

LITTLE BROTHER

David Rockefeller And World Government

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■ MOST Americans regard Nelson Rockefeller as the most important member of the Rockefeller family. He is, after all, the Vice President of the United States and has since 1960 been a perennial candidate for the Presidency. Nelson Rockefeller is a compulsive extrovert, a chronic campaigner, who loves to be in the public eye. As a result he is far better known than are 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," echoes the *Times*. 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 a World Government (the favorite euphemism is New World Order) through which the Establishment *Insiders* expect to rule unchallenged.

David Rockefeller runs the foreign and financial ends of the family empire, while Nelson fronts for its domestic political interests. You don't have to be a certified genius to figure out which has primary authority. David combines the Rockefeller family's traditional control over the various Standard Oil companies with personal control of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Council on Foreign Relations. He is chairman of the board of both the latter enterprises.

From his perch high atop Manhattan's skyline, David Rockefeller has exercised his influence over presidents, kings, and commissars, almost always to the advantage of the empire which he rules: The Rockefeller Empire. For no king in history could boast the luxury, wealth, or power which David Rockefeller manages from his headquarters in New York City.

What of this mild-mannered man who speaks for "enlightened American capitalism," and for whom the "presidency would be a demotion"?

David Rockefeller was born June 12, 1915, the youngest of five sons of John D. Rockefeller Jr. From his earliest days he was surrounded by the elegant life of four Rockefeller residences: a brownstone on West Fifty-Fourth Street in New York City; a splendid summer home in Seal Harbor, Maine; a magnificent ranch in the Grand Tetons of Wyoming; and,

the fabulous family estate in Pocantico Hills, New York.

David's great-grandfather, Big Bill Rockefeller, would find such surroundings strange indeed. A horse thief, super-huckster, and travelling medicine-show pitchman, Big Bill sold bottled cures for cancer at twenty-five dollars a throw. The cancer cure was, coincidentally, petroleum. But his only claim to fame was that he sired one of America's richest men.

David's grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, was one of Big Bill's six children. Born July 8, 1839, John Davison Rockefeller was to build a fortune which has become an American legend. At the age of eighteen he launched his own company, Clark and Rockefeller, a grain commission house. By 1863, only four years after the first American oil well had been drilled, the founding Rockefeller had begun operation of an oil refinery. He was on his way to building the family fortune.

John D. Rockefeller had five children. Only one, John D. Jr., was a son. When the father retired in 1896, his personal wealth was estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. He lived until 1937, keeping a wary eye on "Junior's" handling of the family fortune.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. had six children, five sons and a daughter. The family fortune has been passed to them. Since their father's death in 1960, his children have managed the empire from the family headquarters on the fifty-sixth floor of Thirty Rockefeller Plaza in Manhattan. "The 56th floor is divided into four suites," reports *Time* of September 2, 1974, "one for each of the four surviving sons of John D. Jr. They are John D. III, 68; Nelson, 66; Laurance, 64; and David, 59." There is no office for the fifth son, Winthrop, the former Governor of Arkansas who died of cancer two years ago at age sixty. Nor is there an office in the Rockefeller Plaza for John D. Jr.'s eldest child, daughter Abby Mauze, seventy, the widow of banker Jean Mauze.

But it is David, youngest of the brothers Rockefeller, who has for some time been the master of finance within the family. Not only is he the best equipped, he proved the most inclined to oversee the prodigious financial empire.

Beetles To Billions

Like his brothers, David Rockefeller attended the "radical progressive" Lincoln School in New York City which catered to the super-rich. It was during this period that he first went buggy. He developed the habit of collecting beetles, and he is still at it. David presently has forty thousand specimens, which on occasion he parades before fascinated entomology buffs. Two of them, *Acmaedera rockefelleri* and *Cicendela rockefelleri*, are named after him. And we all might be better off if he devoted more time to his beetlemania and less to organizing the world into subject colonies under his authority.

David Rockefeller graduated from Harvard in 1936, and then returned for post-graduate work. In 1938 he studied at the Rockefeller-endowed London School of Economics, a Fabian Socialist training center in which Harold Laski, later chairman of the Fabian Society, was a professor. It was here, you might recall, that John F. Kennedy was sent two years earlier for indoctrination in Keynesian economics.

Returning to the United States, David enrolled at the University of Chicago, which his grandfather had founded, earning his doctorate in economics in 1940. That same year he became secretary to New York's radical Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. A self-styled "Progressive" Republican, La Guardia had bolted to Roosevelt in 1932 while still a Congressman. As early as 1923 he had openly supported the Public Ownership League whose perennial secretary and guiding spirit, Carl D. Thompson, was a former national campaign manager and information director of the Socialist Party.



David Rockefeller, youngest of the five sons of John D. Rockefeller Jr., may be the most powerful man in the world. *Time* magazine says that "for him the presidency would be a demotion." His present goal is a Great Merger of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in what he calls the New World Order. He was prepared for his current role at the "radical progressive" Lincoln School, Harvard, the (Fabian Socialist) London School of Economics, and the University of Chicago. In 1940 he trained for a year as secretary to the radical socialist Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, leaving to go to work for the infamous Anna Rosenberg, who wrote for the Communist journal *New Masses* and was identified under oath as a very important member of the Communist Party. After the war he joined the family's Chase Bank and is now chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; chairman of the board of the elitist Council on Foreign Relations; a participating founder of the Bilderberg, Trilateral Conference, and Dartmouth Council conspiracies; a founder of the phony people's lobby known as Common Cause; and, much more. His personal assets are estimated at something in excess of \$300 million, he oversees the family wealth conservatively estimated to exceed \$4 billion, and he commands a network in 77 countries controlling assets worth more than \$70 billion.

