



# The Phyllis Schlafly Report



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## Story of the Unanswered Warning

Three Air Force F-104 jets streaked out of the sky above Arlington National Cemetery on December 10, dipping their wings in a final salute to one of America's most distinguished leaders, and in seconds were gone. Thus was General Thomas S. Power, U.S.A.F., given full military honors following his sudden death at his home in Palm Springs, California.

When the poet wrote, "God give us men! A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands," he must have been thinking about leaders such as General Power. A poor boy who could not afford to attend college but loved flying, he earned his way into the Air Force after months of solitary study in the New York Public Library. By the end of his career, he had piloted every type of military plane from the trainers of the 1920s to the B-58s.

When the mission was war, General Power personally led the most devastating air raids in history, the fire bombing of Tokyo. When the mission was peace, he personally built our great Strategic Air Command into the world's most effective weapon to deter attack. During the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, General Power was the one who had his finger on the trigger of 90% of the free world's striking power -- and this is why we had peace instead of war.

In 1963 at the peak of his career, General Power retired early in order to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He felt the urgent duty to warn Americans against this act of folly -- even at the risk of ending his career by opposing the Kennedy Administration. General Power was that kind of patriot.

### Overwhelming Superiority

General Power endorsed the book *Strike From Space* by Phyllis Schlafly and Rear Admiral Chester Ward, published in 1965. This book was the first to expose the disastrous policies of Secretary Robert McNamara of boasting of our four-to-one nuclear superiority while secretly and systematically dismantling it.

When General Power took Phyllis Schlafly and her husband Fred on a tour of our Strategic Air Command in January 1966, he accurately predicted that our then

nuclear superiority would be gone by 1970 if the policies were not reversed.

General Power subsequently spent many weeks working with the Schlaflys on a proposed television program to alert the American people to the need for the United States to be "overwhelmingly superior to the Soviet Union in nuclear strength." General Power always insisted that the key factor in the survival of America as a nation is the word "overwhelming."

"If we want peace," he said, "it is not enough to be a little superior to the Soviets, or to have just enough nuclear weapons to destroy every Russian. Our posture must be one of *overwhelming* superiority. Why? Because the United States will never strike first, but the Soviets have a long history of always striking first -- and without warning. The Soviets committed surprise, sneak attacks on Finland and Poland in 1939, on Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in 1940, on Hungary in 1956, and on Czechoslovakia in 1968."

"Therefore," General Power concluded, "the test of U.S. survival is not how much nuclear power we now possess, but how much nuclear power will we have left after a surprise Soviet attack? Only *overwhelming* nuclear superiority will insure our safety from a nuclear ambush."

Unfortunately, General Power was not able to persuade a television network or sponsor to air a program with this message which is vital to the lives of every American.

### Nixon Supporter

General Power was an enthusiastic supporter of Richard Nixon for nomination and election in 1968. Based on personal conversations with Nixon, General Power believed that Nixon clearly understood and agreed with the principle of the absolute necessity of the United States having overwhelming nuclear superiority.

Many speeches and statements by Nixon during the 1968 campaign corroborated this belief, and there is no question but that Nixon's position on nuclear superiority kept hundreds of thousands of votes for Nixon which might otherwise have gone over to the Wallace-General LeMay ticket.

For example, on October 19, 1968, candidate

Richard Nixon warned in a radio network broadcast that the Johnson Administration by "short-sighted defense policies" had dissipated the strategic advantage left by the Eisenhower Administration. "As a result, even where the thinly stretched forces of the United States can be deployed, they no longer are backed by the decisive nuclear superiority which in past crises made our power fully credible."

Continuing, Nixon warned that the Soviet Union had "very nearly achieved its goal of superiority in strategic nuclear power."

On October 24, 1968 Nixon charged in a nationwide radio speech that under the Democratic Administrations since 1961, when McNamara took over the Defense Department, "a gravely serious security gap" had developed that could grow to a "survival gap" by 1970 or 1971. Citing decreases in percentages of American superiority over the Russians in modern weaponry, Nixon charged that "in recent years our country has followed policies which now threaten to make America second best both in numbers and quality of major weapons." Nixon said that if elected President he would undo the sweeping Pentagon reorganization of former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Nixon blasted what he called the Democratic Administration's "peculiar, unprecedented doctrine called 'parity.'" He said he intends to "restore our objective of clearcut military superiority," and "do away with wishful thinking either as to the capability or the intent of potential enemies."

