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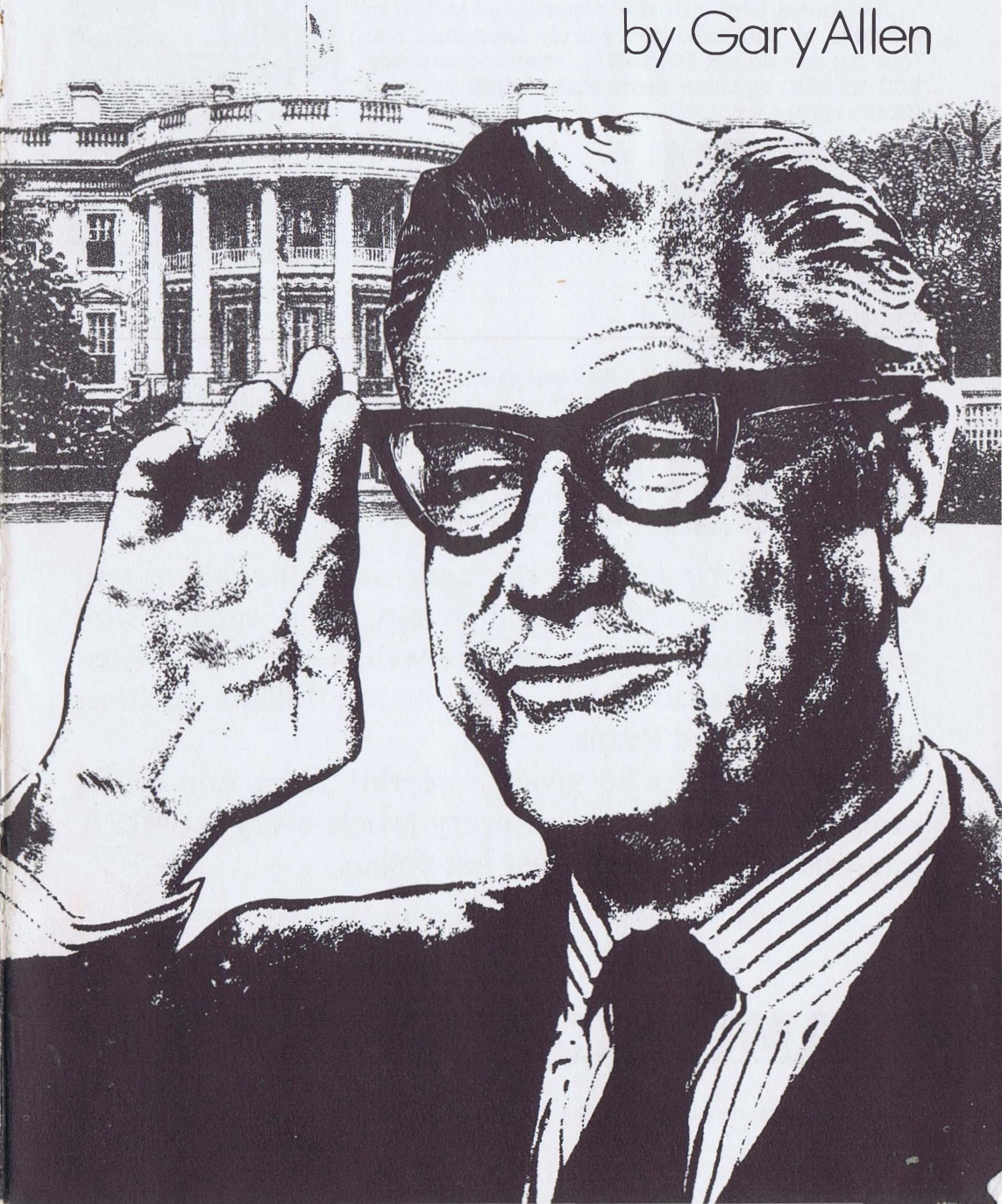
ROCKEFELLER

Campaigning For The New World Order

by Gary Allen



About this article...

Rockefeller: Campaigning For The New World Order, a detailed report on Nelson Rockefeller's "now or never" drive for the Presidency and the consequences for America if he succeeds, first appeared in the February 1974 issue of *American Opinion* magazine.

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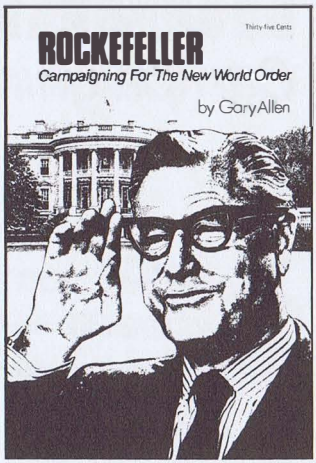

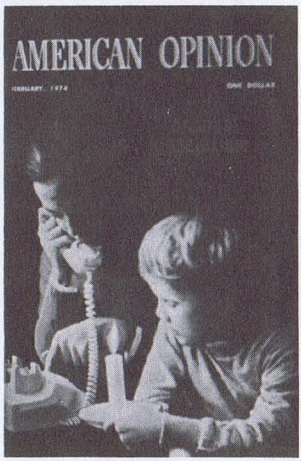

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ROCKEFELLER

Campaigning For The New World Order

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■ TIE down the safety valves, wire the accelerator to the floor, break out the Hadacol and drink a toast to P.T. Barnum. This is it, folks. It is time for Nelson Rockefeller's last stand. (And maybe America's.) You see, Nelson Rockefeller of New York is sixty-six years old, and even though he looks a decade younger, the election of 1976 will be his last chance to become President. By 1980, the former boy wonder of the "Liberal" Republicans will be seventy-two years old – an age almost universally considered too advanced for the Presidency.

Time passes even more effectively than Bob Griese. It seems like only yesterday that Nelson Rockefeller was the odds-on favorite for capturing the 1964 G.O.P. Presidential nomination. Then he divorced his wife for a married woman and the ensuing scandal knocked his Presidential aspirations into a cocked top hat. But, it's a long, long time from May (1964) to December (1976), and the days grow short (for seeking political office) when you reach sixty-six. It's now or never, and the deluge of propaganda has begun.

In order to free himself for an all-out campaign for the Presidency, Nelson Rockefeller resigned his post as governor of New York on December 12, 1973. Imagine resigning as chief executive of the nation's economically most powerful state – a job for which he had arduously campaigned four times, spending tens of millions of dollars! No Rockefeller would take such a step frivolously.

