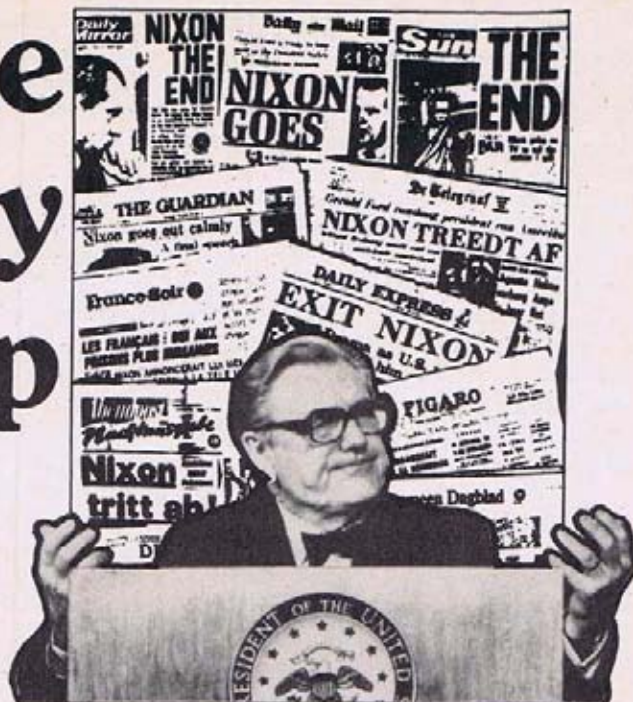


The Rocky Coup



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■ NELSON Rockefeller has admitted that his goal in life, since he was a child, has been to be President of the United States. "After all," he commented, "when you think of what I had, what else was there to aspire to." *Newsweek* of September 2, 1974, adds detail: "Ever since his boyhood meeting with Teddy Roosevelt, it seems, Nelson Rockefeller had been propelling himself toward the Oval Office. Nothing less would suit his ambition . . ."

But the road to the White House for Mr. Rockefeller has taken a good deal longer than Teddy's ride over San Juan Hill and up Pennsylvania Avenue. He has finally had to settle for an unelected and politically engineered Vice Presidency, a position at

which he had several times previously turned up his nose.

Rockefeller's first campaign to capture the Presidency came in 1960, shortly after his election as governor of New York. Richard Nixon was then Vice President, however, and had spent the previous eight years making speeches for the G.O.P. and incurring obligations among the Republican leadership. In 1960, he collected his political I.O.U.s among the majority of his party's activists and Rockefeller had no chance of obtaining the nomination. Realizing this at last, the New York governor moved to dictate policy from behind the scenes at a meeting with Nixon on the Saturday before the Republican Convention opened in Chicago. The meeting was

held in the New York City apartment of Nelson Rockefeller.

The Republican Platform Committee had for a week been meeting in Chicago, laboriously pounding out a platform reflecting the views of Republicans from all fifty states. But, at what G.O.P. Conservatives sneeringly referred to as "the sellout of Fifth Avenue," Nixon agreed to let Rockefeller dictate the party platform. The careful work of the Platform Committee was set aside and a "Liberal" Rockefeller platform substituted. Senator Goldwater called it "the Munich of the Republican Party."

Republicans everywhere understood the meaning and significance of the new Rockefeller-Nixon alliance. Richard Nixon had traded his independence for approval by the House of Rockefeller. In *The Making Of The President*, Theodore White observed:

Never had the quadrennial liberal sloop of the regulars been more nakedly dramatized than by the open compact of Fifth Avenue. Whatever honor they might have been able to carry from their services on the platform committee had been wiped out. A single night's meeting of the two men in a millionaire's triplex apartment in Babylon-By-the-Hudson, eight hundred and thirty miles away, was about to overrule them; they were exposed as clowns for all the world to see.

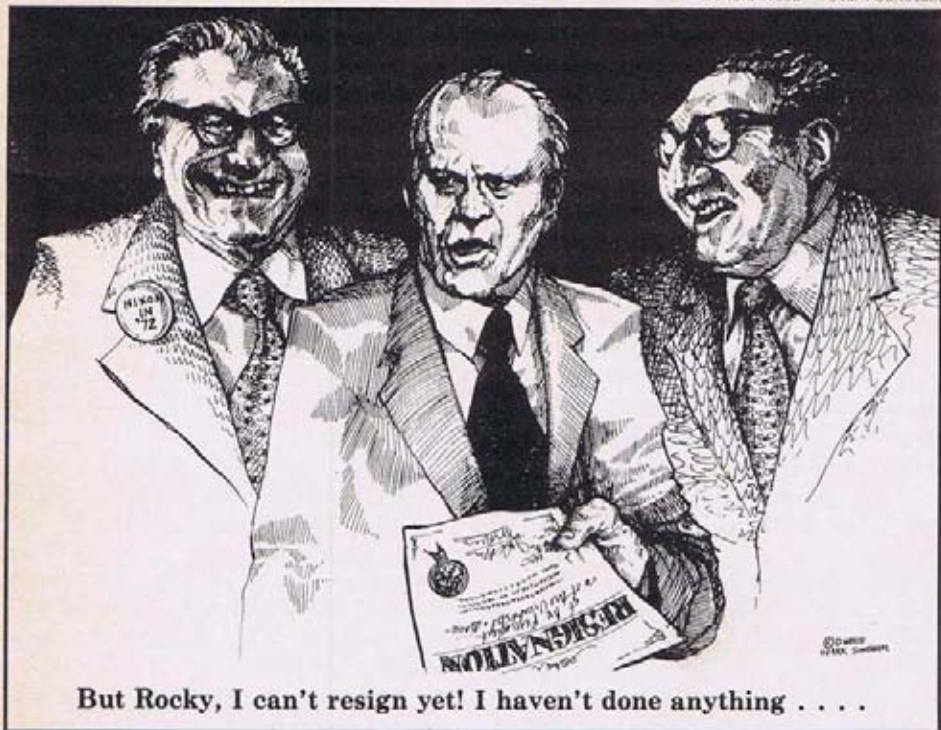
The truth is that Nixon had the nomination in the bag and there was no need for him to crawl to Rockefeller to win it. But there was an election ahead, and Richard Nixon knew who held the ultimate power behind both political parties. Certainly there was no love lost between the two men. They have detested each other for years. *Newsweek* of September 2, 1974, tells us: "The Nixon Presidency

was a painful period for the proud governor. Privately, friends say, Rockefeller despised the self-made man from Yorba Linda . . ."

