Russia has been known for certain only by the select few who participated. Lenin, of course, knew very well that he had been sent into Russia with the help of German money. The orthodox history books explain that he believed this money had been advanced to him by patriotic German bankers who wanted to aid their country's war effort. The Bolsheviks had promised to end Russia's participation in the war, which would allow the Germans to move their troops to the Western Front. Lenin knew, however, that the real truth was quite different.

At his trial by Stalin, which began in January 1937, Karl Radek dropped some curious hints concerning this matter:

And we must also tell the world that what Lenin — I tremble to mention his name from this dock — said in a letter, in the directions he gave to the delegation that was about to leave for the Hague, about the secret of war I cannot conceal this secret and carry it with me to the grave. . . . if I concealed this truth and departed this life with it . . . I would have heard in my hour of death the execrations of those people who will be slaughtered in the future war, and whom, by my testimony, I could have furnished with a weapon against the war that is being fomented.

What was the strange secret to which Radek referred, and possession of which saved his life from even Stalin's rages? Lenin's *Notes On The Tasks Of Our Delegation At The Hague*, written on December 4, 1922,



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David Rockefeller and Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin are shown above in Moscow as they work out American support for the Communists. It is certainly nothing new. After the Czar abdicated, Leon Trotsky (below right) was sent to Russia from New York on an American passport supplied by Woodrow Wilson. The interim Socialist boss in Moscow was A.F. Kerensky (below left), who spent the remainder of his days in New York. When he died he left behind sealed records to be opened after 1987 detailing the "conspiratorial organizations modeled on freemasons' lodges" which were responsible for the revolution. It is now clear that an arcane conspiracy, backed by finance capitalists in the United States, has been behind the Reds from the beginning.



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a few days before the convenient illness which removed him from power, provides another hint:

The people must be told about the great secrecy with which war arises, and how helpless the ordinary workers' organizations are in the face of war that is really impending, even if these organizations call themselves revolutionary.

In his 1965 book *The Rise And Fall Of Stalin*, from which this account of Radek's trial is taken, historian Robert Payne concludes:

"The Secret of war," which Radek mentioned in his concluding speech, was the very simple and terrible truth that wars are the result not of great historical forces, but of mysterious and little-known conspiratorial acts. The people are helpless in the face of these acts, for they know nothing about them.

... Radek was saying as clearly as a man could that there were secrets which could not be divulged about this trial, and that there were conspiracies taking place in the Soviet Union which could never enter the history books. He was himself a part of this conspiracy, and he would have to die without ever revealing what he knew.

Professor Sutton, however, has in his researches uncovered the names of the men who secretly bankrolled the conspiracy in Russia. This is an important key to the great puzzle. For we know that no revolution, including our own in 1776, could be successful without organization and money. The "downtrodden masses" provide little of the former and none of the latter. But a conspiracy of finance capitalists can provide both. As Gustave le Bon has observed, revolutions always

come from above: "The people make riots but never revolutions." In *The Surrender Of An Empire*, the brilliant English historian Nesta Webster concludes:

Had the Bolsheviks been, as they are frequently represented, a mere gang of revolutionaries out to destroy property, first in Russia, and then in every other country, they would naturally have found themselves up against organized resistance by the owners of property all over the world, and the Moscow blaze would have been rapidly extinguished. It was only owing to the powerful influences behind them that this minority party was able to seize the reins of power and, having seized them, to retain their hold of them up to the present day.

Antony Sutton introduces his evidence of such "powerful influences" behind the Communists by stating:

In brief, this is a story of the Bolshevik Revolution and its aftermath, but a story that departs from the usual conceptual straitjacket approach of capitalists versus Communists. Our story postulates a partnership between international monopoly capitalism and international revolutionary socialism for their mutual benefit. The final human cost of this alliance has fallen upon the shoulders of the individual Russian and the individual American. Entrepreneurship has been brought into disrepute and the world has been propelled toward inefficient socialist planning as a result of these monopoly maneuverings in the world of politics and revolution

So long as we see all international revolutionaries and all international capitalists as implacable enemies of one another, then we miss a crucial

point — that there has indeed been some operational cooperation between international capitalists, including fascists.

Sutton then proceeds to present evidence of such "cooperation." The proofs — which he offers from the public record — establish overwhelmingly that key elements of international banking, most notably the Morgan and Rockefeller interests, financed the takeover by the Bolsheviks. The thousands of facts and documents that Professor Sutton cites are too numerous even to summarize here. Those interested in seeing for themselves have but to turn to his book, *Wall Street And The Bolshevik Revolution* (New Rochelle, Arlington House, \$7.95).

The Hoover Institution researcher asks the obvious question: What is the motivation behind this coalition of capitalists and Bolsheviks? The advantages to the Communists are clear enough, but of what possible benefit could such a union be to super-capitalists of the West?

Sutton suggests that Russia was at the time of the Revolution — and is today — the largest untapped market in the world. Moreover, then and now, it comprises the greatest potential competitive threat to American industrial and financial supremacy. "Wall Street," says Sutton, "must have cold shivers when it visualizes Russia as a second super American industrial giant." By saddling Russia with an unproductive economic system dependent on the West for continuous infusions of capital and technology for survival, Russia could be both exploited, contained, and manipulated. Sutton concludes:

Revolution and international finance are not at all inconsistent if the result of revolution is to establish

more centralized authority. International finance prefers to deal with central governments. The last thing the banking community wants is laissez-faire economy and decentralized power because these would disperse power.