During this period Rockefeller found time to woo socialite Peggy McGrath, daughter of a Wall Street lawyer. They were married on September 7, 1940. The camera-shy Peggy has given him six children: David Jr., Abby, Neva, Margaret, Richard, and Eileen. His daughter Abby has been active in the Women's Liberation Movement and offers karate lessons to interested huskies. Abby was quoted in the *San Jose Mercury* of October 11, 1970, as saying: "Love between a man and a woman is debilitating and counter-revolutionary." The children are now living away from home, the sixth having graduated last year from Middlebury College.

On September 30, 1941, David resigned his job with New York Mayor La Guardia and took a post as regional director of the Health and Welfare Services of the United States 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 extremely important member of the Communist Party.

In May of 1942, young David enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army, quickly qualified for O.C.S., and after being commissioned was in 1943 sent to Algiers as an intelligence officer. His job consisted mainly of maintaining liaison with the Free French in Algeria in an effort to recover art taken by the Nazis from Rockefeller holdings in occupied Europe. Later, in liberated Paris, he continued his efforts to recover family property as a captain assigned to the U.S. Embassy.

At the conclusion of the war, David returned home to enter the banking business in New York City. *Nation's Business* for December 1971 reflects: "In 1946, David Rockefeller joined the family's Chase National Bank as an assistant manager in its foreign department. Today, as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank (Chase and the smaller Bank of Manhattan merged in 1955), he is one of

the four or five most important bankers in the world." Number One is *always* one of the top four or five.

To no one's great surprise, the Number One man at Chase's new sixty-story headquarters, with its eighty-eight hundred windows and the world's largest bank vault, has come a long way from collecting beetles at Lincoln School. Not only is he chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank, the third-largest in the world and the most politically potent, but he is as we have noted chairman of the board of the Council on Foreign Relations, the elite corps of Establishment *Insiders* who virtually run the United States. In addition, David is a life trustee of the University of Chicago, chairman of the board of Rockefeller University, head of the Harvard Board of Overseers, a founder and financial angel of John Gardner's Common Cause, the phony "people's lobby," and much more.

One is tempted to wonder in awe what a typical day in the life of David Rockefeller would be like. Tom Buckley tells us part of the story in the *New York Times* of November 7, 1973:

It had begun at 7:30 when the alarm clock buzzed at his townhouse on East 65th Street. He did five minutes of calisthenics... signed some letters... then with his wife, had breakfast - orange juice, a protein cereal with skim milk and black coffee.

Chester picked him up at 8:15... and at 8:40 he was at his desk on the 17th floor of the bank building. His first visitor, Guy Tozzoli, the director of the World Trade Center, arrived five minutes later.

At 9 A.M. Dr. Albert Gold, vice president of Rockefeller University, was shown in....

Then there was a meeting of Chase Investors Management Corp....

The Brothers Rockefeller: David, Winthrop, John D. III, Nelson, Laurance

U.P.I.



As chairman of the board of his family's Chase Manhattan Corporation, David Rockefeller has heavily invested in foreign countries and key corporations. Stockholders who think the point is merely to make money claim that he spends too much time playing New World Order games through the C.F.R., Bilderberg, and other secret operations. They fail to understand that David Rockefeller is interested in money only as a means to power. He has put his correspondent network of 4,000 banks worldwide at the service of the Soviets and Red Chinese, personally setting up the current phony *détente*. For starters, Chase Manhattan loaned the Soviets \$86 million to build heavy trucks (Kama plant at left), and helped to

arrange financing for a billion dollars' worth of Western technology the Comrades needed for that one project. What sort of New World Order is David Rockefeller seeking? He wrote in the *New York Times* of August 10, 1973: "The social experiment in China under Chairman Mao's leadership is one of the most important and successful in human history." It is not without meaning that the Maoist regime, which has killed 64 million of its own people, has now named Chase Manhattan its financial representative in the West and established formal relations with Rockefeller's C.F.R.

U.P.I.



At 10 A.M. Dr. Carlos A. Lopez Guevara, who represents Panama in its negotiations with the United States on the status of the Panama Canal. . . .

At 11 Mr. Rockefeller received a representative of Newsday, the Long Island newspaper. . . .

His next appointment, at noon, was with members of the Dartmouth Conference, a body he helped to establish, that has been working for the last decade to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

At 1 P.M. he left the bank to attend a luncheon meeting of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on which he is currently serving as the commercial banking representative. . . .

He then left for Albany . . . and the opening ceremonies of a new branch bank.

[Flying back to La Guardia Airport] Mr. Rockefeller offered his companion a lift into the city and then a drink at his home.

"You won't be able to stay long, I'm afraid," he added. "I've got a couple of Russians coming in at nine."