Nixon and Rockefeller are complete opposites in background. Rocky, the man born to economic royalty, must have deeply resented having to operate through this Sammy Glick character with the look of a used-car salesman. But they needed each other. Nelson's influence in the G.O.P. is immense at the top, but almost nonexistent among the voters in Middle America. Rocky was like the owner of a professional football team who wants to play quarterback but realizes he cannot do so and expect to win. Although he has desperately wanted to be President, he has been forced to operate through stand-ins and front men. Richard Nixon was perfect for such a role.

But after forcing Nixon's pre-Convention humiliation and receiving his surrender, Nelson Rockefeller still had hopes of receiving the nomination himself, sat out the 1960 campaign, and allowed New York to go for Kennedy. Nixon accepted what had been arranged for him, refusing to protest the vote fraud in Texas and Illinois which deprived him of the election.

Richard Nixon returned to California to practice law but remained at the beck and call of his jealous and hostile boss in New York. One indication of their real relationship is the embarrassing Joe Shell affair. Mr. Shell was a longtime California State Assemblyman who planned to oppose Democrat incumbent Pat Brown for the governorship in 1962. Early in the year, Joe Shell received a call from Rockefeller inquiring as to whom he would support at the G.O.P. Convention in 1964 if Shell were elected governor. The Conservative Assemblyman told Rockefeller that un-



But Rocky, I can't resign yet! I haven't done anything . . .

der no circumstances could he support the "Liberal" New Yorker. One week later, Shell's office received a call from Rockefeller's New York office with the message that Richard Nixon would be opposing Joe Shell in the G.O.P. gubernatorial primary. Nixon had previously assured Shell that he had absolutely no interest in being governor, and it was because of that assurance that the Assemblyman had announced his candidacy. Shell knew that he could not match Nixon's prestige, public identification, and ability to raise campaign funds.

The important thing here is that Richard Nixon was not interested in the job until he got the word from his boss in New York. Nixon had everything to lose and virtually nothing to gain by running against an incumbent Democrat governor in a state with an overwhelming Democrat reg-

istration. Jules Witcover, in his book *The Resurrection Of Richard Nixon*, reveals: "It has been widely assumed that Nixon ran for governor in 1962 because he was unable to resist local and state pressures from important Republicans in California. Although it is true such pressures were great, the strongest persuasion came not from California but from Republican powers and friends in the East . . ."

Following an incredibly inept campaign in which he all but ignored Brown's pathetic record and instead made his chief target the "Radical Right," Nelson Rockefeller's favorite bugaboo, Nixon lost to Governor Brown and his political career seemed to have come to a dead end. As he put it: "You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore." Having lost to John Kennedy by an eyelash was no disgrace, especially since there was

much evidence the election was stolen, but Nixon was now a two-time loser. Surely he was finished.

Apparently it was not only a move to support a forthcoming Rockefeller candidacy but a test of obedience. Having thrown himself onto a bed of nails at the behest of Rockefeller, Nixon was now provided with a lifeline and brought to New York. When he had left Washington after J.F.K.'s inauguration, he reportedly had little more than an old Oldsmobile, Pat's respectable Republican cloth coat, and a government pension. Yet, after losing to Pat Brown, he was able to move into an elegant apartment in the same building as Nelson Rockefeller — the very one in which the infamous "Compact of Fifth Avenue" had been consummated. Reported cost: \$125,000. And Richard Nixon was now set up as a partner in a law firm which did a lot of trust and bond business with the friendly folk at Chase Manhattan Bank.

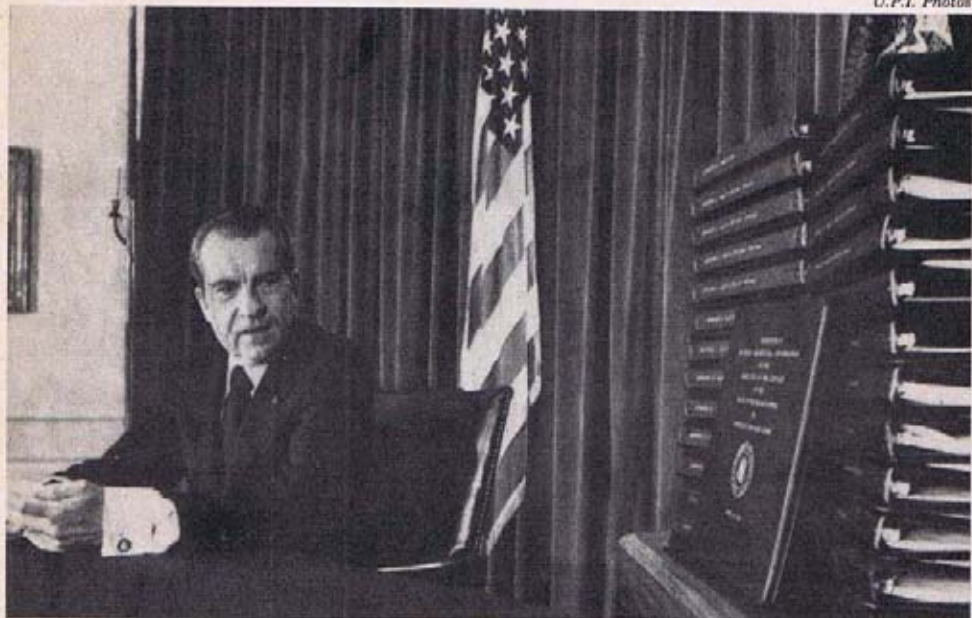
During the next five years Nixon practiced very little law, yet his net worth jumped from practically nothing to over half a million dollars. Most of his time was spent touring the nation and the world rebuilding his political reputation. By the time the Rockefellers needed him in 1968, he had been resurrected from the political trash heap and turned into a legitimate candidate.

Meanwhile, Nelson had himself been giving the Presidency the old college try. He might have made it in 1964 had not his divorce and remarriage alienated a large segment of Middle America. Rockefeller learned that American women over forty tend to be disturbed when a wife of long standing is cast off for a much younger and prettier one. When the younger woman abandons her children to marry the man in question, it compounds the outrage.

Having been denied the coveted nomination, Nelson settled for leading the smear of Barry Goldwater. Rockefeller's vicious and dishonest attacks on Goldwater still ring in the ears of many of the G.O.P. faithful. In 1968, he made a very late and half-hearted attempt to wrest the nomination from Nixon. But the handwriting was on the wailing wall. "The old avidity is gone," groaned Nelson. Once again, he had to settle for owning the team instead of starting at quarterback. During a party celebrating Henry Kissinger's fiftieth birthday, Rocky toasted his longtime employee, saying that he'd been associated with him in three Presidential campaigns, and "We succeeded in the third. Henry went to the White House." Kissinger took with him a gift of fifty thousand dollars from Nelson Rockefeller.