This, therefore, is an explanation that fits the evidence. This handful of bankers and promoters was not Bolshevik, or Communist, or socialist, or Democrat, or even American. Above all else, these men wanted markets, preferably captive international markets — and a monopoly of the captive world market as the ultimate goal. They wanted markets that could be exploited monopolistically without fear of competition from Russians, Germans, or anyone else — including American businessmen outside the charmed circle. This closed group was apolitical and amoral. In 1917, it had a single-minded objective — a captive market in Russia, all presented under, and intellectually protected by, the shelter of a league [of Nations] to enforce the peace.

Wall Street did indeed achieve its goal. American firms controlled by this syndicate were later to go on and build the Soviet Union, and today are well on their way to bringing the Soviet military-industrial complex into the age of the computer.

No doubt all this has been a handy and profitable byproduct of the capture of Russia. But, it is only part of a much bigger picture dating back many years. The conspiratorial objective, from the start, has been control of the world. The cartel capitalists would work covertly, and the Communists overtly, for a World Government. Thus World Government would be promoted from both the top and the bottom of the conspiratorial apparatus. In his book *The Bolsheviks And World Peace*,

published in 1918 when he was Commissar of War in the first Russian Communist Government, Leon Trotsky declared that "the task of the proletariat is to create a far more powerful fatherland, with a far greater power of resistance — the republican United States of Europe, as the foundation of the United States of the world." He argued that "the only way in which the proletariat can meet the imperialistic perplexity of capitalism is by opposing to it as a practical program of the day the Socialist organization of world economy."

If your goal is global conquest, you have to start somewhere. In Russia, for the first time, the Conspiracy gained a geographical homeland from which to launch assaults against the other nations of the world. The West now had a controlled "enemy."

In the Bolshevik Revolution we have some of the world's richest and most powerful men financing a movement which claims that its very reason for existence is to strip of their wealth such super-rich cartel and banking capitalists as the Rockefellers. But obviously these men have no fear of international Communism. It is only logical to assume that if they financed it, and are willing — even eager — to cooperate with it, it is because ultimately they control it. Can there be any other explanation that makes sense?

Remember that for over one hundred years it has been a standard operating procedure of the Rockefellers and their super-rich allies to seek to manipulate both sides of every conflict in which they have an interest. You must have an "enemy" to play the game. Balance-of-power politics has long been used as a primary excuse for destroying traditional institutions and expanding collectivism in America and Western Europe. More than any other single factor, it has

been used to justify creation of what the Rockefellers and other Establishment *Insiders* in the West call the "New World Order."

Having founded their bizarre colony in Russia, these *Insiders* have struggled mightily ever since to keep it alive. Beginning in 1918 this clique has been engaged in transferring money and, probably more important, technical information to the Soviet Union. This is made abundantly clear in Antony Sutton's monumental three-volume history, *Western Technology And Soviet Economic Development* (Stanford, Hoover Institution, 1968-1973). Using for the most part official State Department documents, Sutton proves beyond any reasonable doubt that virtually the whole of Soviet industrial technology has been acquired from the West, principally America. It is not an exaggeration to say that, in this respect too, the U.S.S.R. was made in the U.S.A.

None of the foregoing makes sense if Communism really is what the Communists and the Rockefeller Establishment tell us it is. But if Communism is an arm of a bigger conspiracy to control the world — a conspiracy run by power-mad billionaires and brilliant but ruthless academicians who have shown them how to use their power — it all becomes perfectly logical. Starting with Voltaire and Adam Weishaupt and running through John Ruskin, Sidney Webb, Nicholas Murray Butler, and on to the present with such *Insiders* as Henry Kissinger, it has been the scholar looking for avenues of power who has shown the "sons of the very powerful" how their wealth could be used to rule the world.

We cannot stress too greatly that we are now discussing only one segment of the Conspiracy. Other equally important conspirators of varying . . . (Continued on page eighty-seven.)

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degrees of illumination have worked to foment labor, religious, and racial strife in order to promote Socialism and World Government. They often operate independently of the international bankers and cartelists, and it would certainly be disastrous to ignore the danger to our freedom which they represent.

It would be equally disastrous, and frankly stupid, to suggest that all big businessmen and bankers are involved in this Conspiracy. A distinction must be drawn between competitive Free Enterprise, the most moral and productive system ever devised, and cartel capitalism dominated by industrial monopolists and international bankers. The difference is crucial: The private enterpriser operates by offering products and services in a competitive free market, where consumers have numerous choices offered to them, while cartel capitalists use the government to force the public to do business exclusively, or almost exclusively, with them. These corporate socialists, or fascists, are the deadly enemies of our system of competitive Free Enterprise.

Yet it is terribly difficult to get this point across because of counterconditioning. Take the Rockefellers for instance. "Liberals" are willing to believe that they will fix prices, rig markets, establish monopolies, buy politicians, exploit employees, and even fire them the day before they are eligible for pensions; but they have been trained to react with knee-jerk hostility to any suggestion that these same men would want to rule the world or would use Communism as the striking edge of any conspiracy to do so.

The fact is that the Rockefeller-C.F.R. *Insiders* began pushing to open

up Communist Russia to U.S. traders soon after the Revolution, as the Comrades were solidifying their power by murdering millions. At that time, however, public opinion ran so high against the Bolsheviks that it was American policy not to deal with the outlaw Government. The United States did not even recognize the Bolshevik regime for fifteen years, until 1933. In the meantime the Soviet economy was in a shambles and literally millions were starving to death. Communism would have collapsed had it not been backed by our Establishment *Insiders*. The Bolsheviks were first rescued by a venture run by Herbert Hoover, a member of the Establishment *Insiders'* Council on Foreign Relations, who in 1921 raised seventy-eight million dollars for Soviet relief — food and medicines which were largely appropriated by Lenin and his gangsters and used to buy loyalty among the starving peasants who had been resisting them.