Soon after the November 1968 election, Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger drafted a Presidential Foreign Policy statement in which America retreated from "nuclear superiority" to "nuclear sufficiency."

#### "Survival Gap"

As the months wore on, it became clear that the Soviets are building long-range ICBMs at the rate of almost one per day, and the United States is building none at all, that the Soviets are building many multi-megaton SS-9 weapons (each 25 times more powerful than our best missile, the Minuteman III) while the United States neither possesses nor plans such weapons, that the Soviets are building nuclear submarines at a crash wartime rate while the United States builds none at all.

Nothing has been done to repair the damage done to our security by Robert McNamara or to restore "the decisive nuclear superiority which in past crises made our power fully credible."

Apparently, the State Department was influential enough to override the urgent warnings of Dr. John Foster, the U.S. Director of Research and Development, that 420 Soviet SS-9 missiles could destroy 95% of our land-based ICBMs, and the Soviets already have more than 300.

By early 1970 it became obvious to anyone who could count missiles and submarines that the "gravely serious security gap" of 1968 had indeed developed into a "survival gap," just as candidate Nixon had predicted. General Power became so alarmed about what the Nixon Administration is *not* doing to assure the survival of America that he sent a personal, urgent message to the President. Aware that the protective

screen around the President might divert this message away from the President's eyes, General Power sent copies of this message to the President via four different personal friends of the President who were scheduled to see him at the White House.

General Power stated bluntly in his message what is required if we are to survive as a nation:

"We must make strategic nuclear superiority our stated policy. The alternative is to risk our security on the gamble that the SALT (nuclear disarmament) negotiations will prevent nuclear war or nuclear blackmail. The history of disarmament coupled with the Communist credo makes this at best a dangerous game of Russian roulette.

"Unquestioned nuclear strategic superiority by the United States is the best insurance against a large-scale nuclear war. Nuclear parity with the Soviet Union is a trap because, by giving them the prerogative of striking first, we automatically more than double their relative nuclear strategic strength."

#### No Reply To Power

General Power received no reply to his message. By the fall of 1970, he reluctantly came to the conclusion that the Administration was either hamstrung by the liberal majority in the Senate, or has given up on its campaign to "restore our objective of clearcut military superiority" and to rebuild the strategic might of America which had been dismantled by McNamara. The Administration was not even maintaining the position of the Johnson Administration which Nixon had labeled the "peculiar, unprecedented doctrine called 'parity.'"

Because of the Soviet crash missile program, parity had come and gone, but the State Department was still able to persuade the Administration to do nothing and rely on "wishful thinking" about a nuclear arms treaty with the Russians. For one year, we have talked arms limitation with the Russians at Helsinki. The result: nothing -- except the United States has kept frozen the number of our missiles while the Russians have increased theirs in number and power at an alarming rate.

For five years, General Power had been saying that 1970 would be the decisive year. He was right. Apparently, in 1970, the State Department secretly made the decision to veto President Nixon's campaign promises and to allow the Soviets to go into first place without any contest.

The Nixon Administration's ABM and MIRV programs cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered a fulfillment of candidate Nixon's promises to restore "clearcut military superiority." Not a single new land-based or submarine-based missile launcher has been added to our forces since 1967, during which time the Soviets have built hundreds, many of which are vastly more powerful than any we possess.

One of General Power's many constructive proposals was to make some of our long-range missile launchers mobile by putting them on railroad cars and on ships. Obviously, this would make it fantastically more difficult for the Soviets to target their SS-9s to knock out our weapons. Secretary Robert McNamara killed General Power's proposal when he first made it. Dr. Foster has recommended similar plans in the present Administration, but nothing at all has been

# Who Is Responsible?

Who is responsible for the fact that General Power's urgent warning has been unheeded by the White House? Who is responsible for the apparent abandonment of President Nixon's unequivocal campaign promise made in October 1968 to restore our "clearcut nuclear superiority"? Obviously, it is not Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, as his entire career speaks with a loud voice for a strong nuclear defense. The Pentagon's Director of Research and Development, Dr. John Foster, has also given urgent warnings about the danger of the Soviet nuclear buildup and our failure to match new Soviet offensive and defensive weapons.

Of course, the State Department has always had a soft-on-Communism policy, but that does not explain why such advice would fall on fertile ground in the Nixon Administration. Who is responsible in the White House?