Nixon's appointments to policy-making positions went almost entirely to Rockefeller men. In his inner circle, however, he tried to surround himself with people like H.R. Halderman and John Ehrlichman who were personally loyal to him. Two exceptions were Kissinger and General Alexander Haig, the Rockefeller men who may well have masterminded Nixon's early retirement.

Since Rockefeller controlled Nixon, and Nixon pursued policies at home and abroad dictated by the Rockefellers, why were the mass media allowed to depose Nixon? Several answers are possible. Your reporter believes that Rocky, in his middle sixties, decided his time had come and it was now or never. Nixon, willing to pursue the Rockefeller policy dictates, was not willing to surrender the office. His refusal to appoint Rockefeller to the Vice Presidency when Spiro Agnew (himself a former head of the Rockefeller For President Committee) was forced to resign, may



Henry Kissinger set up the Plumbers unit that sprang the Watergate trap, sending his personal assistant, former Rockefeller lawyer David Young, to run it. Young has not been prosecuted. Proof of illegal Presidential involvement was, however, necessary to make the coup work. Here is where the tapes came in. The Secret Service installed the White House taping system. Caught in the trap, Nixon discharged his chief of Secret Service — who was promptly hired by the Rockefellers. Alexander Butterfield, another Rockefeller man, ran the Presidential monitoring system. It was he who released word of the secret tapes. Then another Rockefeller man, Kissinger assistant Alexander Haig, took charge of the tapes and released damning evidence from them to force the Nixon resignation.



Kissinger



Young



Haig



Butterfield

have been the last straw. Nixon might well have felt that if Nelson became his Vice President, his days in the White House would be numbered. They were anyway; but, with Ford as Vice President, Nixon may have believed that he had a fighting chance. He didn't.

Let's look at the Watergate coup. While scores of books have been written on this theme, it seems to us that they have all avoided the most critical questions. Permit us to raise some of those matters that seem to be taboo with the sappers of the mass media who "got" Richard Nixon.*

The break-in at Democrat Headquarters in the Watergate Hotel was not exactly carried out with the precision of a James Bond enterprise. It was so clumsy, in fact, that it smells of a setup. One of the burglars alerted the guard by replacing a tape seal over the door locks after a guard had already discovered and removed them. Even though their presence was known to have been discovered, the boss of the operation, Gordon Liddy, who had been recommended for his job by Gerald Ford, sent the burglars back to the Watergate. There they proceeded literally to flash the lights, rip the place apart,

*Let us make it perfectly clear that there were plentiful grounds for "getting" Nixon. But there have been plentiful grounds for "getting" every President since Herbert Hoover. Lyndon Johnson was probably the most vulnerable of all, at least from the standpoint of outright crookedness. There is abundant evidence which deserved official investigation that L.B.J. murdered and stole his way into office. While in public service he made fifteen million dollars. He was closely tied to both Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker. Had the mass media pursued the skeletons in Lyndon's closets with the fervor they eventually applied to Nixon, we may be certain that he would have been the first President to resign. Remember, the media did not blow up Watergate until the year after Nixon was re-elected. Only a Republican could appoint Rockefeller as Vice President.

and behave as if they had all night to perform their mission. One of the burglars was conveniently carrying the White House telephone number of E. Howard Hunt. And the police team which made the capture had apparently been tipped off in advance and was waiting around in the station house to receive the call.

The Watergate operation was wired to the C.I.A. from top to bottom. Howard Hunt was a C.I.A. agent for twenty years, and may still be. According to professional intelligence experts, the C.I.A. is like the Mafia in that it is an organization one never quits. James McCord, who after his conviction spilled the beans about Watergate to Judge John Sirica, has been a top C.I.A. agent for many years. Even the befuddled Cubans who carried out the burglary had been C.I.A. operatives, and at least one (Martinez) was on the C.I.A. payroll at the time of the break-in.

The Central Intelligence Agency provided Hunt whatever equipment he wanted to carry out the burglary, from a wig to photographic devices and false identification. If both Hunt and McCord had "retired" from C.I.A. before the Watergate break-in, it seems unlikely the agency would work so closely with them.

Then there is the fact that C.I.A. boss Richard Helms was awakened at three a.m. to be told that the Watergate Five had been arrested. Why would somebody take the trouble to notify the director of the C.I.A. — in the middle of the night — about a domestic burglary? The most sensible explanation is that the arrested Watergators were active C.I.A. agents who are now protecting the agency.

Since its inception, the Central Intelligence Agency has been almost as much an arm of the Rockefeller Family as Standard Oil or the secre-

tive Council on Foreign Relations.* This is not to say that the average C.I.A. employee has any idea that he is part of a Rockefeller power plant. The Rockefellers know enough to put the fix in at the top. The key man in the creation of the C.I.A. was Rockefeller cousin Allen Dulles, and the hierarchy of the agency has been dominated by Rockefeller people since its founding. The organization has been used to protect the family's oil interests abroad† and is now being employed to protect its political and economic interests at home. The C.I.A. is manipulated to act as a tax-financed "enforcement arm" of the Rockefeller empire.

But the Rockefeller ties to Watergate through the C.I.A. are even more direct. Nelson Rockefeller's man Henry Kissinger is not only "our" Secretary of State, he is director of the National Security Council and boss of the C.I.A.‡ What is more, Nelson Rockefeller is personally in-

volved. Intelligence specialist David Wise writes in the *Los Angeles Times* as follows:

If Kissinger, the man with direct responsibility over the CIA since 1969, really knew nothing of CIA domestic spying, there is yet another paradox in the case of Nelson Rockefeller. The man chosen by President Ford to investigate the CIA has been a member since 1968 of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. For years, starting with the late Allen Dulles, CIA directors have claimed that this board of civilians has access to whatever it wants to know about the CIA. If so, Rockefeller would already possess full knowledge of any CIA domestic spooking — he would not need an eight-man commission to ascertain the facts.

Which should indicate why selecting Nelson Rockefeller to head a Commission to investigate the C.I.A. is the equivalent of appointing Al Capone to look into bootlegging. Five of the eight members of the Rockefeller Commission investigating C.I.A. were also members of the Rockefellers' C.F.R.! The mass media failed to publicize this sweetheart deal.