In his book *Herbert Hoover And Famine Relief To Soviet Russia*, Professor Benjamin Weissman of Rutgers University reveals that Hoover continued to send public foodstuffs to Russia long after it was obvious the Bolsheviks were shipping their own food abroad in order to purchase arms and machinery. Contrary to the public assurances by the Secretary of Commerce, says Weissman, "Hoover's own efforts in fighting famine were contributing substantially to economic recovery in Russia." In short, Weissman acknowledges, "the American relief mission contributed significantly to the maintenance of the Bolshevik regime in Russia."

While Hoover's "humanitarian" venture saved the Soviet regime, the Russian economy was still in total chaos. Galloping to the rescue were the conspiratorial super-capitalists of

the West — men like the Vanderlips, the Harrimans, and the Rockefellers. One of the first to arrive was Frank Vanderlip, a Rockefeller agent who was president of their First National City Bank and once favorably compared Lenin to George Washington. (Louis Budenz, *The Bolshevik Invasion Of The West*, Page 115.)

The Rockefellers assigned their brilliant public relations agent, Ivy Lee, to sell the American public the idea that the Bolsheviks were merely misunderstood idealists who were actually benefactors of mankind. In *Western Technology And Soviet Economic Development*, Antony Sutton reports:

Quite predictably, 180 pages later, Lee concludes that the Communist problem is merely psychological. By this time he is talking about "Russians" (not Communists) and concludes "they are all right." He suggests the United States should not engage in propaganda; makes a plea for peaceful coexistence; and suggests the United States would find it sound policy to recognize the USSR and advance credits.

Before the Bolshevik revolt, Russia had succeeded the United States as the world's Number One oil producer. The chaos and destruction of the Revolution effectively eliminated Standard Oil's competition from Russia for several years — until Standard could move in and get a piece of the Russian oil business. After the Bolshevik Revolution, Standard of New Jersey bought fifty percent of Nobel's huge Caucasus oil fields, even though the property had supposedly been nationalized by the Communists. In *The Empire Of Oil*, Harvey O'Connor unravels the greasy threads of the deal, and he suggests why Standard used its admitted alliance with the

State Department to help make sure the Bolsheviks were not dislodged:

Standard Oil . . . was working out its own program for taking over Russian oil production, assuming the Bolsheviks couldn't manage it themselves. Standard bought out the Nobel interests which had been dominant in Baku almost from the beginning. Naturally it was pleased that Washington refused to join France and Britain in recognizing any of the counter-revolutionary governments in the Caucasus. Washington was opposed to any dismemberment of Russia (stayed neutral between Whites and Reds) . . . and at the moment this fitted in beautifully with Standard's strategy.

Standard never officially took title to the Caucasus oil fields, but other deals were cooking. In 1926, Standard Oil of New York and its subsidiary, Vacuum Oil Company, concluded a deal to market "Soviet" oil in European countries. Part of the price for the arrangement, it was reported at the time, was a loan to the Bolsheviks of seventy-five million dollars. In 1927, Russia's secret partner, Standard Oil of New York, built an oil refinery in Russia which helped immeasurably in putting the Bolshevik economy back on its feet. According to Professor Sutton, "This was the first United States investment in Russia since the Revolution." Sutton continues: "Only the Danish telegraph concessions, the Japanese fishing, coal and oil concessions, and the Standard Oil lease remained after 1935." It is possible the Rockefellers still own oil production facilities behind the Iron Curtain, drawing the profits out through Switzerland. By doing this, they would not have to share the loot with either their stockholders or the tax collector.

Wherever Standard Oil went, Chase National Bank was sure to follow. (The Rockefellers' Chase Bank was later merged with the Warburgs' Manhattan Bank to form the present Chase Manhattan Bank.) In order to rescue the Bolsheviks, supposedly the archenemy of profit-seeking businessmen, the Chase National Bank was in 1922 instrumental in establishing the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. President of the Chamber was Reeve Schley, a vice president of Chase National Bank. According to Professor Sutton:

In 1925, negotiations between Chase and Prom-bank extended beyond the finance of raw materials and mapped out a complete program for financing Soviet raw material exports to the U.S. and imports of U.S. cotton and machinery . . . Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company were leaders in the Soviet credit business.

The Rockefellers' Chase National Bank was also involved in selling Bolshevik bonds in the United States in 1928. Patriotic organizations denounced the Chase as an "international fence," and it was called "a disgrace to America . . . They will go to any lengths for a few dollars profits." Representative Louis McFadden, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, declared on the floor of Congress:

The Soviet government has been given United States Treasury funds by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks acting through the Chase Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company and other banks in New York City . . .

. . . Open up the books of Amtorg, the trading organization of the Soviet government in New York, and of Gos-

torg, the general office of the Soviet Trade Organization, and of the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and you will be staggered to see how much American money has been taken from the United States' Treasury for the benefit of Russia. Find out what business has been transacted for the State Bank of Soviet Russia by its correspondent, the Chase Bank of New York . . .

This conspiracy was of enormous proportions, and it continued to escalate. Sutton quotes the following report by Averell Harriman to the State Department in June 1944: "Stalin paid tribute to the assistance rendered by the United States to Soviet industry before and during the war. He said that about two-thirds of all the large industrial enterprise in the Soviet Union had been built with United States help or technical assistance." Remember that this was at a time when the Soviets had already established an extensive spy network in the United States in violation of our 1933 recognition agreement, and when the Communist *Daily Worker* regularly called for the destruction of our liberty and a Communist takeover of America.