The banking corporation which Rockefeller heads has a long and (for a bank) even a colorful history. In *Nation's Business* for February 1972, David related the official version of the Chase story under the title "Jonah Swallows The Whale." You will remember that it is a product of the merger of the Chase and Manhattan banks. Consider:

Just outside his executive office at One Chase Manhattan Plaza is a display case containing the dueling pistols used by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr on July 11, 1804, to settle their long personal and political feud. These pistols are a symbol. In 1799, five years earlier,

Hamilton and Burr had helped found the privately owned Manhattan Company at Forty Wall Street, New York City, to conduct various "moneyed transactions." These flourished until the Manhattan Company developed into a prosperous banking institution.

On the other hand, the Chase National Bank was founded during the troubled aftermath of the Civil War, in 1877, and was located at 104 Broadway, New York City. By 1921, Chase had grown into one of the country's largest by lending to corporate and commercial businesses.

In 1951, exploratory discussions began on a merger system between the Warburg-Kuhn-Loeb-controlled Bank of Manhattan, with its retail banking, and the Rockefellers' Chase Bank, with its corporate banking. It was left to longtime Rockefeller partisan John J. McCloy to consummate the deal. In 1953, McCloy was elected chairman of Chase. Formerly president of the Rockefeller-endorsed World Bank, former United States high commissioner for Germany, and chairman of the Rockefellers' Council on Foreign Relations, Establishment Insider John McCloy was able to overcome legal technicalities and the merger was accomplished. On March 31, 1955, as *Nation's Business* described it, "Jonah swallowed the whale."

"What resulted is now financial history," writes Rockefeller: "The combined Chase Manhattan Bank became the largest bank in New York City with nearly \$6 billion in deposits — a figure that has quadrupled to \$22.8 billion in the years since then. Today [1972], Chase Manhattan has extensive retail business — nearly 170 domestic branches, 3,500 correspondent banks across the country, plus 2,047 overseas locations in 77 countries. The bank processes two million checks worth \$5 billion daily and employs 23,500 people at home and abroad."

We recommend that you tiptoe through those figures once again. They

are truly mind-boggling. With financial interests in seventy-seven countries, you can readily understand why the Rockefellers have such an intense interest in American foreign policy and ultimately in the New World Order they are always talking about and promoting. A World Government in whose rule the Rockefellers would participate as *Insiders* would certainly serve development of their multinational empire. One government is easier to control than seventy-seven.

Since the merger of Chase and Manhattan, however, all has not been a calm sea for Jonah. Once the largest bank in New York, the Chase Manhattan has slipped into third spot nationally behind Bank of America and First National City Bank of New York (Citicorp). Fret you not, however, it's still all in the family. The heirs of John D. Rockefeller dominate at Chase while their cousin Rockefellers dominate National City Bank, where William and Stillman Rockefeller have been the leading powers.

Nonetheless, *Fortune* for November 1972 reports that David Rockefeller has received much criticism from his stockholders for ignoring his duties as Chase chairman. While *Fortune* calls him "Olympian in his interests," it says: "He does not deny that he is away from the bank a good deal, but he insists that his activities — for example, he is chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations — bring credit on Chase." And, more importantly, to the ever-expanding Rockefeller empire.

"He concedes that a day spent with a foreign head of state will add nothing directly to bank earnings," says *Business Week*, "but he insists that the bank still gains in the long run, in terms of enhanced prestige and finely honed insights into world affairs." It appears that Jonah is hungry for bigger fish than whales.

Wealth And Power

Setting up all those deals with kings, presidents, prime ministers, commissars,

and assorted tin-pot dictators is an expensive business. However, there is no need to pass the hat for David's benefit. His salary and income from the 387,000 shares of Chase stock he owns brings him about one million dollars per year from this one source alone. According to the *New York Times* of May 26, 1970, his "net worth is \$200 million to \$300 million out of the Rockefeller family's total of approximately \$4 billion." Many authorities consider that four-billion-dollar estimate to be ludicrous since the family was worth that much in the Twenties and it is difficult to imagine that it has not been multiplying its assets. And those assets are certainly well invested.

Myer Kutz tells us in the *New York Times* for April 28, 1974: "The Rockefellers and Rockefeller institutions own a major, essentially controlling interest, estimated at more than 4%, in The Chase Manhattan Bank." The Chase *Annual Report* for 1973 reports that the total assets of The Chase Manhattan Corporation stood at \$36,790,909,119. That's over thirty-six billion dollars. From this, reports Chase, they had a net income of \$163,095,465 for the year 1973. That's over \$163 million profit in just one year — of which the Rockefeller family pockets over four percent, or roughly seven million dollars. That's not bad, considering Chase is really a device for holding and boosting many of the family's other financial interests.

Although Chase Manhattan is running behind Citicorp in terms of size, David Rockefeller's power is vastly greater than that of his competitors because of the influence he exercises over major corporations and foreign leaders. For David has emphasized the financing of, and the investment in, large corporations and foreign countries. This emphasis was designed to place him in a unique position in world power politics. The key is finance.