In fact the phony investigation of the C.I.A. was used as an excuse to "retire" hundreds of the organization's hard-line anti-Communists who would not go along with the Rockefeller-Kissinger effort to *détente* us into the New World Order. Tad Szulc speculates about one of the casualties in his article for *New York* magazine: "A related possibility is that the 'massive spying' disclosures . . . were the result of deliberate C.I.A. leaks. Their objective: to help eliminate James Angleton, the head of the Counterintelligence Staff, one of the C.I.A.'s most powerful and independent senior officials and long

*The Council on Foreign Relations is a 1,600-member semi-secret Establishment organization headquartered in New York City and presided over by David Rockefeller. Most of the key members of the past seven Administrations, both Republican and Democrat, have come out of the ranks of the Rockefellers' C.F.R.

†Typical is the operation in Iran, in which C.I.A. operated to save the Shah. It was sold in America as an anti-Communist coup. But when it was over the British had lost control of Persian oil and 24 percent of it was in Rockefeller hands.

‡The N.S.C. now controls all information going to the President from all intelligence agencies. In other words, the President knows little that Henry Kissinger, the longtime Rockefeller employee, does not choose to tell him. Tad Szulc writes in *New York* magazine for January 20, 1975: "It must be remembered that from the moment he moved into the White House in 1969, Kissinger insisted on maintaining full control of the C.I.A. to the point where successive C.I.A. directors had no direct private access to Nixon; the present director, William E. Colby, usually sees President Ford in Kissinger's presence . . ." This "reform" was instituted in 1969 by Kissinger.

a thorn in Colby's and Kissinger's side"

Angleton was known to hold a low opinion of the *détente* engineered and negotiated by Kissinger with the Soviet Union. He is also identified by title in a recent book by a former C.I.A. insider as having kept a list of the key positions in the agency that are most likely infiltrated by the K.G.B. Such a man might prove quite an obstacle to plans for a New World Order. Especially if, as has been charged by Colonel-General Michael Goleniewski, Kissinger is himself one of the infiltrators.

Watergate began with the creation of the "Plumbers." Both Nixon staffers John Dean and Charles Colson reported that Kissinger got Nixon so upset over leaks that the President decided, at Kissinger's suggestion, to set up a Special White House Investigating Unit. According to Dean, it was Rockefeller who arranged for Kissinger to sucker Nixon into this operation. Nationally syndicated columnist Paul Scott reports: "Records of the Senate Watergate Committee investigation indicate that Dean's testimony concerning Rockefeller was never followed up by the Committee's staff. The reason: Committee members were against calling Rockefeller."

Kissinger put a member of his own staff, David Young, in charge of the Plumbers unit. You have never heard of David Young? Join the multitudes. He was a Wall Street lawyer who had worked for Rockefeller before being sent on to join Kissinger. After Watergate, Young was spirited off to a cushy assignment in London as a very-advanced *student*, and the mass media dutifully ignored his key role in Watergate.

Later, Paul Scott wrote: "In the light of this incomplete record [*not following up on Dean's testimony*

concerning Rocky's role in the creation of the Plumbers], and the dismissal of all charges against Young, the Kissinger aide who has now gone to London to study, the Senate Rules Committee should now determine the significance of this Rockefeller-Kissinger-Young link." Of course! But that Pandora's Box was never opened. Nor was Kissinger called before the Watergate Committee to give detailed testimony. And, like Young, C.I.A. director Richard Helms was quickly sent out of the country — as Ambassador to Iran!

The Rockefeller Commission to investigate the C.I.A. whitewashed the agency's participation in Watergate, but did admit that C.I.A. response to the request of its investigators for information were incomplete, and that some information had been destroyed.

Our point is that it was the incredible activities of the Plumbers which initiated the fall of Richard Nixon. And Kissinger, Rockefeller, and the C.I.A. were obviously deeply involved. Former White House aide Charles Colson has said that Nixon suspected the C.I.A. was active in the plot "up to their eyeballs," and wanted to discharge the C.I.A. director and personally investigate the role of C.I.A. in the conspiracy against him. The President was persuaded not to do this by General Alexander Haig, the Rockefeller man who replaced Bob Haldeman. Colson portrays Nixon as a virtual captive of Kissinger and Haig during his last months in the Presidency.

But Richard Nixon would have survived the Watergate scandal had it not been for *the tapes*. Their existence was revealed at an early Watergate Hearing by Alexander Butterfield, White House liaison with the Secret Service. It is hard to believe
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THE ROCKY COUP

that this bombshell could have been dropped with innocence. We now know that Mr. Butterfield had been a C.I.A. informant, and that he has been charged by Colonel Fletcher Prouty with continuing to work with the C.I.A. during the period when he was in charge of the tapings at the White House. (The Prouty charge was naturally denied.) But had Butterfield, called to testify about other matters, "stonewalled" it on the tapes, Nixon would not have been forced to resign. Had the truth later been discovered, Butterfield could have easily maintained that his knowledge of such things related to grave matters of national security and had to remain confidential.

Richard Nixon has said that the taping system was installed in the Oval Office, at the suggestion of L.B.J., to preserve his conversations for posterity. Soon the whole White House and even Camp David were bugged. The White House monitoring system kept better track of the President than if he were a convict in a prison. The President couldn't walk from one room to another without that fact being recorded and a buzzer ringing and a light flashing on a console operated by Butterfield. Voices in a room automatically started the tape recorders. Alexander Butterfield was privy to Richard Nixon's every word and movement. It is eerie.

Butterfield's role would make sense only if Nixon were the tool of others, needing constant surveillance. If not, why didn't Richard Nixon have the tape machines shut off the day after the Watergate arrests? Can you believe that he wanted the subsequent conversations about bribery, pay-offs, hush money, and threats recorded for posterity?

Failing to shut off the tape recorders following the break-in, why did Nixon not destroy the tapes after Butterfield revealed their existence? Several rationalizations have been put forth, none of which ring true. One is that Nixon was mesmerized by the arrogance of power and did not believe the Supreme Court could or would subpoena the tapes. Since there was no precedent, why would Richard Nixon take the risk? After all, his very survival as President of the United States was on the line.

A second explanation is that Nixon so loved being President that in his old age he wanted to sit in the study at San Clemente, stare out at the ocean, and relive his glory days in the White House by listening to the tapes. This is so absurd it hardly deserves comment.

Yet another rationale is that Richard Nixon is compulsively greedy for money and wanted to keep the tapes for use in writing his memoirs or to donate to the national archives and take a multimillion-dollar tax deduction. Much as Nixon may like money, he could hardly afford to risk the Presidency and a jail term to keep the tapes. Since the recording system was set up and maintained at taxpayer expense, it is doubtful that the tapes belong to him anyway. And he is now in the process of writing his memoirs for a million-dollar fee *without* the assistance of the tapes.