For over fifty years the Rockefellers and their fellow Establishment *Insiders* have advocated and carried out policies aimed at increasing the power of their associates in the Soviet Union. The current bandmaster for the enterprise is David Rockefeller.

Most Americans regard Nelson Rockefeller as the most important member of the Rockefeller family. He is, after all, the (unelected) Vice President of the United States. Since 1960 he has been a perennial candidate for the Presidency. Nelson Rockefeller is a compulsive extrovert who loves to be in the public eye. As a result, he is far

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better known than his brothers. But notoriety is an unreliable measure of power.

Students of the Eastern Establishment are well aware that while Nelson gets the ink, it is little brother David who wields the power. "As the *de facto* head of the American Establishment," reports *Time*, "it has been said that for him the presidency would be a demotion." The *New York Times* concurs: "He has come to be regarded as a spokesman for enlightened American capitalism." Of course, to the *New York Times*, "enlightened American capitalism" means government planning of virtually every facet of the American economy, major transfers of America's vital technology to the Communists, the internationalizing of American business through multinational holding companies, and the creation of World Government.

In 1964 Rockefeller and Nikita Khrushchev were closeted in Moscow for two and a half hours. The *Chicago Tribune* of September 12, 1964, reported:

David Rockefeller . . . briefed President Johnson today on his recent meeting with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of Russia . . . the Red leader said the United States and the Soviet Union "should do more trade." Khrushchev, according to Rockefeller, said he would like to see the United States extend long-term credits to the Russians.

As a matter of fact, the meeting between Rockefeller and Khrushchev had been held two months earlier, in July. Apparently whatever trouble had developed was not settled until the President was briefed in September. Within a month, Khrushchev was deposed. David Rockefeller was soon meeting on the Black Sea with his successor, and in October of 1966

L.B.J. announced his new policy of "building bridges" to Eastern Europe. This was at the time the Communists were escalating the Vietnam War, and virtually all of the war matériel to support that effort came from the munitions factories of Eastern Europe. It seemed politically incredible that Johnson would propose such a policy while American troops were being killed and maimed by ammunition and weapons from the Communist bloc. It would have been flabbergasting if one had not been following the machinations of David Rockefeller.

President Johnson, who had appointed a member of the Rockefellers' C.F.R. to virtually every strategic position in his Administration, declared on October 7, 1966: "We intend to press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to European Communist states . . . We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items . . ." Six days later, the *New York Times* reported:

The United States put into effect today one of President Johnson's proposals for stimulating East-West trade by removing restrictions on the export of more than four hundred commodities to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe . . .

Among the categories from which items have been selected for export relaxation are . . . crude and manufactured rubber, pulp and waste paper, textiles and textile fibers, crude fertilizers, metal ores and scrap, petroleum, gas and derivatives, chemical compounds and products, dyes, medicines, fireworks, detergents, plastic materials, metal products and machinery, and scientific and professional instruments.

Virtually every one of these "non-strategic" items has a direct or indirect use in modern warfare. Later, even as the Vietnam War raged, items such as rifle-cleaning compounds, electronic equipment, computers, and radar were declared "non-strategic" and cleared for shipment to the Soviet Union. Since Congress drew the line at sending "strategic" goods to the Reds, the trick was simply to declare almost everything "non-strategic." A machine-gun might still be strategic, but the tools for making it and the chemicals to propel the bullets were declared "non-strategic."

During this period the Vietcong and North Vietnamese received eighty-five percent of their war matériel from the U.S.S.R. and its captive nations. Since their economies were incapable of supporting such a war effort, the Communist arm of the Conspiracy needed help from the Finance Capitalist arm. The United States thus financed and equipped both sides of the terrible Vietnam War, killing nearly fifty-five thousand of our own soldiers and seriously radicalizing the nation's youth in the process.

On January 16, 1967, under the headline "Eaton Joins Rockefellers To Spur Trade With Reds," the *New York Times* reported:

An alliance of family fortunes linking Wall Street and the Midwest is going to try to build economic bridges between the free world and Communist Europe. The International Basic Economy Corporation, controlled by the Rockefeller brothers, and Tower International, Inc., headed by Cyrus S. Eaton, Jr., Cleveland financier, plan to cooperate in promoting trade between the Iron Curtain countries, including the Soviet Union . . .

International Basic Economy Corporation (I.B.E.C.) is run by Rodman

Rockefeller (C.F.R.), son of Nelson Rockefeller. On October 20, 1969, I.B.E.C. announced that the international banking firm of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, London, had entered into partnership with the firm.

Cyrus Eaton Jr., the boss at Tower International, is the son of Cyrus Eaton,* the pro-Soviet activist and billionaire who began his career as secretary to John D. Rockefeller. So the agreement between Tower International and I.B.E.C. continued an old alliance.

Among the "non-strategic" items which the Rockefeller-Eaton axis moved to build for the Communists are ten rubber-goods plants, including two synthetic rubber plants worth two hundred million dollars. Mr. Eaton explained in the *Times* article: "These people are setting up new automobile plants and know they have got to have tire factories." In addition, the Rockefellers and Eatons also moved to construct a fifty-million-dollar aluminum plant for the Reds. Aluminum for jet planes had been conveniently classified as "non-strategic" by the Johnson Administration.