The former New York governor says he resigned in order to head up a fact-finding commission. Does anybody believe him? Only those who believe the moon is made of refried beans. Not that the commission involved is small potatoes. It originally carried the grandiloquent title National Commission On The Future of America In Its Third Century, later modified to National Commission On Critical Choices. This "bipartisan" palanquin is supposed to bear academic and political gurus to the heights of Mt. Olympus, there in the clean, pure air of selfless idealism to arrive at "a clearer sense of national purpose."

Conservatives were quick to point out that the very idea of a *national purpose* is a collectivist concept. A national purpose requires national planning, which by definition supersedes individual planning. But in a free country the purposes of individuals come first, and it is the role of the government to protect the right of individuals to pursue their *own* goals. As usual, nonetheless, such objections by Conservatives were scarcely heard among the hurrahs emanating from the collectivists of the mass media.

The *New York Times* of December 12, 1973, provides us with some background on the origins of the new Rockefeller Commission:

> *The Commission for Critical Choices, formed last month by the Governor at the request of President Nixon, is the outgrowth of a study commission first proposed by Mr. Rockefeller last December. At that time, the Governor announced that he would "undertake a major inquiry into the role of the modern state in our changing Federal system."*

In other words, Nelson Rockefeller resigned as governor of New York to head a Commission, to set collectivist goals, that was created by Richard Nixon at Mr. Rockefeller's own suggestion.

The Commission is actually two study groups; one on critical choices and the other on water quality. According to the same issue of the *Times*: "The two national commissions for which Governor Rockefeller is resigning to devote his full energies are composed of leaders of government, education and industry, each with a projected budget of $20 million and each expected to complete its work within two years."

Yes, that's forty million dollars.

The forty-member Commission On Critical Choices (a million dollars a member?) includes a mixture of Establishment wheelhorses and flunkies, including Vice President Jerry Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, and House Majority Leader Thomas O'Neill. Others on the panel are Daniel Moynihan, chief pitchman for President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan; Joseph Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.; John Knowles, president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Sol Linowitz, the manic "Liberal" and former head of Xerox; and, William S. Paley, chairman of the board of C.B.S.*

The staff of the Committee is even more loaded with "Liberals" than is the Committee itself. And as is usually the case with operations of this sort, the report will be written by the staff. Henry Diamond, a Ripon Republican, has taken over as the Commission's executive director at fifty thousand dollars per year.† Equally indicative of the panel's prejudice is the fact that its study director is Stephen Berger, who will select those in charge of preparing the various studies to be released by the Commission. Berger is a "Liberal" Democrat and was a campaign manager in 1970 for the radical Richard Ottinger who lost to James Buckley in the 1970 Senate race in New York.

The final report will be released shortly before the Republican National Convention in 1976. The media will then tell us that Chairman Rockefeller is the only Presidential candidate who could carry out the recommendations of this "prestigious panel."

The Commission Strategy

Despite the fact that nobody more sophisticated than Baby Snooks believes him, Nelson Rockefeller denies that he resigned as governor of New York to head the Commission as a strategic move in his latest campaign for the Presidency. "My only regret is that my undertaking these tasks has been interpreted as a political

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***Certainly no one was very surprised that C.B.S. carried a two-hour propaganda show on "The Rockefellers" during prime viewing time on Friday, December twenty-eighth. For a political candidate to buy that kind of time would cost an astronomical sum. But Rocky has friends. It didn't cost him a nickel.**

†The Ripon (not Ripoff) Society is a small group of young and very "Liberal" intellectuals out of Ivy League schools who bear no more philosophical resemblance to traditional Republicans than does George McGovern. Their every pronouncement is nonetheless given nationwide publicity by the press. As it happens, the Rockefellers finance the Ripon operation.

maneuver to seek the Presidency," he declares. "I am not a candidate for nomination for the Presidency or for any other political office. Whether I will become a candidate in the future, I do not know. I should like to keep my options open." But, he adds, "under no circumstances would I consider such a move before the latter part of 1975, or while I am chairman of these commissions." The resigning governor said of the 1976 election: "That seems far away."

There are, however, more than a few political advantages to the move. According to *U.S. News & World Report*, Rockefeller "smilingly said that as chairman of the commission he will be traveling all over the country. It was not lost on others that this will provide the Governor with many opportunities to seek widespread support."

The resignation strategy also relieves Nelson Rockefeller of the risk of running for an unprecedented fifth term as governor. As one of his advisors observed, "If he loses for governor, he's done in '76 in one day." And winning the governorship would be anything but a sure thing despite past successes. Voters might be cynical of a fifth-term race as a stratagem for another try at the Presidency. In the past, Rockefeller has benefitted from very weak opponents in a state with an overwhelming Democratic majority. There is no guarantee that such would be the case this time around. Also, New York is a fiscal disaster, and voters might take revenge on Rockefeller for tax hikes he instituted after promising in his last campaign that he would not do so.

Yet another reason for avoiding the gubernatorial race is Watergate. The public now thoroughly distrusts professional politicians. As John Goldman wrote of Rockefeller's advisors in the *Los Angeles Times* for August 17, 1973: "They believe the most effective way to seek the Presidency in the Watergate era might be as a private citizen-campaigner."

Also among the practical reasons Nelson Rockefeller must go through the charade of not being a candidate is money. You see, he expects that the federal treasury will come up with millions to finance his campaign-Commission. Daddy Oilbucks and the family have already pumped in a million from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, one of their tax-free piggy banks, and you are expected to produce the $39 million balance. If Nelson Rockefeller were an

Nelson Rockefeller sent Kissinger to Mr. Nixon.

avowed candidate, it would be too transparent that you were being asked to finance a political campaign. But, a search for a "national purpose," that's a different matter. Barnum would have loved it.

In the meantime, the former governor can travel the country giving speeches to important civic and political gatherings, appearing on television, addressing himself to the issues facing the nation – all the while insisting that he is not doing it as a candidate, but as the public spirited chairman of the Rockefeller-sponsored National Commission On Critical Choices For Americans.

And, there is yet another angle. The Federal Election Campaign Act, which took effect in 1972, provides that no candidate for President or Vice President can use more than fifty thousand dollars of his own (or his family's) money in his campaign. This is yet another explanation for Rockefeller's insistence that he won't make up his mind about running for the nomination until late in 1975 – virtually on the eve of the primaries. This gives him two years for heavy spending before

the fifty-thousand-dollar limitation can be applied.

Certainly the Rockefellers are not penurious when it comes to bankrolling political campaigns. The Rockefeller family is said to have made campaign contributions of $25 million, and probably "considerably more," between 1952 and 1970. On May 4, 1972, United Press International reported: "This estimate included $20 million to $22 million in family contributions to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's failing bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964 and his four successful campaigns for the governorship of New York."