For example, in Chase's *Stockholder News* of November 15, 1972, it was announced that:

A consortium of leading commercial banks, including Chase, last month announced the formation of Libra Bank Limited, an institution that will offer specialized financial services to both the public and private sectors throughout Latin America. The initial participants in Libra are Portugal's Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa, Italy's Credito Italiano, the Mitsubishi Bank of Japan, Great Britain's National Westminster Bank Limited, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Swiss Bank Corp., West Germany's Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and Chase Manhattan.

That is what you call fair financial muscle. The consortium will have "world-wide capability" and will be controlled by Chase. The newsletter continues: "Alfredo Machado Gomez, president of Venezuela's Banco Mercantil y Agrícola, a Chase Associated bank, will serve as chairman of Libra Bank. Thomas F. Gaffney, vice president and regional executive of Chase Manhattan's mid-Americas region, will serve as president."

In its 1973 *Annual Report*, Chase boasted of its correspondent banking: "Another kind of linkage is provided by the correspondent banking relationships we maintain in all 50 states and in countries around the world. Our clients include more than 3,400 individual domestic banks and some 500 more abroad, making us the world's leader in correspondent banking."

The way it works is this: When a customer of one of Chase's client banks has need of a loan larger than the bank's legal ceiling or available resources will allow, Chase steps in to participate with the bank in extending the credit required. It operates similar to a major medical insurance policy for American workers. Insurance companies spread the risk by co-insuring with other companies. When the stakes are too high for the little bank, Lit-

tle Brother steps in to play "Big Daddy."

The power which David Rockefeller wields through this vast empire staggers the imagination. The *Boston Globe* of December 3, 1974, reports:

... studies indicate that Rockefeller family employees sit on 40 corporation boards directing about \$70 billion in assets. . . . at least nine employees have been identified as sitting on about 40 corporation boards. Among them are Chrysler Corp., American Motors, Seaboard World Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Kresge, and Macy retail chain.

The Chase is also interlocked with N.B.C., C.B.S., and A.B.C., which explains the family's tender treatment at their hands. Don't hold your breath waiting for a mass media exposé of the Rockefellerers.

With Rockefeller men sitting on the boards of so many of America's leading corporations, the trick is to hide Rockefeller participation lest an aroused populism force government harassment. The *Boston Globe* of June 28, 1972, reveals: "Chase Manhattan Bank is rarely identified on stockholder lists. Instead, it appears under one of its 24 street names, a list that includes Clint, Cudd, Egger, Gooss, Gunn, Kane and Ring." None of these are exactly household words.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, for example, requires airlines to disclose stockholders with five percent or greater interest. The Congressional Banking Committees have estimated that a five percent or greater stock holding is usually all that is required to exercise effective control over a large corporation. This is so because the rest of the shares are widely owned. The *Globe* continues:

Reports filed with the CAB by airlines state that as of the end of
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last year, Chase Manhattan held 6.5% of the stock in TWA, 9% of the stock in Eastern, 8.4% of the stock in National and 7.5% of the stock in American.

... no Chase Manhattan holdings were listed by three other airlines, Northwest, United and Western. Nevertheless, Chase Manhattan holds more than 6% of the common stock in each of those three airlines.... The bank holds the stock through two or more nominees in each instance.

The *Globe* tells us also that "Chase Manhattan, using four street names, is among the top 10 stockholders of 42 utilities." In fact, according to the *Sacramento Bee* of January 7, 1974:

A Senate report says a handful of New York "superbanks" and other financial institutions hold enough stock in competing organizations to dominate entire industries.

For example, it found the Chase Manhattan Bank was the biggest stockholder in 1972 in 20 major corporations. Chase Manhattan held more than 5% of the stocks in four airlines (later found to be seven) and six railroads and was a substantial stockholder in the firms which run the three major broadcasting networks as well as 25 other broadcasting companies.

You are beginning to get the picture of how Rockefeller influence extends through subsidiary investment corporations, Chase Manhattan banks, factories and industrial operations, in some seventy-seven countries on every inhabited continent in the world. As we have noted, Chase has a banking empire overseas

which, in 1973, included thirty-two foreign branches in the capital cities of the world, twenty-four associated banks in as many different countries, twelve representative offices, nine associated development and finance institutions, ten subsidiaries, and twenty-two affiliated corporations. When added to the working relationship Chase has with correspondent banking offices, the Rockefeller empire is as impressive as those assembled by Alexander and Caesar. More impressive.

Another measure of the power and influence that David Rockefeller wields can be found in the board of directors with whom he rules Chase Manhattan Corporation. Because of the positions which they hold, these board members are able to make decisions of financial life or death for whole industries affecting many millions of Americans and foreigners alike.