The *Times* report which announced this opening gambit in the Rockefeller *détente* also informed a bored American public: "Last month, Tower International reached a tentative agreement with the Soviet patent and licensing organization, Licensintorg, covering future licensing and patent transactions. Until now, Mr. Eaton said, the Russians have left the buying and selling of licenses and patents to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the official Soviet agency in this

*Although Eaton's name does not appear on the membership rolls of the Rockefellers' Council on Foreign Relations, the Reece Committee investigating foundations for the Congress in 1953 found that the notorious Soviet apologist was a secret member.

country for promoting Soviet-American trade."

This meant that the Rockefellers and Eatons had arranged a monopoly on the transfer of technological capability to what were supposed to be the world's foremost enemies of the super-rich. According to the *New York Times*: "Mr. Eaton acknowledged the difficulties that Amtorg's representatives had encountered here in trying to arrange licensing agreements with American companies. 'As you can imagine,' he said, 'it is almost impossible for a Russian to walk into the research department of an American aerospace company and try to arrange the purchase of a patent.'"

Certainly every loyal American said to himself at the time: "Well, I would hope to God the Soviets couldn't walk into our defense plants and buy a patent." The Rockefellers and the Eatons solved that problem for the Communists. Now, instead of dealing with an official agency of the Soviet Government, American concerns could deal through the Rockefellers. You can imagine how many doors that opened to the Communists!

Meanwhile, as we noted before, nearly fifty-five thousand Americans were dying in Vietnam, many of them killed by weapons which the Rockefellers and their friends supplied directly or indirectly to our avowed enemies. Only the technicality of the lack of a formal declaration of war prevented this trading in American blood from being actionable as treason.

By the purchase of patents for the Communists the Rockefellers had arranged for American industry to supply research and development for the Soviet military machine. The goal was to enable the Soviets to mass-produce the fruit of American military technology — a goal they have now largely achieved. And let us emphasize that the transfer of this technical

knowledge was even more important than the sale of weapons. Ammunition is used once, then it is gone. Weapons break down. Vehicles need replacement parts. Now, a process that might have taken American corporations a decade to develop could be transferred *in toto* to the Communists in the time it takes a plane to fly to Moscow. Even less time. The Soviets were soon plugging in to the giant computer banks of the Ford Motor Company by telephone!

While the trade doors were opened during the Johnson Administration, the escalation of *détente* in the Kissinger era produced for the Communists an open house in American plants and research laboratories. Then came major shipments of food — to free those held on the farms by the inefficiencies of Soviet agriculture so that they might be employed in the Russian military-industrial complex as it was made competitive with America. In an interview in the December 1971 issue of *Nation's Business*, David Rockefeller glossed over this bloody business by declaring: "Trade is one of the best ways of stimulating understanding. Many items which are not permitted to be exported to the Soviet Union have no strategic significance whatsoever. I was at a conference in the Soviet Union last summer and expanding the volume of trade was a subject we discussed."

Rockefeller failed to explain how American-made tires being used on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and computers to design Soviet missiles shooting down our pilots in Vietnam, could help to "stimulate understanding."

An increasingly important tool for the looting of America by the Rockefellers and their cohorts is the Export-Import Bank, known as Eximbank. It was established in 1934 to finance and promote *Insider* trade with the Soviet

Union. But it wasn't until Richard Nixon signed a "Presidential Determination" on October 18, 1972, that the Eximbank began to finance trade with the Soviets. During its first twenty-five years of existence, it authorized some ten billion dollars in credits for sixteen hundred projects in sixty-nine countries — mostly in Latin America. Then, with the launching of the Marshall Plan following World War II, the Eximbank extended its activities into Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. During 1973, it arranged \$2.4 billion in loan guarantees.

The process by which the Eximbank works is simple enough. A U.S. exporter goes to his own bank, which makes arrangements for the Eximbank to loan money to the exporter's foreign buyer. Eximbank then grants a credit to the American bank, which in turn pays the U.S. exporter. Thus the exporter is immediately paid, the American bank is cut in on the deal, and the foreign importer gets a subsidized interest rate.

Who pays the interest subsidy? You hardly need ask. The U.S. taxpayer pays it through Treasury grants to the Eximbank. While most Americans consider themselves lucky if they can arrange to borrow money for less than twelve percent interest, and even the prime rate (the rate at which the largest American corporations with the best credit rating can borrow) has been zippering between seven and ten percent, the Eximbank has been making loans to foreigners at six percent interest.

What happens if the foreign buyer defaults? *Auf Wiedersehen. Adios. Sayonara.* If the customer sneaks out of the restaurant without paying the check, the waiter puts the arm on the American taxpayer who, once again, picks up the tab. How would you like to be in a business in which the gov-

ernment paid you in full for all sales and accepted the responsibility for collecting all accounts receivable? As the late General Thomas Lane noted:

In this system, the U.S. exporter has nothing to lose by sales to bad credit risks. The U.S. commercial bank has nothing to lose. The inclination therefore under our profit system is to sell products to anyone who will sign a loan agreement which you can run by the Eximbank. Irresponsibility is rewarded . . .

It is an old story. Public money is nobody's money. As a sense of civic responsibility declines, the public money is used to private advantage. But more than that, the reckless profligacy of the Congress in providing funds for such purposes undermines the sense of civic virtues in our government.