On January 19, *The New York Times* published a full-page report on how foreign policy and defense policy are made in the Nixon Administration. This report provides the clear evidence that the man responsible is Henry A. Kissinger. His title is President Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs, but *The New York Times* describes him as the "most influential foreign-policy adviser" in the Nixon Administration.

President Kennedy had his McGeorge Bundy, President Johnson had his Walt W. Rostow, and President Nixon has his Henry Kissinger -- far more powerful than his predecessors in the same position.

*The New York Times* describes how President Nixon has given Kissinger the "authority to operate virtually as a super-Cabinet officer managing the sprawling foreign-affairs community."

*The New York Times* reports that, in the matter of "influence," Kissinger is "a more powerful figure than either Secretary of State William P. Rogers or Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird." In the matter of "status," Kissinger has emerged "from a White House basement office to bright, swank, Hilton-style quarters on the ground floor near the President's Oval Office." In the matter of protocol, "a secretary said jokingly, Mr. Kissinger comes 'just below God' -- a jibe at his ego as well as his power."

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## The Unanswered Warning

Continued from page 2

done to implement them.

General Power knew that the American people would never knowingly make the decision to abandon our first-place position to the Soviets. But the State Department apparently made this decision secretly, and there have been no headlines to proclaim this dread fact. Many friends believe that General Power died of a broken heart when the events of 1970 revealed the impending danger of a world in which the Soviet Union, not the United States, holds the decisive power.

*The New York Times* reports that "the President has invested Mr. Kissinger with immense authority." He "sits in on virtually every meeting with other officials or foreign statesmen. Almost daily -- frequently three or four times a day -- he sees Mr. Nixon alone. . . . Hardly a proposal of consequence of foreign affairs reaches the President without Mr. Kissinger's covering memo giving his analysis of the problem, the proposals of other agencies and his recommendation."

Describing a bitter exchange between Kissinger and Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, *The New York Times* states, "Other fairly senior officials contend that the White House cuts in on their business and then operates like a 'closed shop,' excluding them out. Outsiders worry that the President may be too isolated." *The New York Times* concluded its extensive article by quoting "a shrewd bureaucrat" as commenting, "Nixon may hear all the options, but he seems to listen most of the time to one voice."

The chart reprinted on Page 4 of this *Report* is from the same *New York Times* article. It shows the defense, intelligence and diplomacy "network" over which Kissinger presides. He has a staff of 110 persons and a budget more than three times the size of Walt Rostow's when Rostow occupied the same position. *The New York Times* makes it clear that, when we read in the press about "the anonymous pronouncements of 'a White House official,'" Kissinger is the "most frequently used spokesman."

President Nixon's 40,000-word message called "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s" which was sent to Congress on February 18, 1970 was written by Kissinger and his staff. This is the message which said: "There was general agreement that postures which significantly reduced or increased our strategic programs and deployments involved undesirable risks." What could possibly be "risky" about increasing U.S. strategic strength? Is this Kissinger language the clue to the abandonment of Nixon's campaign promise of October 1968 to restore "clearcut military superiority"?

### Kissinger Opposed Nixon

How did Henry Kissinger happen to turn up as "the most influential adviser" in the Nixon Administration? *The New York Times* article makes it clear that there was absolutely no reason for Nixon to appoint Kissinger. At the time of the Republican National Convention in 1968, Kissinger was Governor Nelson Rockefeller's chief expert on foreign policy. According to *The New York Times*, Kissinger then spoke "with a tart, partisan bitterness about Mr. Nixon," and "was sharply critical" of him, and acutely disappointed when Nixon was nominated by the Convention. By the rules of patronage and politics, such a high Administration post should have gone to someone who worked for Nixon's nomination or election.

### The Secret Kingmakers

When my first book, *A Choice Not An Echo*, came out in 1964, many readers said that the most important part of the book was Chapter 14 entitled "Who are The Secret Kingmakers?" This Chapter did, indeed, contain a sensational story about the secret meetings of very powerful and influential men. This Chapter was a piece of authentic history -- never before reported anywhere,

never challenged afterwards. It told the true story of a secret meeting of a group called the Bilderbergers on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, at the King and Prince Hotel, February 14-18, 1957, and of how the most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent Americans from knowing who attended this secret meeting or what transpired there.

Despite these attempts at secrecy, I was able to do an original investigation and research and to report in specific detail on how the meeting was conducted, who paid for it, what they ate and drank, how the public was excluded, how the news was suppressed by the press, and the names of those who were there.