Among the twenty-two directors of Chase Manhattan Corporation for 1974 were: David Rockefeller, chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations (C.F.R.), member of the powerful Business Council (see Dan Smoot's *Invisible Government*), director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Willard C. Butcher, member of the C.F.R., director of Firestone Tire & Rubber; Charles F. Barber, member of the C.F.R., chairman of American Smelting & Refining; James H. Biner, member of the C.F.R., chairman of Honeywell, vice chairman of the Business Council; John T. Connor, member of the C.F.R., chairman of Allied Chemical, member of the Business Council, director of General Motors, and Secretary of Commerce under President Lyndon Johnson; C.W. Cook, chairman of General Foods, director of Shell Oil, member of the Business Council; J. Richardson Dilworth, member of the C.F.R., chairman of Rockefeller Center, director of Chrysler, director of R.H. Macy; Patricia R. Harris, member of the C.F.R. and director of I.B.M., Twentieth Century Fund, Scott Paper, the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, and member of the Democratic National

Committee; the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, member of the C.F.R., president of the University of Notre Dame, member of the Rockefeller Foundation, chairman of U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (1969-1972); William R. Hewlett, president of Hewlett-Packard, director of Chrysler, F.M.C. Corporation; J.K. Jamieson, member of the C.F.R., chairman of Exxon, director of Equitable Life Assurance Society, member of the Business Council; Ralph Lazarus, member of the C.F.R., chairman of Federated Department Stores and director of General Electric, Scott Paper, and member of the Business Council; Robert D. Lilly, president of A.T.&T., director of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Columbia University; John H. Loudon, chairman of the supervisory board of Royal Dutch Petroleum, chairman of Shell Oil, trustee of the Ford Foundation; Charles F. Myers Jr., chairman of Burlington Industries, trustee of Union Theological Seminary, member of the Business Council; James A. Perkins, trustee of Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, trustee of the C.F.R.; Richard R. Shinn, president of Metropolitan Life, member of Rockefeller University council; and, John E. Swearingen, chairman of Standard Oil (Indiana).

It's easy to close one eye and view this Chase board of directors as simply men whose only concern is making money. But, from David Rockefeller on down, the preponderance of these directors are part of a clique within American industry who have been using their power and influence to merge the United States and the Soviet Union under the umbrella of a World Government. In the forefront of this effort has been the group which runs the Council on Foreign Relations, the Business Council, and the Bilderbergers — *Insiders* who hope to rule over all banking and trade in the New World Order.

Setting It Up

Most Americans become aware of a major shift in foreign policy when Secre-

tary of State Henry Kissinger calls a news conference for the mass media and announces it. Kissinger does what he is told. By watching the *Insiders* behind our government you can often identify important shifts in policy months or even years before they actually take place. For example, before Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger made their ping-pong pilgrimage to Peking, David Rockefeller had been out to the edge of China and held a press conference in Hong Kong recommending that relations with the Mao regime be "normalized." You didn't have to be a Nostradamus to foretell that the times they were a changin'.

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 had been held 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 providing the war matériel to do so from East Europe. It seemed politically incredible for Johnson to propose such a thing, and it *would* have been flabbergasting if one had not been following the tergiversations of David Rockefeller.

Rockefeller soon had exactly what he

wanted. In *Nation's Business*, December 1971, he admitted: "As I just mentioned, I was in the Soviet Union recently. I have participated in four of a series of six conferences over the past 10 years called the *Dartmouth Conferences*, the purpose of which is to bring together people from the two countries and enable them through several days of conversation to understand one another better and keep in closer contact."

In a *Report To The Committee On Foreign Relations Of The United States Senate*, October 1971, Senator Frank Church of Idaho tells us who attended the Sixth Dartmouth Conference at Kiev, U.S.S.R. They were: General James M. Gavin, chairman; Dr. Harrison S. Brown (C.F.R.), National Academy of Sciences; Robert G. Chollar (C.F.R.), Kettering Foundation; Senator Frank Church (C.F.R.); Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University; Lloyd N. Hand, U.S. Chief of Protocol; Patricia R. Harris (C.F.R.), attorney, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund; Senator Mark Hatfield; Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky (C.F.R.), Harvard University; Richard D. Lombard, Kettering Foundation; Dr. Charles P. Malone, chairman U.S. National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O.; Dr. Samuel Pizar, attorney; Dr. Walter Orr Roberts (C.F.R.), professor of Solar Astronomy, University of Colorado; David Rockefeller (C.F.R.) of Chase Manhattan Bank; Ambassador Charles W. Yost (C.F.R.), U.S. Representative to the U.N.

We were well on our way to *détente* and the New World Order. First would come major shipments of food and U.S. technology to the Soviet Union. In an interview in *Nation's Business* for December 1971, David Rockefeller glossed it all as follows: "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 vol-

ume 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 which were shooting down our pilots in Vietnam, could help to stimulate understanding. But, then, David believes we need to be more mature! *U.S. News & World Report* of August 13, 1973, gives us David Rockefeller's explanation: "Perhaps both they and we are becoming somewhat more mature in our outlook in feeling that we can have ideologies which are different and still maintain sensible economic and political relationships with each other."

It was now *mature* to do business with the butchers of twelve million people in the Ukraine, the butchers of more than fifty million people in China, the butchers of tens of thousands of American boys in Korea and Vietnam. After all, business is business.

The truth is that for years the Rockefeller family has been working to build up Soviet industries even while young Americans were being killed and mutilated in the Vietnamese jungles. The *Boston Globe* of January 16, 1967, reported soon after Khrushchev was deposed:

An alliance of family fortunes linking Wall Street and the American Midwest is going to try to build economic bridges between the free world and Communist Europe. The International Basic Economy Corp., 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, and the United States, Canada and Latin America.