According to the Citizens Research Foundation, some $4.5 million of family money went into Nelson's 1970 gubernatorial campaign. That kind of spending for the Rockefellers is the equivalent of my buying a cup of coffee for a friend. If need be, I can even afford a second round. But it *is* pleasant when somebody else pays for the main course, and the Rockefellers are delighted to let the taxpayers pick up the check for brother Nelson's campaign-Commission.

So Nelson Rockefeller has a well-financed vehicle for pursuing the nomination. But does he really want it? After all, following his unsuccessful pursuit of the brass ring in 1968, he announced that "the old avidity is gone." Has the "old avidity" returned?

Is a four-pound robin fat? Does King Kong like big bananas?

The *New York Times* of December 16, 1973, says that when Nelson Rockefeller was asked when he first thought of running for the White House, he replied: "Ever since I was a kid. After all, when you think of what I had, what else was there to aspire to?" It seems to be far too common among those born to super wealth that they crave super power.

The Great Charade

Rockefeller does have some serious problems, however. One of the biggest is his reputation for being a McGovernite "Liberal" in a party whose workers still pine for the Barry Goldwater of 1964.* *Life* magazine of March 29, 1968, described Nelson's dilemma:

> *The most important one* [of Nelson Rockefeller's political problems] *was the basic dislike which the Republican party held and still holds for him. From the start of his career in government, he was regarded as a New Dealer turned traitor to his class and as a spender; a quarter-century ago crusty old-line Republicans were sneering, "Nelson Roosevelt!"*

And the Republican faithful well remember what Rocky said about Barry and his Conservative supporters back in those hopeful days of 1964. They remember that it wasn't the battleship *L.B.J.* which torpedoed the good ship *Goldwater*, but a submarine from his own navy. Rocky and his entourage called the Barrybackers everything but human beings. Nobody who attended the bloodletting at the San Francisco Cow Palace is likely ever to forget it. At least, so one would think. Thus Rocky's number one job has been to convince the rank and file of his own party that he is the New Nelson, faster than a speeding welfare mother, able to leap tall bureaucracies at a single bound. Nelson Rockefeller has even dusted off some of Barry Goldwater's 1964 speeches and is busy delivering them out on the hustings. As the *Wall Street Journal* reported on December 4, 1973:

*It is now obvious that the Goldwater of 1964 never existed. Conservatives fell in love with his battery of talented and ideologically Conservative ghost writers. It was those ghost writers in the sky (among whom were such able men as Brent Bozell, ghost of *Conscience Of A Conservative*) that captured the nation's imagination. Which explains why Barry Goldwater never seemed quite so sharp in person as he did in print.

Nevertheless, there are some purely political reasons for Mr. Rockefeller's improved standing with the party's right wing. The most oft-mentioned is that the New Yorker, cognizant that conservatives dominate the party, carefully has moved to the right.

Indeed, Mr. Rockefeller himself lends support to this notion. Although he denies any clear shift, he has been warming the hearts of Republican faithful around the country in recent speeches by railing against welfare cheaters and government bureaucracy, and by promoting his tough new anti-drug law that mandates life imprisonment for convicted drug pushers. After one of these forays into Iowa, Robert Ray, that state's moderate Republican governor, recalls that one of the party's old-line conservatives came up and volunteered: "Rockefeller would make a great President, wouldn't he?"

One can almost hear Henry Mencken, the sage of Baltimore, guffawing in the hereafter. It was Mencken who once observed that no one would ever go broke overestimating the gullibility of the American public. All Rocky had to do was to direct his expensive speech writers to make him sound like George Wallace with a Dartmouth education, and wait for the party faithful to be struck by a lapse of memory. Rockefeller's writers know the Conservative clichés as well as anyone. Of course Nelson has had to resist the temptation to laugh or sneer as he speaks them.

In the months preceding his resignation, Governor Rockefeller toured the Midwest, hitting the rubber chicken circuit from Des Moines to Minot, playing the role of Just Plain Nelse, the barefoot boy from Pocantico Hills. On the tour, he regaled his audiences with such breathtaking rhetoric as the following from his speech in Minot, North Dakota, on November 26, 1973: "*We must get back to the fundamental moral and ethical values on which this country grew to greatness.*" In Des Moines on October twentieth he roared: "*I decided in New York State that we were going to get the cheats and chiselers off the taxpayers' back.*" And so it went, with everything from appeals for strict interpretation of the Constitution to yelps for spiritual revival and that old-time religion.

The confidence game is working as planned. Even poor Barry Goldwater, never known for his depth, has searched his psyche and announced: "Recently Rockefeller has moved to the right." The *Wall Street Journal* of December 4, 1973, says of Goldwater that Nelson is "one of his top choices for the next Republican nominee." After all, as Barry Goldwater explained: "I think Mr. Nixon leans toward Rockefeller for the '76 nomination."

One of Rockefeller's key themes on his tour through the boondocks (America west of the Hudson) was the increasing need for "fiscal responsibility" to "bring government spending under control." All of this, of course, is music to the ears of the G.O.P. faithful, but it is hardly the same tune Rockefeller has played as governor of New York since 1959. Unfortunately for Rocky the statisticians at *Barron's* have been keeping score. Editor Robert Bleiberg reports in that financial newspaper for December 17, 1973:

. . . As we have said before ("Rocky Road," May 6, 1968), Nelson Rockfeller has spent the taxpayer's money as if it were his own. Since he moved to Albany a decade ago, New York's expenditures have nearly tripled, while New Yorkers – local businessmen in particular – have been saddled with the heaviest tax burden in the U.S. . . .

Since then, things have gone

from bad to worse. In the past five years both the state budget and the tax burden have mounted by more than half. New Yorkers remain far and away the most heavily taxed Americans, while the relative decline of the Empire State, political and economic alike, proceeds apace. . . .

"Hello Dolly" was a great campaign song for LBJ. To judge by the record, Nelson Rockefeller ought to run with "Buddy Can You Spare A Dime?"

Those who live and work in New York State will clamor to sing along. Since 1959, the state budget has increased from $1.9 billion to the $8.8 billion estimated for the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1974, not far behind New York City's disastrous financial spiral. Under Governor Rockefeller, taxes have been imposed or increased at least every other (usually non-election) year; in 1959, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1971, and 1972. Since Rocky took office, the maximum rate on the personal income tax has more than doubled, from 7% to a ponderable 15%; last year, moreover, a 2.5% surcharge (temporarily suspended) was decreed. Over the same period, the state gasoline levy has advanced from four to eight cents a gallon, the cigarette tax from three to fifteen cents per pack. A state sales tax, which now runs to 4%, and a host of nuisance taxes (including the notorious "hot dog" tax on meals costing less than one dollar) have gone on the books.