William Safire, an early Nixon speech writer, maintains that the former President did not destroy the tapes because that would have been an admission of guilt. Humbug! Nothing could have been a bigger admission of guilt than having those conversations made public. Remember, this is Richard Nixon, the ruthless abuser of power, the man from whom nobody would buy a used car, a cool lawyer who is both cunning and

amoral. Yet, well aware of the potential consequences, he did not destroy the tapes.

Nixon, in the great tradition of the Checkers speech, could have gone on national television and said something like this:

My fellow Americans. As your President, it is my duty to protect your rights and our national security. And — let me make this perfectly clear — I shall not shrink from that duty, no matter how unpleasant the consequences. The tapes contained privileged and highly secret information, the publication of which would embarrass many honorable public servants and jeopardize our delicate relations with foreign powers. Public release of the tapes would exonerate me, but jeopardize the fate of the nation. It is therefore necessary to do what is best for the country and not what is best for myself. I have met this obligation, knowing full well that by destroying the tapes I shall be terribly criticized by a cynical and hostile press. But I know that you, the American people — the finest people in the world — will back me up in this crisis. Thank you and good night.

To be sure, if Nixon had "stone-walled it" this way, the screaming would have been loud and profane. Senator Kennedy, the Hero of Chapapaquiddick, would have made a speech about abusing power to cover up crimes. But, *there would have been no physical evidence.* Those who already disliked Nixon and thought him guilty would still believe he was guilty; those who believed he was innocent would call the destruction of the tapes a profile in courage. Nothing would have been settled. Controversy would have raged and Nixon would have finished his second term under a cloud of doubt. But, in the

absence of hard evidence — evidence which he failed to destroy — Richard Nixon would now be President. Plainly put, there was no reasonable alternative. To turn the tapes over to the Judiciary Committee would result in utter humiliation and disaster. Better suspicion than proof. Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski says as much, noting that "if Mr. Nixon had destroyed the tapes at the time their existence was disclosed in July, 1973, he would still be President."

Can anybody believe, as Dr. Susan Huck has asked, that Nixon would willingly sit there like a good scout, watching the lynch mob fasten a hangman's knot out of those wretched tapes, and refuse to destroy the noose? That isn't the Nixon depicted on the tapes — much less in public life. Why then didn't Richard Nixon, considered the ultimate political opportunist, burn the tapes? We believe the only logical answer is that he did not actually control them. Richard Nixon did not destroy the tapes because he could not. Either he did not have control of the recordings or, if he did, he knew somebody else had a duplicate set.

Have you ever wondered why it is that everybody seemed to know exactly what was on those tapes, and *where* it appeared on the reel, before they were "turned over" to Committee staffs, special prosecutors, or Judge Sirica? The mass media didn't wonder. So far as we can discover, the only one to ask the question was Dr. Susan Huck, who posed it in the February 1975 issue of this magazine. How, demanded Dr. Huck, did they know what to ask for?

Court dockets show the fantastic detail which the hunters possessed. Here's a sample request:

January 8, 1973 from 4:05 to 5:34 P.M. (E.O.B.)

a) at approximately 10 minutes and 15 seconds into the conversation, a segment lasting 6 minutes and 31 seconds;

b) at approximately 67 minutes into the conversation, a segment lasting 11 minutes;

c) at approximately 82 minutes and 15 seconds into the conversation, a segment lasting 5 minutes and 31 seconds.

As Dr. Huck observes: "It does sound as though somebody — obviously not the President — has been curled up with those tapes for many a long hour, doesn't it? Somebody knows exactly where the juicy parts are, down to the second. How many tapes are there, covering how many hours of listening? No one who knows will say, but if the system had been installed for at least a year, there would certainly be thousands of hours of listening — probably hundreds and hundreds of tapes. (One reel marked 'White House Telephone' filled 888 feet of tape in ten days. At least half a dozen telephone taps alone have been revealed, and then there were the bugs in the desk, the mantle, the lamps, and who knows where else? The Secret Service knows, did Richard Nixon?)"

It is obvious that the investigators already had the evidence they were going through the motions of requesting from Nixon. Otherwise, they could not have made such detailed requests. How this simple fact and its terrifying implications could have gone unnoticed by the hundreds of Washington reporters and columnists working on the Watergate story boggles the mind. Unless the subject is just too hot to touch.

It is important to note that while L.B.J.'s recording devices had been installed by the Army Signal Corps, the Nixon monitors were set up by the

Secret Service. Perhaps there is a clue here. *Newsweek* of September 23, 1974, reports:

While former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman awaits trial for his part in Watergate, the Secret Service chief he ousted from the White House last year has landed a plum job. Robert H. Taylor, 49, who tangled with Haldeman over Nixon security procedures, is now head of the private security forces for all the far-flung Rockefeller family enterprises.

Hmm. And then there is Rockefeller's man Kissinger — chief of all U.S. intelligence-gathering operations. Certainly we know that Kissinger was deeply involved in wiretapping his own staff and several journalists. And the Ervin Committee clearly established that nobody had access to the Oval Office without the approval of Henry Kissinger and Nixon's lieutenants, Haldeman and Ehrlichman. What is more, the one member of the White House security system who apparently did not appear in the Oval Office to have his remarks taped was Kissinger. Any conversations he had with the President were, it appears, decidedly *not* a matter of record. And Kissinger's loyalty in this matter was *not* with Richard Nixon.

Henry Kissinger had been through three losing campaigns with Nelson Rockefeller and openly spoke of despising Nixon. He is quoted by biographer David Hanna as declaring after Nixon's nomination in 1968: "That man is unfit to be President. I would never work for that man. He is a disaster." Yet Kissinger was the *first* appointment made by Nixon. He had met Henry Kissinger only once, briefly, at a cocktail party, yet Nixon gave him the most important security position in his Administration. In the

Hearings on his Vice Presidential appointment, Mr. Rockefeller admitted that Kissinger took the job because he had asked him to do so. Even Kissinger's wife, Nancy, works for Rockefellers. They keep it all in the family.*

While it was Henry Kissinger who set Nixon up for the chopping block, it was another Rockefeller agent, General Alexander Haig, who applied the axe. Haig was appointed as "interim" replacement for the totally loyal, and hastily deposed, Bob Haldeman.