Cyrus Eaton got his start, as it happens, as secretary to John D. Rockefeller. The *Globe* discusses projects in which the Rockefeller-Eaton axis are engaged. It

seems there are hotels being built in Belgrade, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, Sofia, and Bucharest. Then there are those ten rubber-goods plants scheduled for completion in five Eastern European countries. Also, there is a fifty-million-dollar aluminum plant for Yugoslavia and a large glass plant for Romania — and much more. Yes, business is business.

The Rockefellers are not only in partnership with the commissars, but the powerful European Rothschilds are also in on the game. The *Herald Of Freedom* of February 15, 1974, tells us that in 1969:

... the Rockefellers joined with N.M. Rothschild & Son, bankers of London, to form a mutual fund and financing operation. The corporation papers were filed at Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles and the corporation was set up in Luxembourg.... The International Basic Economy Corporation which operates through one incorporated with the Cyrus Eaton, Jr. millions, and another through the Rothschilds, has 140 subsidiaries and affiliates in 33 different countries.

Got that: Rockefeller, Eaton, and Rothschild.

The fact that those rubber, aluminum, and glass factories are essential to war-making industry would probably never occur to anyone as innocent as a Rockefeller, Eaton, or Rothschild. A U.P.I. release dated July 17, 1973, provides the explanation David Rockefeller gives 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 tech-

nology 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 (in the past)," he said.

David told 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." As with the scrap metal we sold to Japan just before Pearl Harbor.

To help lay the groundwork for financing the Communist bloc in these ventures, David Rockefeller had announced plans on November 2, 1972, to open a Moscow office of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Then, on May 22, 1973, he appeared personally in Moscow. The *Sacramento Union* described his mission: "David Rockefeller, whose family in earlier times often was reviled in the Soviet press, Monday opened the first American banking-office in the Soviet Union in more than 50 years.... In March, Chase signed the first major credit arrangement between a private bank and the Soviet Union — an \$86 million deal to finance the Kama River truck foundry." The Chase office is located in the Metropol Hotel at Number One Karl Marx Square. You have to admit the Rockefellers go first class; even in Moscow they have the most prestigious address in town.

That eighty-six million was for "starters." Rockefeller financial power around the world was put at the service of the Soviets. The Kama River truck foundry has thus far been David Rockefeller's crowning effort in helping to industrialize the Reds. And it is some crown. The *Washington Post* of November 24, 1974, tells us:

Using more than \$1 billion worth of Western technology and equipment, the Soviet Union is

building the world's largest heavy duty automotive works on the snow-covered Russian steppes.

By any measure, the project is immense. About 130,000 people are here working on 150 buildings spread across a site that is 40 miles square.

Some time in 1976, it is hoped, the first truck will come off the assembly line. At full capacity the plant will turn out 150,000 trucks and 250,000 diesel engines a year.

... The U.S. participation, valued at around \$400 million, includes contracts with 65 companies.

To be sure no one misunderstands, Chase Manhattan Bank has been running advertisements in major newspaper 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: 225-6227. 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."

That just about tells the story of David Rockefeller: "From 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza to 1 Karl Marx Square."

While capital for modernization is increasingly expensive in America, threatening a depression, David Rockefeller is pumping the big greenies into the Soviet Union. What is more, truck factories like the one on the Kama River have been used historically for turning out heavy war-making equipment. And that one plant has a capacity greater than all the combined heavy truck factories in the United States. With the aid of David Rockefeller the Soviets are modernizing

their production lines while ours are crippled by a carefully created squeeze.

But, as you know, this Rockefeller-financed looting of America is not confined to the Soviets. In January, David Rockefeller toured Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Poland, cementing banking relationships in the satellite countries. He made a trip to Communist China reported as follows in the *Sacramento Union* of July 5, 1973:

American Banker David Rockefeller returned Wednesday from a 10-day trip to China and said the Chase Manhattan Bank has been designated the first American bank in 24 years to do official business with the Bank of China.

A U.P.I. release for July 16, 1973, added: "I'm very encouraged," said Rockefeller. "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 glories of Maoland that he wrote a puff 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.

Batten, Barton, Dursten & Osborne couldn't have written better ad copy to

puff the "social experiment" which has killed some sixty-four million of its own people and keeps millions more in the slavery of labor camps.

New World Order

It should be apparent by now that David Rockefeller's interest in the Communist dictatorships is more than merely financial. The "social experiment in China" holds great potential for the New World Order toward which he and his fellow *Insiders* of the C.F.R. Establishment are working. The *New York Times* of July 5, 1973, is very revealing on this theme: "Mr. Rockefeller said that apart from his talks on banking subjects, he discussed with the Chinese possible ties between the Council on Foreign Relations, of which he is the chairman, and the People's Institute for Foreign Relations, which invited him to China."

The Council on Foreign Relations has for years been virtually the "invisible government" of the United States. And, for all practical purposes, David Rockefeller is today the C.F.R. Its history and power have been discussed by Professor Carroll Quigley of Georgetown University and the U.S. War College in *Tragedy And Hope* (New York, Macmillan, 1966). Its goal of building a worldwide socialist system has been documented by many Conservatives, notably Dan Smoot in *Invisible Government* (Dallas, Dan Smoot Report, 1962), Phoebe Courtney in her *The C.F.R.: America's Unelected Rulers* (New Orleans, Free Men Speak, 1968), Cleon Skousen in *The Naked Capitalist* (Salt Lake City, Skousen, 1970), and this author in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* (Los Angeles, Concord Press, 1971).