*A Choice Not An Echo* showed that this St. Simon's meeting of the Bilderbergers holds several important lessons for Americans today. It proves that there do in fact exist secret groups of persons high in finance, government and the press who meet secretly to make important plans they do not reveal to the public. It shows that these secret meetings are heavily weighted in favor of the liberal foreign viewpoint and loaded with Americans who have important financial and business contacts and investments abroad -- to the exclusion of persons with a pro-American viewpoint.

The Bilderbergers is only one of these secret groups. The Federal Reserve Act was drafted at a secret meeting held in 1910 at Jekyll Island, very near St. Simon's Island. The dominant figure at the Jekyll Island meeting was Senator Nelson Aldrich, uncle of Governor Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller.

*A Choice Not An Echo* also showed how these groups are dominated by men who are profiting financially from unlimited foreign giveaways, deficit financing, and higher and higher Federal budgets.

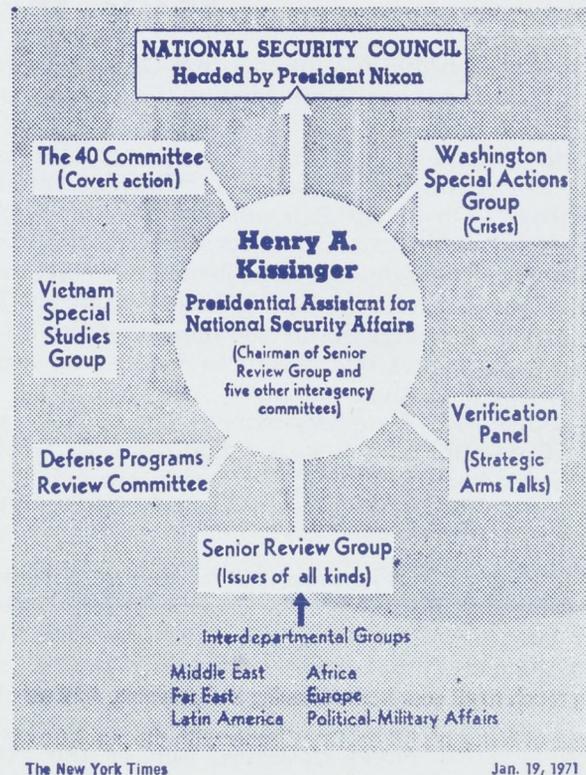
For pocketbook reasons, they are extremely anxious to prevent any curtailment of Federal spending and foreign giveaways, which waste funds badly needed for strategic defense.

Every subscriber to *The Phyllis Schlafly Report* should have a copy of *A Choice Not An Echo*, which sold three million copies in 1964 without benefit of a single advertisement. Go back and reread Chapter 14 today. The most interesting thing to look for as you reread it is the names of the men who attended that secret meeting on St. Simon's Island. Many of them were unknown to the American public in 1957, but within a few years they rose to the most powerful positions in our Government.

#### Who Selected Them?

For example, among those participants who attended the St. Simon's meeting and whom I listed in *A Choice Not An Echo* were McGeorge Bundy, Dean Rusk, Paul Nitze and George Ball -- all unknown to the public at the time of the 1957 meeting. Four years later in the Kennedy Administration, Bundy was dictating U.S. foreign policy. Seven years later in the Lyndon Johnson Administration, Rusk was dictating U.S. foreign policy, Nitze was dictating U.S. military policy, and Ball was dictating U.S. foreign economic policy.

The fascinating question for those who want to know how things happen is: What hidden hands selected those obscure men (a college dean, a foundation administrator, a stock broker, and a Washington lawyer), gathered them at a secret meeting for which the most elaborate police methods were used to hide the news



from the American people, and then guided their rapid advance into the highest and most powerful positions in America?

Now, in 1971, there is a fascinating postscript to Chapter 14 of *A Choice Not An Echo*. Recently, I dug out my original list of participants at that 1957 St. Simon's meeting, and to my great surprise, I discovered an additional big name on the list: Henry Kissinger, who was at that time Director of a Special Studies Project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. I omitted him from *A Choice Not An Echo* because his name meant nothing to me then. But now it is no exaggeration to say that he is the most powerful man in our Government next to the President.

Did the same secret kingmakers propel Kissinger to the top who pushed Bundy, Rusk, Nitze and Ball? Or was it purely coincidence? More important, are their policies all the same regardless of which party the voters elect? These are questions for all of us to ponder.

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