As with Dwight Eisenhower and George Marshall, two generals whose careers had a bad case of the blahs until anointed by the House of Rockefeller, Haig's career took off like a Saturn rocket when he joined the Rockefeller team through the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1969 he was a colonel. Four years later he had miraculously become a four-star general, having skipped the three-star rank entirely. Colonel Haig had been brought in as Henry Kissinger's assistant in 1969, and was soon catapulted over 240 general officers when Nixon abruptly raised him to four-star rank. Such a rank should mark Haig as one of the great military leaders in our history. But his promotions did not come as a result of military assignments or achievements. They were political. Haig was now a general in the Rockefeller Army, an army which tells other armies when to march.

With the destruction of the personally loyal men around the President, Kissinger slipped Haig in as Nixon's chief personal aide. Syndicated columnist Jerald TerHorst, who did a (very) short stint as Gerald Ford's press secretary, tells us: "For the most of the final Nixon year, as Haig himself would agree, he [Haig] was the acting President of the United States. With a troubled Pres-

ident drawing more and more within his shell, everyone in the government, with the possible exception of [Haig's sponsor] Kissinger, was working for Al Haig."

William Safire, a Nixon speech writer, says in the *New York Times Magazine* for November 11, 1973: "Haig is far more powerful than Haldeman ever was; but he exercises it more gently Haig learned this technique from the past master, Henry Kissinger" In his new book, *Before The Fall*, Safire calls Haig "Kissinger's alter ego." And (curiously) the *Washington Post's* Barry Sussman refers to Haig as "Butterfield's former colleague."

You see it was Alexander Haig who had control of the vault where the Watergate tapes (Nixon's set) were kept. Two months after Haig became the keeper of the keys, his "former colleague" Butterfield tipped off the Committee about their existence. Since it is perfectly clear that the subpoenas for the tapes were written by persons already possessing a detailed familiarity with what they contained, it is embarrassingly apparent that Haig had *already* provided them with copies.†

It was now time for the axe to fall. Lloyd Shearer writes in *Parade* for June 8, 1975: "From May 1973, to August 1974, Haig was Nixon's chief of staff. It was he who adroitly engineered, orchestrated, and choreographed Nixon's resignation from the

*So critical was the Kissinger appointment that Nixon waived the customary F.B.I. clearance. The reasons why Kissinger could never be passed under appropriate security procedures have been made clear in Frank A. Capell's underground best-seller, *Henry Kissinger: Soviet Agent*, Zarephath, New Jersey, The Herald Of Freedom, 1974.

†Lloyd Shearer tells us that publishers have offered Haig a half-million dollars for the story of how the guillotine dropped on Nixon, but Alexander Haig isn't talking.

Presidency . . . " *Parade* quotes Fred Buzhardt, Nixon's attorney in charge of the tapes, as observing: "How Al Haig got Richard Nixon to decide that Richard Nixon must resign is, to my way of thinking, one of the most skillful, tactful, diplomatic, brilliant and sensitive feats in American history." According to Shearer, Nixon was determined not to resign. "Yet Haig knew that he must." His concern, according to *Parade*, was that if Nixon insisted on impeachment proceedings and was convicted, the President would lose his pension and other benefits. Cynics wonder if that was the general's only concern.

Haig "orchestrated the resignation march," says Lloyd Shearer, by taking the evidence against Nixon to Republican Congressmen, Presidential speech writers, and others close to Nixon. "Haig saw to it that Sen. Barry Goldwater, the conservative bulwark of the Republican Party, was provided with the damning tape transcripts of June 23," reports Shearer. Still Nixon waffled. Shearer continues:

And at the next and final Cabinet meeting, with at least half of the members expecting him to resign, Nixon rambled on about inflation, declared his intention to stay on, ordered them to pass the word.

Haig and Kissinger exchanged glances. [Sic in spades!] When the Cabinet meeting was over, Kissinger stayed behind. Gently he suggested that the President resign.

Later that same afternoon, Rockefeller's man "Haig played his final card." Republican Senate leaders Hugh Scott and Barry Goldwater, and House Minority Leader John Rhodes, visited Nixon and told him that whatever support he had relied upon in the Congress had evaporated.

"That night," reports Shearer, "after again talking to Kissinger and Haig, Richard Nixon decided to resign." There must have been some celebration that evening in Pocantico Hills.

And that is how the Three Musketeers of the House of Rockefeller engineered the *coup d'état* that put Nixon out of the White House and placed the Musketeers' boss, Nelson Rockefeller, only a heartbeat away from the Presidency. If Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme had put the shell in the chamber of her pistol, or Sara Moore had not been interfered with as she fired her gun, Nelson Rockefeller would be President of the United States as this is written.

Please do not misunderstand us. We are not suggesting that Richard Nixon was an innocent lamb done in by the big bad wolf. It was more a case of Al Capone rubbing out Bugs Moran. But the Rockefeller men had engineered the show from the creation of the Plumbers, through the incredibly bungled Watergate break-in, to the revelation, preservation, and exposure of the tapes.

It is not without meaning that only those connected with the Rockefeller operations survived Watergate, while nearly everybody else was in disgrace — some pounding big rocks into little rocks. Alexander Haig, the "instant General" as Dr. Huck called him, was quick to get his reward. He is now Supreme Allied Commander Europe, the general in charge of the N.A.T.O. military command. In order to replace Haldeman for the showdown, Haig had to resign from the Army. Can you imagine throwing away four stars for what was certain to be a ride on the *Titanic*? Not likely . . . unless someone very powerful had promised a life jacket when the ship slipped beneath the waves. This particular life jacket had a very big "R" on it. Not that the mass media noticed.

The press has treated Haig as the hero of Watergate for engineering the mechanics of the Nixon ouster and has not played up his mysterious promotions and ties to Rockefeller. Keep in mind that this is the same Alexander Haig who has declared: "I was never a Nixon man." You can bet he wasn't.

Henry Kissinger was another big Watergate winner. Despite the fact that he bugged not only his own staff but key newsmen, and was responsible for creating the Plumbers, Kissinger has escaped unscathed. During the Watergate scandals he rose to the high office of Secretary of State while retaining his position as National Security Advisor. He now has what amounts to absolute control over both foreign policy and intelligence.

The source of Henry Kissinger's power is his sponsor, Nelson Rockefeller. In *Time* of September 2, 1974, Kissinger openly boasts that it was Rocky who "started it all" for him. Columnist Nick Thimmesch has called Rockefeller his "patron and security blanket." Kissinger proved, once again, that no man can serve two masters. Just as Haig had said that he "was never a Nixon man," Kissinger had observed of Nixon: "That man is unfit to be President. I would never work for that man." He didn't. He worked for Rockefeller.