The C.F.R. was incorporated in the United States in 1921, having been spawned by Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's Kissinger, with the help of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs. The latter was the creation of the English Rothschilds and

other powerful international banking interests.

Overt Rockefeller control of the C.F.R. began in 1927 when the Rockefeller foundations began to pour money into it. In 1929, the Rockefellers provided it with an impressive headquarters: the Harold Pratt House at Fifty-Eight East Sixty-Eighth Street in New York City. Within a decade it was in command of the State Department research and planning division, and by 1945 the U.S. delegation to the founding of the United Nations included forty members of the C.F.R., including Alger Hiss, the first Secretary General of the U.N. Remember, too, that the Rockefellers even donated the property for the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

How powerful is David Rockefeller's C.F.R.? Consider the following from the *New York Times Magazine* of November 21, 1971:

From 1945 well into the sixties, Council members were in the forefront of America's globalist activism: the United Nations organizational meeting in San Francisco (John McCloy, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Joseph Johnson, Thomas Finletter and many others); as ambassadors to the world body (Edward Stettinius, Henry Cabot Lodge, James Wadsworth and all but three others); the U.S. occupation in Germany (Lucius Clay as military governor, McCloy again and James Conant as High Commissioners); NATO (Finletter again, Harlan Cleveland, Charles Spofford as U.S. delegates).

For the last three decades, American foreign policy has remained largely in the hands of men — the overwhelming majority of them Council members — whose world perspective was formed in World War II and in the economic reconstructions and military se-

curity programs that followed The Council was their way of staying in touch with the levers of power

For the past several years David Rockefeller has exercised the C.F.R.'s power at the very top through Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State and chairman of the National Security Council. Kissinger was picked up as a Harvard instructor by the C.F.R. magazine *Foreign Affairs* in 1954, and within two years was Director of Studies for the C.F.R., a member of the editorial board of *Foreign Affairs*, Director of Studies for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and a political advisor to Nelson Rockefeller. He still serves on the executive committee of the Council on Foreign Relations. When he left the Rockefeller payroll to run the Nixon Administration's foreign policy he was given a fifty thousand dollar bonus. Henry has certainly earned his keep. Kissinger and David Rockefeller have since spent most of their time laying the groundwork for a *détente* which they promise is the beginning of their New World Order.

But this conspiracy is an international game with participants from many countries. And it is no infant. For years Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell, for instance, have maintained a cartel in Europe and sought to control markets and manipulate nations through their monopolies. Standard Oil is a Rockefeller-owned concern while Royal Dutch Shell is controlled by the British Rothschilds (part of the Rockefeller-Eaton-Rothschild axis) and Prince Bernhard and Queen Juliana of The Netherlands.

On May 29, 30, and 31, 1954, representatives of these operators held a meeting under the chairmanship of Prince Bernhard at the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland. Thereafter, such conferences were referred to as Bilderberger Meetings. Held at least once a year, they are highly secret. But even the fragmen-

tary reports available indicate that decisions made at these affairs soon become the official policies of governments around the world.

In attendance at a secret meeting of the Bilderbergers held on April 19-21, 1974, were more than one hundred of the world's most powerful shakers and movers. The meeting took place in the Hotel Mont d'Arbois, in Megève, France, a luxurious resort owned by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, a member of the Bilderberg group. David and Nelson Rockefeller were also in attendance, as was Helmut Sonnenfeldt (C.F.R.), representing Henry Kissinger.

Perhaps the best way to illustrate what we are dealing with here is to note the names of a handful of then rather inconsequential guests who were invited to attend the 1966 meeting. They were Kissinger of America, Schmidt of West Germany, Rumor of Italy, Palme of Sweden, Biesheuvel of The Netherlands, and Gerald Ford of America. Giscard d'Estaing of France missed the 1966 affair but attended the secret conference in 1968. These men were then comparative unknowns, but eight years later they were the chief executives of Germany, Italy, Sweden, The Netherlands, France, and the United States. In addition, three Canadian guests at the 1966 meeting (Michener, Marchand, and Martin) were soon Canada's Governor-General, Minister of Transport, and Senate Leader. Do you think all of that is mere coincidence?

The power structure which David Rockefeller and his cohorts have built for themselves has not been limited to their banking and oil empires, nor for that matter to their C.F.R. and Bilderberg groups. There are many more temporary organizations. But the objective is always a totally planned world political and economic system with themselves as rulers. One of their latest machinations was brought to light by the *Washington Post* of December 11, 1974.

Known as the "Trilateral Commission," the new group is made up of the usual powerful membership — this time from Japan, Europe, and the United States. The participants read like a Bilderberg roster with Chase Manhattan's banking affiliates in Japan thrown in for teriyaki sauce. And, you guessed it! According to the *Post*: "It was founded by David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, 'to bring the best brains in the world to bear on the problems of the future.'"