During the past fifteen years, reports Bleiberg of *Barron's*, New York's tax load has been multiplied nearly five times, from $94 per capita to $460, under the man who now proclaims his desire to bring fiscal sanity to Washington. According to the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, a privately financed legislative watchdog in Albany, "state and local taxes are 12% higher than the next highest state and 50% above the U.S. average." As for New York State's debt, it has exploded from less than one billion to nearly ten billion dollars – including several billion of so-called moral obligations, issued without voter approval.*

Barron's tabs Rockyland as "the nation's costliest and least efficient welfare state." It notes that under the Rockefeller regime the Welfare rolls have soared from 513,681 per month to 1.8 million. At last count, one out of every ten New Yorkers was on the dole. A statewide audit of nine thousand cases selected by the New York State Department of Social Services found that 11.3 percent of those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (A.F.D.C.) were ineligible, while 23.2 percent were overpaid. The fraud rate: 34.5 percent. And keep in mind that the Welfarecrats, themselves, picked the contestants to be surveyed in this game.

As for outlays to the state's vast education bureaucracy, termed a major rathole by *Barron's*, New York has under Rockefeller been spending $1,584 per pupil in elementary and secondary schools – seventeen percent higher than the second-biggest spender (New Jersey), a staggering fifty-three percent above the national average, and enough to pay tuition for every little tyke in New York at the prestigious Concord Academy where Jacqueline Onassis sends Caroline Kennedy. Robert Bleiberg concludes:

***Having buried New York in debt, and raised taxes as high as is feasible, Rockefeller wants Washington to bail out his sinking ship of state. He has for some time been the nation's most powerful advocate of federal Revenue Sharing. Victims of bad state government can now escape astronomical taxes by crossing state lines. Rockefeller would end this by having the federal government do the bulk of the taxing and then send a portion of it back to state and local government so that taxpayers cannot escape short of leaving the country.**

Tax and tax; spend and spend; elect and elect. For 15 years, the old New Deal formula has worked famously for the retiring Governor, less well for his state . . . .

Americans may face Critical Choices – but Governor Rockefeller scarcely ranks among them.

Despite his record of profligacy, we can expect that over the next three years the Establishment's mass media will regale us with tales of Nelson Rockefeller's magnificent qualifications for the Presidency based upon the efficient and enlightened job he did as governor of New York.

The Family That Preys Together

But, to consider him by himself is grossly to underestimate the power of Nelson Rockefeller. He is but the most visible of four brothers who operate as a team. A fifth brother, Winthrop, died of cancer last year after two terms as governor of Arkansas. For whatever reasons, he seems to have been the least disciplined of the Rockefeller clan and the team appears not to have been diminished by his demise.

The Rockefeller Brothers specialize in the fields of oil, high finance, politics, foreign and domestic policy, ecology, education, and religion. They have tremendous leverage in the mass media. Their power, prestige, and influence is felt in almost every important aspect of our lives – particularly those involved with the molding of public opinion. And all of these factors can be brought to bear in assuring the success of Nelson's assault on the Presidency.

For three generations the Rockefellers have been driven by a lust for money and power which outstrips even the imaginations of normal people. John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937), while still a relatively young man, founded the Standard Oil Company. By mergers and ruthless crushing of competition, largely through kickbacks from the railroad industry, his corporation dominated the U.S. oil refining industry. But the senior Rockefeller was not altogether satisfied. His goal, "a dream of conquest" some called it, was to own not only the largest, but the only, refineries in the world. Called upon to justify his methods, he is said to have remarked: "Competition is a sin."

The senior Rockefeller was a master Machiavellian who began by scheming against local competitors and wound up scheming with cartelists for economic control of the world. Ferdinand Lundberg notes in *The Rich And The Super-Rich*: "As the history of Standard Oil by any author, pro or con, clearly shows,

(1937) David, Nelson, Winthrop, Laurance, John.

Rockefeller was of a deeply conspiratorial, scheming nature, always planning years ahead with a clarity of vision that went far beyond anything any of his associates had to offer."

The "deeply conspiratorial" methods which worked so well in building his oil empire also proved effective in consolidating political power. The founding Rockefeller's son-in-law, Senator Nelson Aldrich of Rhode Island (Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller's maternal grandfather), introduced the graduated income tax on the floor of the U.S. Senate in a ploy which put a tax on the accumulation of capital by potential Rockefeller competitors – a tax which the Rockefellers, themselves, largely escaped. For, at about the same time Judge Kenesaw Landis was ordering the breakup of Standard Oil, the wily old John D. was killing several flying feathered objects with a single stone. He

avoided taxes by creating four great tax-exempt foundations, and used them as repository for his "divested" interests in the various Standard Oil entities. It had the net effect of taking his wallet out of his left pocket and putting it into his right, since he controlled the foundations to exactly the same extent he continued to control his Standard Oil properties. And, in the switch, Rockefeller had made his assets non-taxable so that they might be passed down through the generations without being ravaged by the estate and gift levies which everyone else had to pay. As Lundberg observed, old John D. Rockefeller planned ahead.

The Rockefeller family maintains a battery of interlocking foundations and trusts, allowing the secretive descendants of the "deeply conspiratorial" John D. Rockefeller to guard the family's vast assets from prying eyes of the tax collector and other interested parties. "Any real clues as to the wealth of the brothers," says *Fortune*, "have been vigilantly guarded since their birth. None of the terms of the trusts established for them by their father has ever been revealed, and even the names of the trustees are known only to the family and a few key advisors . . . ."

Through their multiple foundations the Rockefeller family invested its money where it would have the most influence and do the family the most good. And by far the chief beneficiaries of its "charities" have been the Rockefellers.

One would assume that, since the Rockefellers are thought of as *capitalists*, they would have used their fortune to foster the philosophy of individual liberty. But, just the opposite is true. We have been unable to find a single project in the history of the Rockefeller foundations which promotes free enterprise. Indeed, except in the fields of health and science (and some of these grants are highly questionable) almost all of the Rockefeller grants have been used directly or indirectly to promote economic and social collectivism. It would take a book to chronicle in detail how the Rockefellers have used their tax-free cash to promote such collectivism in almost every segment of American life. (As chance would have it, your correspondent has just begun such a book.)

The Great Monopoly

Reasonable men ask what could motivate the Rockefellers to finance collectivist efforts which seem so totally at odds with their own interests. They forget that John D. Rockefeller was a Machiavellian who boasted that he hated competition. Whenever he could, Rockefeller used the government to promote his own interests and hinder his competitors. Monopoly capitalism is impossible unless you have a government with the power to strangle would-be competitors. The Rockefellers want a centralized all-powerful government because they can more easily control it at its apex. In the past they have managed this through front men, but if Nelson Rockefeller is elected President they will have direct control over the immensely powerful machinery of the Executive Branch of our government – machinery which their lieutenants and allies have for so long labored to create.