An equally obvious, if more curious, beneficiary of the Watergate coup was Gerald Ford. The media had painted a picture of him as a staunch Midwestern Conservative. That was, and is, nonsense. He obtained his position as House Minority Leader by working with Rockefeller Republicans to oust Conservative Charles Halleck from that job. At the time he was made Vice President, Ford was so trusted by the international Establishment that he had not only been a member of the Warren

Commission assigned to whitewash the Kennedy assassination, but he had attended Bilderberger meetings* and been appointed by Rockefeller to his National Commission on Critical Choices for America.

There are two credible versions of how Gerald Ford got the job. Both agree that Rockefeller wanted Spiro Agnew retired from his position, despite the fact that the grasping Greek had once headed a national Rockefeller For President campaign. It wasn't personal; Agnew was now in Rocky's way. Old charges were raised from the dead and used to force his resignation. It seems likely that Rockefeller knew about Agnew's involvement in kickbacks before he was pulled out of anonymity to run with Richard Nixon in 1968. Such information could serve as a trump card to be held and played at any time Rockefeller desired.

At this point we reach the fork in the story. Under version one, Nixon was supposed to appoint Rockefeller as Agnew's replacement. But, according to this theory, Nixon balked — suspecting that having Rockefeller as his Vice President would be about as safe as to ride past the Texas Book Depository in Dallas. He may have felt that by "stonewalling it" he could hold on and take over as the top man in the international Establishment. The appointment of Ford may have been a doublecross. But, if so, why choose a Rockefeller friend, instead of an enemy who might appear more menacing to the Rockefeller people than Nixon himself?

Theory two holds that by the time Agnew had become a household expetive, Nixon's reputation was so tainted that Rockefeller was afraid

*The Bilderbergers are an international C.F.R. which meets under armed guard once a year at some posh secluded hideaway. In attendance for these secret sessions are the world's elite of politics, business, banking, and labor.

his own political future would be jeopardized by appointment at his hands. According to this version, a dutiful Ford served as a buffer between Nixon and Nelson. In turn, Ford would crown Rockefeller as the Vice President and then step down when the time was right.

The man who played midwife to the Ford appointment was former Wisconsin Congressman Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense under Nixon and later a Presidential advisor.* A member of the Rockefellers' C.F.R., Laird knows where the power lies. Acting for Rockefeller as what Paul Scott calls "Mr. Inside," Laird succeeded in talking Nixon out of nominating former Treasury Secretary John Connally to succeed Agnew. He convinced the President that Connally could never be confirmed by Congress and suggested Ford as the compromise nominee. For many years Laird had served as the Rockefeller control on the dull but personable Ford. According to Howard Phillips, a former member of the Nixon Administration:

Melvin Laird . . . since 1963, has been the architect and principal strategist of Gerry Ford's rise to the political heights.

Laird managed Ford's campaigns, successively, for chairman of the House Republican Conference, House Republican Leader, Vice President, and President Once Ford was confirmed by Congress as Vice President, Laird left the White House, to await Mr. Nixon's departure from, and Mr. Ford's arrival in, the Oval Office. Laird is now referred to as Ford's "unofficial advisor."

But the ultimate winner at Watergate roulette is Nelson Rockefeller, who is now only the proverbial heart-beat away from his lifelong ambition

of being President. And, as this is written, two assassins have in the last few weeks pointed pistols at Merry Gerald Ford, who no longer seems quite so merry after all. Certainly Ford has reason to worry.

When Bobo Sears Rockefeller was obtaining a divorce from Nelson's late brother Winthrop, she exploded two bombshells at the trial. The first was that Winthrop had one of the world's largest and most valuable collections of pornography. (The punch line being that the pictures weren't of girls.) The second bombshell of the bizarre divorce trial was the revelation by Bobo that when the brothers got together they would brainstorm about how to make Nelson Rockefeller President of the United States without risking defeat in an election. They realized that he could never get to the Oval Office by popular choice at the ballot box.

Apparently the Brothers Rockefeller hit the jackpot with a ploy known as the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Passed in the wake of the Kennedy assassination, this Amendment provided for the appointment of an unelected Vice President. The Amendment was introduced by Senator Birch Bayh of the Rockefellers' C.F.R. During the Vice Presidential Hearings, Rockefeller pleaded ignorance of the origin of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment and denied paternity. He was "embarrassed," he said, over how little he knew about it. However, subsequent testimony showed that the *New York Times* of February 27, 1964, carried an article on page one reporting that the governor had been in contact with Bayh on the matter.

Further testimony at the Rockefel-

*Laird has taken a temporary position with *Reader's Digest*, but will reportedly be back to run any campaign in which Rockefeller may be involved in 1976.

ler Hearings revealed that the chief promoter for ratification of the Amendment throughout the fifty states was Wall Street lawyer Herbert Brownell of the Rockefellers' C.F.R. A longtime front man for Rockabucks, Brownell had served as the family's hatchet man in smearing Robert Taft and arranging the 1952 G.O.P. nomination for Eisenhower. He was rewarded by being appointed Attorney General. According to C.B.S. commentator Phyllis Schlafly, Brownell was on Rocky's payroll while he testified before Committees of Congress and of the state legislatures to facilitate speedy and quiet ratification of the Amendment.

A number of those testifying in the Vice Presidential Hearings attempted to get the Judiciary Committee to call Brownell to the stand and further to pursue the role of the Rockefellers in creating the back door to the White House. The Committee respectfully declined. So Nelson Rockefeller is the first Vice President in history to be appointed by a man who was not elected, who was appointed by a man who resigned because he was about to be impeached. Surely the Brothers Rockefeller couldn't have dreamed up anything quite this wild even after the fifth martini. Or could they?

Ford went through the charade of asking Republican Congressional leaders for their recommendations of a Vice President. The choice had all the suspense of an election in Russia. Anybody in Washington who was surprised by it must have arrived in town atop a wagon full of turnips.

Rockefeller could hardly be called, as they say in Brooklyn, "the people's cherce." Outside of New York he has always been one of the G.O.P.'s most unpopular figures. Ford selected a man who had tried three separate times to gain the Republican nomination for the Presidency and never

came close. The only seriously contested Presidential primary Nelson Rockefeller ever won in all those three expensive campaigns was in Oregon in 1964. From the point of view of popularity, Gerald Ford might as well have chosen Harold Stassen.

Anyone who doesn't think that the deal for Ford to appoint Rocky and pardon Nixon was set up in advance probably thinks professional wrestling matches are for real. On page one of the *New York Times* for December 7, 1973, the headline above and to the right says: "FORD SWORN AS VICE PRESIDENT AFTER HOUSE APPROVES," and the upper left-hand headline reads: "GOVERNOR TO QUIT AND SEEK PRESIDENCY, HIS AIDES SAY."