The first speaker at the Trilateral Commission's recent conclave was George W. Ball, a Bilderberger and C.F.R. wheelhorse who is a former Under Secretary of State and is now senior managing director of the international banking house of Lehman Brothers. Ball called for setting up a new bank for "recycling oil funds," a new international agency to supply three billion dollars annually to developing nations, for giving the U.S.S.R. an equal role in Middle East peacemaking, and for "joint Soviet-American [military] patrols to guarantee observance of a settlement" in the Mideast. Always the strategy is money manipulation, national amalgamation, and compromise with the Communists. The objective, however, is World Government.

Thumbing back through *Foreign Affairs*, the C.F.R. journal, your reporter found an article dated July 1973, written by Zbigniew Brzezinski, a director of the C.F.R. who is Director of the Trilateral Commission. Brzezinski is currently on leave as Herbert H. Lehman Professor of Government at Columbia University. Entitled "U.S. Foreign Policy: The Search For Focus," the article tells us the purpose of David Rockefeller's new group:

The world is not likely to unite [willingly] behind a common ideology or a super-government. The only practical hope is that it will now respond to a common concern for its own survival . . .

... The Atlantic concept was a creative response to the problems of the cold war era. Today, the Atlantic framework is too narrow to encompass the multitude of challenges — and opportunities — that confront the international community. It is a recognition of this reality to propose that without closer American-European-Japanese cooperation the major problems of today cannot be effectively tackled, and that the active promotion of such trilateral cooperation must now become the central priority of U.S. policy.

In other words, you won't accept World Government so we will impose controls under the guise of regional compacts like Atlantic Union, using as an excuse that we are seeking world peace. And we are not stretching the point one iota. Gerard C. Smith (C.F.R.), North American Chairman of the Trilateral Commission and former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (the SALT talks, remember), has written a report entitled "Vital Triangle," published in *The World Today* for April 1974. That is the official monthly journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, a granddaddy of the C.F.R. Smith gives us the purpose of the new Trilateral Commission as follows:

Ever since it became obvious that the United Nations was not going to fulfill its promise as a universal organization around which a universal structure could be formed, people have been thinking about other approaches. While the immediate purpose of the trilateral community of the developed nations is less ambitious, its long-term contribution to stability and progress could well be a major factor in building a new world order.

"New World Order" is, of course, the phrase used by the Establishment *Insiders* to indicate World Government, the objectivity of such regional attacks on sovereignty as the Atlantic Union and the Trilateral Commission. The placing of central power in the U.N. comes later. And Gerard Smith tells us he wants us to know that "Trilateralism must not be an anti-communist league. Among its major purposes should be to continue the ongoing improvement in North American, European, and Japanese relations with the USSR and China."

Anti-Communism is dead, say the *Insiders*, bring on the Great Merger and the New World Order.

The first meeting of David Rockefeller's new group was held in Tokyo on October 21-23, 1973. Sixty-five persons were listed as North American members. Of those, thirty-five are also members of the Council on Foreign Relations, including David Rockefeller, founder. Gerard C. Smith, Chairman; Zbigniew Brzezinski, Director; and George S. Franklin, Secretary. Prominent in the contingent of European members is John Loudon, president of Royal Dutch Shell Group, director of Chase Manhattan Corporation, a trustee of the Ford Foundation, and a Bilderberger.

Six position papers, called "The Triangle Papers," have been issued so far. Two from the Tokyo meeting in October 1973, three from the Brussels meeting in June 1974, and one from a Washington, D.C., meeting in December 1974. In addition the Commission publishes a regular bulletin, entitled *Dialogue*, from its of-

fice at 345 East Forty-Sixth Street in New York City.

So, if you've been wondering what the next move of the World Government *Insiders* will be — they've already made it. You'll be hearing a lot more from Mr. Rockefeller and his Trilateral Commission. If the "Triangle Papers" are any indication, and we may assume they are, we can look for four major thrusts: The first toward a "renovated world monetary system"; the second involving the looting of our resources for the further radicalization of "have-not" nations; the third toward stepped-up trade with the Communists, and the fourth toward milking the energy crisis for greater international controls. Present plans call for a long-term "pooling of sovereignty" by creating an "International Energy Agency." Under this plan, according to the *New York Times* of September 30, 1974: "A cabinet-level governing board would be empowered 'to make decisions which shall be binding upon participating countries.'"

Weapons like those will only increase the ability of the *Insiders* to move us from crisis to crisis as they build the superstructure of their New World Order that calls for eventual merger with the Communists. Our national sovereignty is being attacked from a hundred directions at once. And for now, any way you cut it, David Rockefeller is still on his throne as the *Insiders* continue to throw the dice. Unless the game and its masters are exposed, it will continue until we are stripped of all that we have and humbled into a new Dark Age of tyranny, terror, and serfdom. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

- History is laden with examples of men who, having failed, tried again, with achievements which brought established benefits to mankind.
- Courage is not the *absence* of fear; it is the *mastery* of it.
- If you live in a town run by a committee, be on the committee, says William Graham Sumner.
- When parents don't mind that their children don't mind, then the children don't.
- It has been suggested that the man who sees both sides of an issue is very likely on the fence — or up a tree.
- In days gone by, grandfather repaired the chair with a piece of wire. Today the wire is the chair.