One of the first fields into which the Rockefeller foundations moved was education. You should be able to guess why. John D. Rockefeller put his assistant Fred Gates in charge of his tax-free General Education Board. Gates tipped the Rockefeller philosophy on education in the Board's *Occasional Paper No. 1*, which declared:

> *In our dreams we have limitless resources and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our moulding hands. The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and unhampered by tradition, we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk.*

Later, this General Education Board expanded its scope to take into its "moulding hands" the city folk as well. To this end the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, which have often had interlocking directorates, began in the early Thirties to supply large amounts of money to propagate the philosphy of John Dewey and his Marxist educationists. As René Wormser, who served as counsel to the House Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, has observed:

> *Research and experimental stations were established at selected universities, notably Columbia, Stanford, and Chicago. Here some of the worst mischief in recent education was born. In these Rockefeller-and-Camegie-established vineyards worked many of the principal characters in the story of the suborning of American education. Here foundations nurtured some of the most ardent academic advocates of upsetting the American system and supplanting it with a Socialist state . . . .*
>
> *Whatever its earlier origins or manifestations, there is little doubt that the radical movement in education was accelerated by an organized Socialist movement in the United States.*

At the same time the National Education Association, the country's chief lobby for socialized education, was also financed mainly by the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations. It too threw its considerable weight behind the Dewey philosophies. As an N.E.A. report declared in 1934: "A dying laissez faire must be completely destroyed and all of us, including the 'owners,' must be subjected to a large degree of social control." Teachers laboring to resist the Dewey fanatics were quickly shouted down by propagandists financed by the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations.

The Rockefellers not only used their money to seize the high ground in America's centers of teacher training, they also spent millions of dollars to create textbooks to undermine student beliefs in patriotism and free enterprise. In his book, *Foundations: Their Power And Influence*, René Wormser notes Rockefeller grants, for instance, to produce a series of public school textbooks called *Building America.* These were so obviously Communist propaganda that the California Legislature refused to appropriate money for them and issued a Report saying that they were not only designed to downgrade America, but "contain purposely distorted references favoring Communism." It was no "mistake," but a conscious effort of the Rockefellers to sell Communism. As Congressman Eugene E. Cox observed, the Rockefeller foundations were long ago dedicated to financing "individuals and organizations whose business it has been to get Communism into the private and public schools."

Meanwhile, the Rockefellers poured millions of dollars into the infamous London School of Economics, founded as an indoctrination center by Sidney Webb, father of the Fabian Socialist Society. They also financed its American counterpart, the New School for Social Research. The interior walls of this Rockefeller enterprise were decorated by Communist muralist Ocozco with portraits of Lenin, Stalin, and marching Soviet soldiers. And the Rockefellers went as far as to bankroll the Yenching University in Peiping and fill it with Red professors who recruited and trained (among others) a Communist named Chou En-lai.

Other fields in which the Rockefellers have invested their tax-free dollars include religion, where they have financed the Union Theological Seminary of New York, which has done so much to turn the clergy Leftward. And they have also been instrumental in supporting the National Council of Churches, which has for years parroted the Moscow Line while

claiming to represent millions of Protestants.

The family has also been deeply involved in racial agitation. Nelson is among the many Rockefellers who are life members of the collectivist N.A.A.C.P. The Rockefellers were key angels behind the late Martin Luther King. Nelson believes it is difficult to be too militant. Before me as I write is an Associated Press report dated August 24, 1967. It is headlined: "Rocky Sees Progress In Rioting." The story says that the governor disagreed with a warning from intelligence officers in the wake of the Harlem and Watts riots that "the United States is in danger" of racial strife. Rockefeller claimed: "I'm very optimistic. The racial situation is a sign of progress."

So-called "Metro Government" is another collectivist project in which the Rockefellers have invested scores of millions. In a nutshell, Metro is the governing of an area or region by a central body of "experts" – planners who are usually appointed and vested with great powers, and who are not directly accountable to the people. Metro policies and programs, goals and methods, appear in a variety of forms. But the basic strategy involves merging and consolidation of city or town governments into ever larger collectives. Cities are merged with other cities and/or with a county; the counties are merged with other counties; eventually even state lines are to be erased. The distinguished columnist Jo Hindman, who has for fifteen years been the leading Conservative expert on this business, sums it up this way:

> *Metro proposes to collect independent units of municipal government under a big super-government and to maintain control of such bodies through something described as "appointed executive" administration. Since these proposed metropolitan districts frequently cross state lines, the very concept of government units corresponding to them makes hash of our Constitution which vests all reserved governing powers in the several states.**

It is not by accident that the Rockefeller Foundation has provided hundreds of millions to promote such collectivist efforts. It has been run until recently by John D. Rockefeller III, an openly avowed revolutionary. He has even written a book about it entitled *The Second American Revolution*, reviewed in *Business Week* of April 7, 1973, under the title, "Guess Who's Coming To The Revolution." *Business Week* affects amazement, declaring: "This is strong stuff from a pillar of the Establishment . . . ." But the editors of *Business Week* know very well that it is the elitists of that Establishment who are creating the collectivist state in America to strengthen their own control. As Professor Antony Sutton of the prestigious Hoover Institute has said of Rockefeller's *The Second American Revolution*: "This book reflects the collectivism of the Establishment and calls for a series of collectivist measures . . . . This is in full measure an organic theory of the state as reflected in Hitlerism and Stalinism."

While John D. Rockefeller III has been busy financing the revolution from the Rockefeller Foundation, brother Laurance labors in another vineyard. He is not only involved in the family's many business interests but is founder of the American Conservation Association. One of his most recent projects has been to organize and finance ecology freaks and bug chasers into a political pressure group

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***A major step towards metro government was taken by Richard Nixon on February 12, 1973, with Executive Order 11647. Without so much as consulting the Congress, President Nixon had by Executive Order divided the United States into ten federal regions to be run by "Federal Regional Councils." The Federal Regional Councils represent a major step toward the era of Big Brother predicted by George Orwell in his book *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.**

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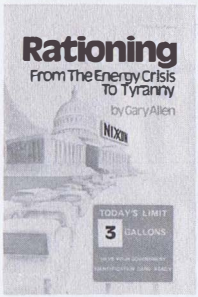

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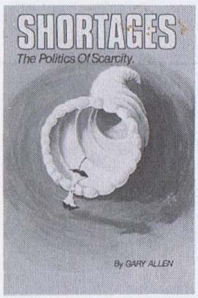

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powerful enough to help create the energy crisis that has proved so profitable to Rockefeller interests. Laurance also heads the Citizens Advisory Committee On Environmental Quality, which has a task force dealing with land use and urban development. The findings of that Rockefeller task force are summarized as follows by Wolf von Eckardt of the *Washington Post*: "We need . . . more comprehensive planning and more effective controls to make the plans stick. The foremost need, however, is a change in our national attitude toward private property rights. That is a matter of legal doctrine which calls for new interpretations by the courts, in light of our urgent social and environmental needs."