While the nation had focused on the circus at the Watergate Hearings, the real show was going on behind the scenes. Columnist Paul Scott wrote: "The drama-packed Senate Watergate hearings are only the colorful sideshow to one of the boldest and slickest transfers in U.S. history." He continued:

With everyone's attention focused on the cast of "smalltime" actors parading before the TV cameras recording the special Senate inquiry, only a few privileged insiders are alert to the really big show taking place at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

As part of the plan to create a New World Order [world government], the main show involves the carefully-planned transfer of power from President Nixon to New York's Governor Rockefeller

Whether Rockefeller, with his family's vast economic wealth, social and political power, will be able to pull off this carefully managed "power grab" is one of the most chilling and exciting political stories unfolding in our times.

The staging for the Rockefeller *coup d'état* is now in place. Accepting the offer of the Vice Presidency which he had spurned three times previously, Nelson Rockefeller said without laughing that receiving the appointment from President Ford was a "humbling experience." Earlier he had complained: "The Vice Presidency is stand-by equipment. I don't think I'm cut out to be the number-two guy." He still doesn't.

Now the question of the decade is this: Where does Rocky go from here? In 1968, after his third failure, Nelson Rockefeller announced that "the old avidity is gone." Has the "old avidity" returned?

Is a forty-pound robin fat?

Does King Kong like bananas?

Obviously Rockefeller did not go to all the trouble of setting up the Watergate trap, resigning the governorship of New York which he had only recently won, and accepting the Vice Presidency . . . without something very big in mind. But what?

Being a political prognosticator is an occupation only slightly less dangerous than riding tandem with Evel Knievel. Gathering facts is one thing, projecting them with accuracy into predictions is quite another. Circumstances change, and we don't think there is a single plan that has been carved in stone. You may be certain Nelson Rockefeller has a whole fleet of options.

When Rocky was first nominated, Gerald Ford was quoted in the *New York Times* as declaring: "Nelson and I are very good friends and he knows that I have no interest in running for anything in 1976." Ford had apparently been out scrimmaging without his helmet again, and he soon changed his tune and began preparing his 1976 campaign. The idea that he would resign from the Presidency, turning the office over to his "good

friend," was so transparent that few thought they would dare do it.

Of course, Ford could claim that the state of his wife's health, or his own, requires that he resign or forsake the nomination. But, Rocky would then have to face election himself. How much better to run as Vice President in 1976 and then have Ford resign in 1977 or 1978. Two or three years would be enough time to bring on the New World Order through depression or nuclear blackmail.

Plan B would have Ford decline to run in 1976 and have Nelson nominated for the Presidency. In order to make this ploy successful another move is required. Many will consider the next prediction incredible, but if it is to be Plan B we would bet our last farthing on it. If Nelson Rockefeller gets the top spot, the Number Two man will be Ronald Reagan. It will be sold to the Republican faithful across the nation as "the ticket to save the party." Would Reagan accept the second spot on a Rockefeller ticket? Unfortunately, the answer is yes. He will do whatever the "kitchen cabinet" which raises his money tells him to do.

But whether Rockefeller is at the top, or in the Number Two position on the ticket, will depend on whether his private polls indicate he could be elected President. Recent public polls show that, despite his active campaigning, he is still not very popular with the American people. Even though the Rockefeller family is reportedly ready to spend one hundred million dollars to put Nelson in the White House, there are still some things that cannot be bought. The American people remain intuitively suspicious of him.

In addition to financing a lavish direct and indirect campaign for a Ford-Rockefeller or a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket, the House of Rockefel-

ler can be counted upon to spend big money in a thousand different and devious ways to split the Democrat vote. The odds-on favorite to receive the Democrat nod is Hubert Humphrey. The United States has moved so far toward fascism-socialism that Humphrey, a founder of the radical Americans for Democratic Action (A.D.A.), is now considered a middle-of-the-road candidate. Like Nixon in 1968, Hubert Humphrey is ripe. Nobody is too happy about him, but he is acceptable to most. And the "Liberal" Democrats who dominate the party would nominate Mephistopheles before they would see the choice fall to George Wallace.

Wallace can be counted upon to run as a patriotic Third Party candidate and take many a blue-collar vote away from Humphrey. Wallace most assuredly is not a Rockefeller man, and the family will do its best to see that he does not start such a wildfire rebellion against the Establishment as actually to get elected. At the same time, the Rockefellers can be counted upon to pump millions of dollars into a Leftwing splintering of the Democrat Party. A Far Left ticket headed by someone like Eugene McCarthy or Frank Church would siphon off enough traditional Democrats so that the Republicans could win with forty percent of the vote. The name of the electoral game is now divide and conquer.

Meanwhile Nelson Rockefeller can continue as the *de facto* President, letting Gerald Ford walk around with a target on his back. Since Ford has made Rocky head of the Domestic Council (which controls national

policy), and since Rockefeller's man Kissinger runs foreign policy, the House of Rockefeller already controls the government in everything but name. Having Rockefeller as Vice President is a gun perpetually cocked at Ford's temple. He will do what he is told.

But assume that public revulsion at Rockefeller becomes so great that he is dropped from the Republican ticket. And assume also that Humphrey wins the Presidency. Does this mean that the Rockefellers would be stripped of their power? No, not unless the whole Conspiracy for world power, of which they are only a part, is fully exposed and publicly repudiated. If Rockefeller is ousted, it will be a splendidly terrible blow to his inflated ego, and might for a time set back the timetable for a New World Order. But the Rockefellers would simply go back to operating through their subalterns in the Council on Foreign Relations. Humphrey was long a member of the Rockefellers' C.F.R., and according to *U.S. News & World Report* of September 2, 1974: "Nelson Rockefeller — a life-long Republican — rejected an invitation to become Hubert Humphrey's running mate on the Democratic ticket in 1968." The lines of authority will remain the same.

You see, we have the Rockepubs and the Rockedems, but there is not a dime's worth of difference. And there *won't* be a dime's worth of difference until the people of the United States determine to take back control over their lives and their fortunes, and to reaffirm their sacred honor and that of their country. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

■ We have just heard that Dr. Gallup was awakened by his telephone one morning about three o'clock by one he had polled. The caller said, "Dr. Gallup, I've changed my mind."

■ Two camels were taking a stroll in Cairo. One said to the other: "I don't care what people say — I'm thirsty!"