As with other free enterprisers, we favor foreign trade. But, when American exporters ask the taxpayers to take the risks while they take a guaranteed profit and the international bankers grow fat, it is not trade but looting. It is as though you were an automobile dealer with an exclusive franchise to sell cars to deadbeats in Chad, and you had a guarantee that American taxpayers would make all payments on which the Chads defaulted. Assuredly, you could "sell" a lot of Cadillacs that way. You could in fact unload every Cadillac that General Motors could produce. And you wouldn't care a fig whether the customer ever pays for the car. As General Lane put it:

In this operation, the inside operators of international trade have arranged a bonanza for themselves at the expense of the defenseless taxpayer. Whatever the Depression purposes may have been in the 30's, the

bank has long outlived its usefulness. Let our private bankers set up their own Export-Import Bank and charge an adequate interest rate to cover the risks involved. Let them depend on their own judgment of who is entitled to credit. Congress should close the bank forthwith

That's what *ought* to be done, but the Rockefellers and their man Henry Kissinger want to use the bank to expand subsidized credit to the Communists, the world's worst deadbeats.

It was shortly after the May 1972 Summit Conference in Moscow that the Nixon Administration began pushing to extend the credit of the U.S. taxpayers directly to the Soviets. As part of the Kissinger *détente*, Congress was to extend to the Bolsheviks tariff status as a "Most Favored Nation," and Eximbank loans were to be arranged for the transfer of the most advanced American technology to Russia and for the development of Soviet energy sources — chiefly oil. A U.P.I. release dated July 17, 1973, provides the explanation David Rockefeller gave for such outrages:

David Rockefeller, board chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, urged Congress Tuesday to grant most favored nation trading status to the Soviet Union, claiming the move could help slow the arms race. "The desire of the Soviets to use Western trade, credits and technology to bolster their own economy hopefully could be accompanied by their giving lower priority to military programs," Rockefeller testified "We haven't stopped the arms race by withholding exports," he said.

Nor has expanded trade slowed the Soviet buildup one iota. In fact the Soviets have used our technology to help them *escalate* their arms output.

Meanwhile, David Rockefeller was telling an audience in Rome that he would replace the Iron Curtain with "a plate-glass curtain." He claimed: "Better communication and then understanding through expanding trade are ingredients of world peace." Just as with all that scrap metal we sold Japan before Pearl Harbor!

So far, Most Favored Nation status has not been granted by Congress because of publicity about Russia's policy of refusing emigration to Israel by Soviet Jews. But the sluice gates for loans have been opened. Already a legal counselor for Eximbank, under pressure from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has pushed the bank's directors to approve questionable loans to the Reds, and Kissinger is engaged in arranging a deal whereby we will agree to provide the credits and technology to develop the Soviet's oil industry as part of an exchange that will involve regular looting of American grains.

As part of the massive effort to build the Communist economy by looting the United States, *on credit*, Richard Nixon appointed William Casey as president of the Export-Import Bank. Casey, a member of the Rockefeller-controlled C.F.R., was the perfect man for the job that Kissinger and the Rockefellers had in mind. As part of his goal of promoting "trade" with the Communists, he told the Society of American Business Writers:

To implement this vital aspect of our overall foreign policy, our Ambassadors to Communist nations have been instructed to put trade promotion at the top of their list of priorities. Shortly we will have doubled the number of State Department employees serving in commercial positions in the U.S.S.R., eastern Europe and [Communist] China.

Naturally the Communists are delighted to have the American super-capitalists build factories for them as long as the American taxpayers agree to pick up the tab when the Commissars default. It is foreign aid in a very big way!

The first of the giant projects we have been inflating our currency to build on credit for our Bolshevik brothers is the Kama River factory, which is to be the largest producer of trucks in the world. But please don't mention that trucks are the backbone of modern military operations, and that during open warfare truck factories are quickly converted to build tanks. When the Defense Department made this point it was overruled by the White House.

The Kama River factory is supposed to produce 150,000 heavy-duty trucks and 250,000 diesel engines per year. This output is greater than the combined production of such trucks and engines by all factories in the United States. The foundry complex is being built by a division of the Pullman Company at a cost of a half billion dollars. The Soviets agreed to put up ten percent of the cash for the project, while David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and the Export-Import Bank each agreed to advance forty-five percent. According to *U.S. News & World Report* of March 25, 1974: "Chase experts see Kama River as a 'billion-dollar beginning' for U.S. suppliers." Other U.S. corporations involved include General Motors, Rockwell International, I.B.M., Honeywell, Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Industries, and Ingersoll-Rand.

To say that Eximbank bent over backwards with our tax dollars to accommodate the Soviets is like saying that J. Paul Getty is fairly confident his personal cheque won't bounce. On Exim's usual loans, repayments must start in three to five or, at the most,

seven years. The repayment period for *this* loan was twelve years, with a grace period of 4.5 years. Which means that it will be 16.5 years, if ever, before anyone sees the first payment! Try to get that kind of deal as an American businessman . . . at six percent interest.

And what happens when the Comrades don't pay? Do we foreclose and repossess the factory? That's about as practical as growing bananas in Minnesota. Krupp, the German industrial giant, almost collapsed as a result of its extension of credit to the Soviets. It had to be bailed out by the German government, and then by the government of Iran.

But, you say, surely David Rockefeller, the shrewdest and most powerful banker in the world, would not risk Chase Manhattan's money unless he were sure of repayment. You're right. David is sure of repayment. Chase's loans are guaranteed by the U.S. taxpayer through other government agencies, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association. Just as with the Eximbank loans, O.P.I.C. and F.C.I.A. guarantee the *Insiders* a profit no matter how bad the deal turns out. What is happening is that we are *giving* the Soviets the technology they need to build the world's largest truck plant, and insuring the Rockefellers a cut on the interest of a loan that the American taxpayers will pay when the Comrades decide after 16.5 years to thumb their noses at us.