In other words, concern about the environment is to be used as an excuse for socialism. And the Rockefeller task force report provides this rationalization for putting Big Brother (particularly if Nelson gets to be Big Brother) in charge of your property:

> *Americans have thought of urbanization rights as coming from the land itself, "up from the bottom" like minerals or crops. It is equally possible to view them as coming "down from the top," as being created by society and allocated by it to each land parcel.*

Guess what "down from the top" means. And this from the lovable hypocrites who are always telling us how much they believe in democracy. What the Rockefellers are planning for us is a dictatorship of the aristocracy disguised as a socialist Welfare State.

Still, important as all of these brothers are, we have not yet met the tribal chief. Surprisingly, the captain of the Rockefeller team is the youngest; he is also the smartest and most ambitious of the brothers. David Rockefeller heads the Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's most politically powerful financial institution. And it would be the height of naïveté to believe that Chase Manhattan will not employ all of the vast leverage at its disposal in behalf of Nelson's assault on the Presidency. Congressman John Rousselot counts among his close friends professional campaign managers who in the past have managed Nelson Rockefeller's Presidential primary campaigns. Congressman Rousselot reports: "They inform me that the key decisions in those campaigns were made by David, not Nelson." It is David, not Nelson, who guides even the political fortunes of the family.

Today David Rockefeller is a money magnate, wielding unprecedented power, expanding or inhibiting the economies of whole nations by his day-to-day decisions. The power David wields, one of his biographers says, "crosses all borders, can make or destroy governments, start and stop wars, profoundly influence everyone's life – including yours." *Time* magazine once described him as "one of that little group of men who sit at the financial hub of the world's wealthiest nation and by their nods give the stop or go sign to enterprises from Bonn to Bangkok." One prominent Delaware banker compared the relative powers of the top Rockefeller and the President in these words: "Let me put it this way. I don't think Richard Nixon tells David what to do. If anything, it's the other way around."

By 1973, the Chase had accumulated over $39 billion in assets. A House Banking Subcommittee reveals that Chase Manhattan, through its combined trust departments, holds enough stock in fifty-five major corporations in the United States to exercise some measure of control. The board of directors of the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan consists of the richest and most powerful men in America. Collectively they own or control well over one hundred billion dollars. The Patman Subcommittee Report reveals that Chase Manhattan has minority stock con-

trol in Columbia Broadcasting System and "interlocking directorates" with the *New York Times* and the American Broadcasting Company.

You can expect Nelson Rockefeller's candidacy to receive a good press in those quarters. You can also expect that many businessmen and corporations in debt directly or indirectly to Chase Manhattan Bank will open their wallets to support Nelson's candidacy. The fundraising doubtless won't be as heavy-handed as was that of the CREEPs for Nixon, but one may reasonably assume that it will be even more spectacularly successful.

International Policy

While the Rockefellers have arduously worked on the domestic scene to promote their own elitist control of a socialist Welfare State, their primary interests have been in the field of foreign affairs. When one looks at the international holdings of this family, it is not hard to understand their personal interest.

In addition to its $39 billion in admitted assets, the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan, according to the *New York Times*, has "a major portion of their business carried on through affiliated banks overseas . . . not consolidated on the balance sheet." And *Time* magazine reports: "The Chase has 28 foreign branches of its own, but more important, it has a globe-encircling string of 50,000 correspondent banking offices." Fifty thousand correspondent banks around the world! Absolutely unbelievable. But true.

This gives the Rockefellers the ability to create an international monetary crisis overnight. Suspicious souls argue that they have been making use of their every ability, yo-yoing the price of gold, dollars, and foreign currencies. Lending credence to these suspicions is the fact that Undersecretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker, the man chiefly responsible for our disastrous monetary policies during both the Johnson and Nixon Administrations, is a former vice president of the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank. Under Volcker's "brilliant and enlightened" leadership the dollar has gone from the world's mainstay currency to a twice devalued piece of paper no longer backed by gold. Both Volcker and his "former" boss, David Rockefeller, are outspoken opponents of gold. Both know better.

Every time an international monetary storm blows up, hundreds of millions of

David and the Rockefeller-trained Chou En-Lai.

dollars flow into European banks and the value of the dollar in relation to the other currencies of the world changes. When the storm subsides, insiders have made enormous amounts of money. Who triggers these monetary crises which have occurred regularly since 1967? It wasn't your Uncle Max from Hackensack. That the Rockefellers were deeply involved, through the Chase Manhattan Bank and its overseas facilities, seems more than reasonable.

While international banking is probably the Rockefellers' most important business, the family is better known to the public for its oil properties. Petroleum is now the most important single commodity in world trade. Besides its use as a fuel for motor vehicles, it is the most important source of energy and the most important raw material for the manufacture of chemicals. As George Schuyler has said, "Where oil is, there is the fatherland." The cornerstone of the Rockefeller fortune has always been, and continues to be, Standard Oil.

The Rockefellers control three of the seven largest oil companies in the world, including the largest (Standard of New Jersey), now called Exxon. The *New York Times* of September 13, 1951, reported that Standard Oil of New Jersey then controlled 321 companies, including Humble Oil and Creole Petroleum, themselves among the largest corporations in the world. And, of course, the Rockefellers control, directly and indirectly, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana, and Socony-Mobil (which was formerly Standard of New York). Standard of New Jersey (Exxon) also operates major joint ventures with Royal Dutch Shell which is jointly controlled by conspiratorial British and Dutch interests – including those of the Bilderberg chieftain, Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.

Standard has enormous holdings in the Middle East, but shares the territory with others. South America, however, has come to be considered somewhat of a Rockefeller preserve. Exxon is in Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Peru. Mobil is in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Standard Oil of California is in the Canal Zone, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Standard Oil of Indiana is in Colombia, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

All of this makes sense. The Rockefellers began by trying to create a national monopoly in oil. From there they extended their influence into our national government, where they pulled strings to benefit Standard Oil and their banking interests. Now that their interests are worldwide, they are seeking the same control over world politics that they have exercised at the national level. This is one explanation of why, since World War I, the Rockefellers have led in the promotion of a World Government which they call the "New World Order."

World Government

John D. Rockefeller was so eager to trap the United States into the League of Nations that he donated money for the League building in Geneva. His countrymen escaped the noose the first time around, and did not join, but grandson Nelson was a delegate to the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. Later, Nelson and his brothers donated the land for the United Nations complex along the East River in New York.

The Rockefellers hope to convert the United Nations into a full-blown World Government dominated by the brothers and their allies among the *Insiders* of the international Establishment. Certainly Nelson Rockefeller has made no attempt to disguise his own desires for world federalism, which he has regularly endorsed. The *Christian Science Monitor* for February 12, 1962, quotes Rockefeller as maintaining that the answer to the world's problems "can be found in the federal idea" of an international superstate. As a first step in this direction the former New York governor advocates "movement towards some form of common taxation" with other nations. All of which is rather ironic, since Nelson Rockefeller and his brothers are so protected by tax shelters as to pay practically no federal income tax.*

Originally, most of the Rockefeller talk revolved around "regional alliances" of Free World nations which would evolve into a World Government. Now the Rockefellers boldly advocate amalgamation with the Communist world. As the Associated Press reported July 26, 1968: "New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller says as president he would work toward international creation of 'a new world order' based on East-West coopera-

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***In July of 1967, Senator Robert Kennedy revealed that for the year of 1966, Nelson Rockefeller paid the grand total of $685 in personal income taxes.**

tion instead of conflict. The Republican presidential contender said he would begin a dialogue with Red China, if elected, to 'improve the possibilities of accommodations' with that country as well as the Soviet Union."

It can hardly be surprising that Rockefeller's chief foreign policy advisor at the time, one Henry A. Kissinger, has since arranged to move President Nixon toward just such accommodation with the Communist world.

The Rockefellers have been working on this project for many years through the extremely powerful Council on Foreign Relations (C.F.R.). The elitist C.F.R. was established in the aftermath of World War I, when it became clear that America was not going to join the League of Nations, an early effort to create a formal World Government. Among the funding fathers of the C.F.R. were such potentates of international banking as J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Bernard Baruch, Paul Warburg, Otto Kahn, and Jacob Schiff. It was the same clique which had engineered the establishment of the Federal Reserve System; which had driven through the Marxist graduated income tax and arranged for its own tax-free foundations; which maneuvered the totally mad involvement of America in World War I; and, which promoted the effort to trap our country in the League of Nations.

Originally the C.F.R. was controlled by a consortium of Morgan partners and agents, but over the years Morgan influence has receded and the Rockefeller family has gained mastery of the organization. Chairman of the board of the Council on Foreign Relations is David Rockefeller. His predecessor was John J. McCloy, a Rockefeller agent par excellence. The same year McCloy became chairman of the board of the C.F.R., he also became chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Until quite recently, the Council on Foreign Relations avoided publicity with near complete success. But a series of widely distributed exposés of its activities by Conservatives Dan Smoot, Cleon Skousen, Phoebe Courtney, and this author have forced it to assume new tactics. The game is now to admit that what we have said about the C.F.R. in the past was essentially true, but to create the impression that the Council is now racked with dissension and has lost its grip on the American government.

This is the view projected in an extensive article by *Times* staffer Anthony Lukas in the very Establishment *New York Times Magazine* of November 21, 1971. Lukas writes:

> *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 J. 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 reconstruction and military security programs that followed.... The Council was their way of staying in touch with the levels of power....*

Such admissions from the *Times* seemed nothing short of revolutionary. For, despite the fact that members of the

C.F.R. have a virtual lock on the major communications media in our country, almost nothing had appeared about the group until Conservatives turned on the light. Commenting on the secrecy, Lukas admits:

> *One of the most remarkable aspects of this remarkable organization, whose 1,500 members include most figures who have significantly influenced American foreign policy in the last 30 years, is how little is known about it outside a narrow circle of East Coast insiders. So far as I could determine, no graduate student has written a Ph.D. thesis on it. Most newspaper references are brief notations that some notable has spoken there (omitting what he said, for all Council proceedings are off the record).*

When an organization contains as many powerful individuals as does the C.F.R., holds its meetings "off the record," and receives almost no publicity, one might reasonably conclude that it has made secrecy its business.

Another fascinating fact about the Council is that while some of its key members were brought into the organization because of their expertise, power, or position, many have achieved fame, wealth, or power *because* of their membership. Lukas reminds us:

> *. . . everyone knows how fraternity brothers can help other brothers climb the ladder of life. If you want to make foreign policy, there's no better fraternity to belong to than the Council.*
>
> *When Henry Stimson – the group's quintessential member – went to Washington in 1940 as Secretary of War, he took with him John McCloy, who was to become Assistant Secretary in charge of personnel. McCloy has recalled: "Whenever we needed a man we thumbed through the roll of Council members and put through a call to New York."*
>
> *And over the years the men McCloy called in turn called other Council members . . . .*

The avowed goal of the Council on Foreign Relations is a "New World Order" . . . World Government. This explains why the Establishment, headed by the Rockefellers, is now pursuing "détente" with the Communists. The Rockefellers, of course, have been deeply involved with the Reds since the early days of the Bolshevik Revolution. We know, for example, that they built oil refineries for the Soviets; that they bought half of the enormous Caucasian oil fields after they had been declared nationalized; and, that the Chase Manhattan Bank sold Bolshevik bonds in America even before F.D.R. granted the Soviets formal recognition.

The *New York Herald Tribune* of August 12, 1964, tells us that David Rockefeller had just visited the Kremlin, the citadel of his supposed archenemies – evil Bolsheviks who are supposed to be working to take his wealth away from him and give it to the "little people." The *Tribune* reported: "The world's foremost Communist, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and one of its leading capitalists, David Rockefeller, met for two hours and fifteen minutes yesterday. Naturally, they talked about money." We don't know what was said, but we do know that very soon thereafter Khrushchev was fired. We don't know who has the power to fire the man who is supposed to be absolute dictator of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, but it gives rise to some interesting speculation.

Certainly we know that the Rockefellers, through their International Basic Economies Corporation, in which they are in partnership with Lenin Peace Prize-

winner Cyrus Eaton and the English Rothschilds, have been building war production facilities behind the Iron Curtain. (See the *New York Times* for January 16, 1967.) We know that the Rockefellers have an exclusive contract with the Soviet Government whereby I.B.E.C. acts as the Communists' agent for procuring patents in the United States.