The Kama River project kicked off a spree of such looting. One of these loans was for thirty-six million dollars to help construct and equip an international Trade Center in Moscow. Joint venturing in this deal — all nicely guaranteed by you, the taxpayer — were Chase Manhattan and the Bank of America. Arranged by Armand

Hammer of Occidental Petroleum, a personal friend of Lenin and son of a founder of the U.S. Communist Party, the contract to build the huge Trade Center became a plum for the Bechtel Corporation. Comrade Hammer and his Occidental Petroleum also have a huge natural gas deal in the mill with the Soviets. According to former Eximbank boss Henry Kearns:

For a proposed gas development deal in Siberia that the Soviets are eager to make, the required Eximbank credit is \$1.5 billion — more than the bank has granted any other customer. The Soviet Union has already received Exim credits of about \$350 million without disclosing financial data

The Kissinger Administration is also known to have poured millions of credits into our economy, pushing inflation higher, to lend the Soviet Union \$180 million at six percent interest for an ammonia fertilizer plant. That one was reported. More hush-hush was the financing for three other such plants — which they "bought" on your credit as well.

The Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade told *U.S. News & World Report* in October that the Reds wanted to buy eight more ammonia fertilizer plants, but a stingy Congress refused to let the Eximbank extend the credits. He says that contracts were in the works for loot that totaled \$1.6 billion when Congress got wise early this year and temporarily closed the credit window. Henry Kissinger says, however, that clearing these credits is now a top priority of the Ford Administration. In the meantime, U.S. technology is being licensed by our giant corporations to their foreign subsidiaries and sold to

the Reds on the credit of French, British, and Japanese taxpayers.

Yet many of the men clamoring around the Kremlin to continue these deals are believed to be Conservatives. What is the public to think when E. Douglas Kenna, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, tells Soviet trade officials that "the N.A.M. would work with our U.S. trade associations to gain congressional approval of most-favored-nation tariff treatment for the Soviet Union." Congressman John Ashbrook commented acidly: "Businessmen who seek to flee American labor and to support a slave-labor totalitarian dictatorship for momentary profit while praising the glories of a free market can do two things: Have the decency to stop biting the conservative hands that allow them to feed here and in Russia, and stop associating themselves in the public's mind with conservatism."

Meanwhile, Alfred R. Wentworth, senior vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank and head of Chase's Moscow office, is declaring: "The Soviet Union is the last great undeveloped market for the U.S. It is now opening up, and our bank wants to participate in the many opportunities being created." To be sure no one misunderstands, Chase Manhattan Bank ran advertisements in major newspapers across the country. They read: "Now you can get banking insights on developing business relationships in the Soviet Union direct from our Moscow office In addition to our Moscow office, we have another in Vienna for dealings in Eastern Europe Our Moscow representative can be contacted at: Metropol Hotel, 1 Karl Marx Square, Room 227, Moscow, USSR. Tel: 255-6277. From 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza to 1 Karl Marx Square, we're international money experts with a knack for

making good sense out of confusing East-West trade talk."

One would expect the Rockefellers to open up shop at the most prestigious address in town. You'll have to admit it beats 1984 Trotsky Terrace. Or as *Newsweek* magazine headlined its report: The Kremlin now has a "Comrade at Chase." So has Peking.

After David and Nelson Rockefeller called for the "normalizing of relations" and establishing "trade" with Mao Tse-tung and the Red Chinese, Henry Kissinger arranged a reversal of the Republican platform and a hundred Nixon promises to follow that line also. The door was opened for trade with the butchers of Red China.

While the sudden cozying up to the Peking mob received reams of comment and publicity, one aspect of all this attracted virtually no attention. It is the fact that large oil deposits have been found near the Senkaka Islands in the East China Sea, a territory claimed by both Nationalist and Red China, as well as by Japan. The *New York Times* of April 10, 1971, reported that the State Department had advised several American oil concerns to cease exploring the area. Reports within the oil industry indicate that Standard Oil was permitted to move in after the others left.

The deals our *Insiders* have arranged with Red China are cut from the same cloth as our "trade" with the Soviet bloc; we have made numerous concessions and have asked none in return. Perhaps one of the concessions "we" will receive for our most sophisticated technology will be drilling rights for Standard Oil.

Meanwhile, we know from *U.S. News & World Report* of August 13, 1973, that Chase Manhattan Bank has entered into an agreement with the Bank of China "to handle the financing and mechanics of exports and

imports with the United States," as David Rockefeller explained it upon returning from Peking. *Business Week* of July 14, 1973, quotes Frederick Heldring, vice chairman of Philadelphia National Bank, as stating: "Communists are often very conservative [*sic*]. They like to deal with the largest capitalist institutions. If you add Rockefeller in, you've got the equation."

"I'm very encouraged," said David Rockefeller in July 1973. "In every case we've been invited by the socialist governments and have been warmly and generously received even though I head a large capitalist bank and my name is closely identified with capitalism."

David was so impressed with the Communist tyranny on the mainland that he wrote a propaganda piece for the *New York Times* of August 10, 1973, entitled "From A China Traveler." The chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations observed: "One is impressed immediately by the sense of national harmony Whatever the price of the Chinese Revolution, it has obviously succeeded not only in producing a more efficient and dedicated administration but also in fostering high morale and community of purpose The social experiment in China under Chairman Mao's leadership is one of the most important and successful in human history."

It is difficult to imagine the most callous advertising agency going so far as to puff a regime which has killed some sixty-four million of its own people and keeps millions more in the slavery of labor camps.