And we know that David Rockefeller again met with the Communists in Moscow between July 7 and 11, 1971, to discuss the expansion of East-West trade. We know that following that conference the Soviet Government released this statement through the *Moscow News*:

> *. . . on the matter of East-West commerce or trade, we have agreed that we should both attempt to eliminate the constraints that both governments have placed which prevent ease of trade. We have also agreed that this trend has already started, that the United States has taken some steps to alleviate this condition. And we will encourage commerce organizations of both countries to meet together to study the practical problems of negotiating trade agreements.*

The Rockefellers had not only been leaders in transferring invaluable American technology to the Soviets, but they actively promoted the expansion of aid and trade with the Soviet Union even as the bloodbath in Vietnam dragged on and on. And what was the result? The *London Sunday Times* for January 16, 1972, featured a story by its Washington correspondent, Harlow Unger, which begins:

> *In one of the most far-reaching trade agreements since the end of the Second World War, America and Russia tomorrow will announce plans to expand trade and work towards normalisation of trade between the two nations. The agreement could lead to a free flow of goods between the US and all the Iron Curtain countries by 1973.*

We know that *Business Week* for May 26, 1973, reported:

> *Chase Manhattan Bank, headquartered in New York at 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, this week added a symbolic and prestigious address to its list of offices: 1 Karl Marx Square. The Chase's globetrotting chairman, David Rockefeller, flew to Moscow for the opening ceremonies and stopped in for a meeting at the Kremlin Palace with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. . . .*
>
> *The Chase, which helped finance recent Soviet purchases of foundry equipment for the Kama River truck plant and last year's huge grain purchases from the U.S., is hopeful of generating additional business from its newest office. . . .*

One would expect the Rockefellers to open up shop at the most prestigious (and as *Business Week* says "symbolic") 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." *Newsweek* continued:

> *Spurred by Russia's need for Western technology, U.S.-Soviet trade has tripled since 1971 and could approach $1 billion for this year alone. So far, the biggest single trade deal on which work has begun is the $172 million Kama River truck-manufacturing project, for which Chase and the U.S. Export-Import Bank shared the financing. . . .*

So this year while the U.S. taxpayers cough up an astonishing eighty billion dollars ostensibly to defend themselves from the military-industrial complex of

the Soviet Union, the Rockefellers will be loaning the Soviets millions of dollars to improve their military-industrial complex so we will have to spend even more money in 1975. This is one of Nelson Rockefeller's major qualifications for not being President, but it was *not* a point raised by C.B.S. in its recent two-hour propaganda documentary on the Rockefellers.*

We also know that David and Nelson Rockefeller have long called for the "normalizing of relations" and establishing "trade" with Mao Tse-tung and the Red Chinese. And we know that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger have reversed the Republican platform and a hundred Nixon promises to follow that line also, by opening the door for trade with the butchers of Red China.

While Mr. Nixon's sudden cozying up to the Peking mob has attracted reams of comment and publicity, there is one aspect of all this which has attracted virtually no attention. I refer to 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. Standard is as much Rockefeller property as Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's top China advisor.

In dealing with Red China, so far, we have made numerous concessions and have asked none in return. Perhaps one of the concessions "we" will receive will be drilling rights for Standard Oil. After all, David Rockefeller has been promoting an opening of Red China trade for the past five years. The plot thickens, as they say, and in this case oil is thicker than blood.

After all, 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."

Last year, for example, Moscow quietly requested that the Nixon Administration send David Rockefeller as U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. The second choice was Dr. Armand Hammer, another millionaire *Insider*, whose father bankrolled the founding of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Both regretted that they had higher callings which required their presence elsewhere.

Running The Show

When John D. Rockefeller was trying to monopolize the oil industry, there was one ploy which he used over and over again. That was to place his men inside competing firms or to bribe the employees of other firms. His descendants have played the same game with our government. It makes no difference whether there is a Democrat or Republican Administration, the Rockefeller people have held key positions. To the Rockefeller-C.F.R. elite it makes no difference which party is in power. Nelson was himself part of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. In the Eisenhower Administration he helped to create the Department of Health, Education and

*Nelson Rockefeller has never been exactly what you would call an anti-Communist. Harris Smith, on Page 367 of his book, *O.S.S.: The Secret History Of America's First Central Intelligence Agency* (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1972), reveals that Walter Bedell Smith, former chief of staff to General Eisenhower, Ambassador to Moscow, and Director of the C.I.A., "once warned Eisenhower that Rockefeller was a Communist."

Welfare, which now takes an even larger portion of the federal Budget than does defense. Eisenhower's first Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles (C.F.R.), was a Rockefeller cousin. Dulles' successor, Christian Herter (C.F.R.), had displayed the good sense to marry into the Standard Oil fortune.

On the recommendation of Nelson Rockefeller, John Kennedy named Dean Rusk of the C.F.R. to be his Secretary of State. Rusk took a leave of absence as head of the Rockefeller Foundation to accept the post. Kennedy appointed Chester Bowles as Under Secretary of State. Bowles (also of the C.F.R.) has been a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a director of the Rockefeller Foundation. Democrat Kennedy then named Standard Oil executive Alexander Trowbridge (C.F.R.) as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and President Johnson later promoted him to Secretary of Commerce. President Kennedy also named Roswell Gilpatric (C.F.R.), a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Richard Nixon appointed Nelson Rockefeller's attorney John Mitchell as Attorney General, and Mitchell ran the President's campaign for re-election and became his chief advisor on domestic policy. The President's chief advisor on foreign policy is now Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who came to the Nixon Administration from a staff position at the C.F.R., and had for ten years been on Nelson Rockefeller's payroll as a personal foreign policy advisor. It was Rockefeller who arranged for him to be appointed a virtual Assistant President for Foreign Affairs. Even Spiro Agnew had in early 1968 been national chairman of the Rockefeller For President Committee.

We sincerely hope our readers are beginning to see a pattern emerging.

Years ago, Nelson Rockefeller demanded, and received, the privilege of naming his own men to top administrative posts on all important Republican committees – including the vital National, Senatorial, Congressional, and Policy committees. His demand for top patronage was reluctantly agreed to after he threatened to cut off all Rockefeller and Rockefeller-controlled financial contributions. The effect on the Republican Party has been all too clear.

Herbert Brownell (C.F.R.) was a Rockefeller employee whom Eisenhower appointed Attorney General, whereupon Brownell selected hundreds of federal judges, district attorneys, and U.S. Marshals, and arranged to appoint Rockefeller men to the White House staff – including Max Rabb, Tom Stephen, Arthur Vandenberg Jr., and Bob Hampton. The latter was chief dispenser of White House patronage. It has been reliably estimated that over the years the Rockefellers have placed at least five thousand persons in important positions in the federal government. The Rockefeller influence and authority now runs from the very top throughout the Civil Service bureaucracy.

And now it is time for the *coup de grâce*. As the Rockefeller Brothers prepare to merge us into a World Government, they are not content to have lieutenants and allies and agents at the controls. It is now time to bring on Brother Nelson. He can be stopped, of course, if enough Americans can be made to realize what is happening. Either way, we shall soon know a great deal more about the future of individual liberty in a sovereign United States of America. ■ ■

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