To help arrange the looting of our economy for the benefit of Comrade Mao, David Rockefeller has formed the National Council for U.S./Red China Trade. In addition to Rockefeller, the Council is composed of Gabriel Hauge, Manufacturers Han-

over Trust, New York; W.M. Blumenthal, Bendix Corporation, Southfield, Michigan; John W. Hanley, Monsanto Chemicals, St. Louis; Donald Burnham, Westinghouse Electric, Pittsburgh; Thornton Wilson, Boeing Aircraft, Seattle; William Hewitt, Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois; and, Lucien Pye of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Rockefeller, Hauge, Blumenthal, Hewitt, and Pye are all members of the Establishment *Insiders'* Council on Foreign Relations. Little wonder, with such promoters fronting the show, that the Canton Trade Fair drew 250 U.S. business executives eager to sell Mao everything from chemicals to technology. Naturally the Reds are buying. A Pullman subsidiary now has a \$200 million contract to build fertilizer plants, and Boeing has sold Mao ten 707 jets for \$150 million.

"And you must remember," says David Rockefeller, "the Chinese are not only purposeful and intelligent, they also have a large pool of cheap labor. So they should be able to find ways to get trading capital." If wages are low behind the Iron Curtain in Europe, imagine how attractive they are in Red China. Such things are not missed by David Rockefeller. Neither is the fact that the chief source of their hard currency is illicit heroin produced for shipment to the West via Hong Kong.

What does the building of the Big Red Machine in the Soviet Union and Red China mean?

The military potential of the industrial plants which we are building for the Communists should be obvious to anyone. Trucks, aircraft, oil, steel, petro-chemicals, aluminum, computers — these are the very sinews of a military-industrial complex. These new factories and plants, the product of American genius and financed by American capital, could have been

built in the United States. Instead, they are constructed at the U.S. taxpayers' expense in Communist countries — whose masters still keep millions in concentration camps and have sworn to bury us. True, the "Liberal" Establishment tells us that the Red leaders are only joking when they tell their own people that they are accepting American aid in order to become strong enough to destroy us. But it is unlikely that Communist Party boss Leonid Brezhnev was jesting when he declared of *détente* in Moscow: "There is no lull, there can be no lull, on the ideological front. That war continues and will continue until the complete victory of Communism."

Another important thing to remember is the strong possibility that Communist factories using American capital and American technology will, with slave labor, produce goods which will undersell those produced by American labor. Just as many thousands of Americans have already lost their jobs to foreign labor (working in European and Asian factories constructed with American foreign aid), still more American workers will see their jobs destroyed by their own government.

A report by Senator Frank Church on a meeting in the U.S.S.R. on July 16, 1971, between himself, David Rockefeller, and Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin, includes the following:

Mr. Rockefeller commented that a U.S. firm would expect to make a profit on its investment. Would that be possible?

Kosygin saw no reason why it couldn't be arranged. The U.S. firm would get the product at an agreed price, in exchange for services rendered (building the plant, providing technical and managerial know-how),

and then sell the product on the world market at whatever price it desired or could obtain

Any objections to Rockefeller financing and arranging of such deals is simply unreasonable, you see. Why, the Comrades are giving the capitalists a chance to make more profits! But for the American workers paying for these deals with their taxes, it means job suicide. Already Canada is complaining, says *U.S. News & World Report* for October 27, 1975, that the U.S.S.R. is "dumping" hydroelectric turbines at prices designed to drive out Canadian competition. American workers are, at the same time, concerned about the "dumping" last year of almost a million dollars' worth of tractors at well below U.S. prices — made possible by Soviet government subsidies and the fact that Russian tractor-plant workers are paid only about \$228 a month. Also in the works are plans to market Soviet cars and trucks, cameras, and motorcycles from plants whose construction was supported by U.S. technology and finance. That slave labor certainly puts the Reds in a competitive position.

Important as jobs are, however, the far more important aspect to the Rockefeller-Moscow Axis is that it is a Conspiracy for world power and is aimed directly at our liberties. Communism is only an avatar of that conspiracy.

Professor Sutton has assembled an abundance of evidence which nobody has even attempted to refute. First, he has shown that Communism is a stagnant system incapable of innovation or high productivity. Its survival, even at a subsistence level for its captives, has required regular transfusions of capital and technology. Without aid from the West, the Communist Government in Moscow would

have long since collapsed. But without the Soviet Union, the Rockefellers and other super-rich *Insiders* would not have had an "enemy" to justify their schemes for the ultimate monopoly which is World Government.

The Soviet Union was first saved by Herbert Hoover with American food. Next came Lenin's New Economic Plan which let the super-capitalists back into Russia. This was followed by F.D.R.'s diplomatic recognition of Russia (long advocated by the Rockefellers), which allowed the Soviets to obtain desperately needed credits. World War II turned on the Lend-Lease spigot to take us for eleven billion dollars' worth of goods and equipment. Following the war, Russia was allowed to loot much of Germany of factories and scientists. During the Kennedy Administration we started providing wheat for hungry Soviet factory workers. During the Vietnam War, America shipped vital supplies to the East European bloc, which was providing North Vietnam with the war equipment to kill our own soldiers. Now we are supplying the world's largest truck factory, extremely sophisticated computers, and a cornucopia of other manufacturing technology. To cap the climax, the *Wall Street Journal* of April 25, 1975, headlines: "U.S. Quietly Allows Uranium Shipments To Soviet Union For Processing Into Fuel" — 1.4 million pounds of uranium!

As former Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal observed: "Consistency never has been a mark of stupidity. If the diplomats who have mishandled our relations with Russia were merely stupid, they would occasionally make a mistake in our favor." In short, what is happening is not just the looting of our economy, but a massive Conspiracy of which your liberties and the future of your children are the target. ■ ■