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Rockefeller's Record of Rule or Ruin

The selection of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President is a tragic mistake for the United States, for the Republican Party, for the moral fabric of our nation, and for all citizens who value their jobs, their homes, their savings, and their right to life. It will bring a heartbeat away from the Presidency a man who was three times rejected for that office, who never in a hundred years could have been elected President or Vice President, and who is unqualified and unwanted.

Even the White House admitted to CBS News on August 27 that 70 percent of President Ford's mail is against Nelson Rockefeller. Let us consider some of the reasons why:

1. Record on Taxes and Spending. We all cheered when President Ford told us to support candidates, regardless of political party or ideology, "who consistently vote to cut the cost of government, restrain Federal spending, and bring inflation under control." But President Ford's fine phrases were almost immediately nullified by his appointment of Nelson Rockefeller to become Vice President.

As Governor of New York, Rockefeller increased the cost of state government about 400 percent -- that is, from \$1.9 billion to almost \$9 billion a year. He raised state taxes eight times, doubling the rate of state income and gasoline taxes, and imposing a 4% state sales tax. The total tax load nearly quintupled, and New York state taxpayers are the most overburdened in the country.

As a result, New York's share of the nation's manufacturing significantly declined (from 11.2% to 9.2%), New York state lost 400,000 jobs, and many national companies moved to other parts of the country. Business is fleeing what it considers a hostile climate.

Do we want to extend these policies on taxes, spending, and loss of jobs all over the United States? That is what the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President will mean.

2. High Interest Charges. Interest charges are now the highest they have been since the Civil War. The burden of these exorbitant interest rates has fallen especially hard on homeowners, on farmers, and on the stock markets where capital is raised for industrial producers to create new jobs. High interest charges inflate the cost of everything we buy.

The giant Chase Manhattan Bank, controlled by Nelson Rockefeller's family and headed by his brother David, has led the way in raising interest charges to American customers at the same time that it grants low-

interest loans to the Soviet Union. The prime rate to most American borrowers is about 12%. The Soviets, however, can borrow from the Chase Manhattan Bank at 6 and 7%. Also, the Soviets can get 20-year loans, about double the time an American borrower can get.

How can Chase Manhattan and other banks afford to tie up so much money for so many years at half the current interest rates? One of the two factors that makes it possible is that Chase Manhattan forces its American customers to make up the difference. Everyone who is paying interest on borrowed money should be vitally concerned with Nelson Rockefeller's appointment as Vice President.

3. Taxpayer-guaranteed loans to Communist countries. Nelson Rockefeller has been a principal proponent of the racket called "trade" with Communist countries, but which is actually a system of U.S. taxpayer-guaranteed loans to Communist countries. The other factor which makes it possible for Chase Manhattan and other banks to lend money to the Soviet Union is that the loans are guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank, which has a direct pipeline into the U.S. Treasury. The banks can't lose! If the Russians don't pay, the poor long-suffering American taxpayer is required to cover the loss.

In addition to guaranteeing loans by private banks, the Export-Import Bank itself makes hundred-million dollar loans to the Soviet Union -- sums for which U.S. citizens are taxed directly. This is the way we are financing the largest truck plant in the world and a giant fertilizer complex, both in the Soviet Union.

Subsidized trade with the Soviet Union didn't just start recently when Chase Manhattan opened a branch at 1 Karl Marx Square in Moscow. It has been a Rockefeller project for years.

On January 16, 1967 a front-page story in the *New York Times* announced an "alliance" between a corporation organized by Governor Nelson Rockefeller and a corporation controlled by the Cyrus Eatons "to try to build economic bridges between the free world and Communist Europe." According to the *New York Times*, this combined the "resources of the Rockefellers" with the "special entree to Soviet-bloc officialdom" resulting from Eaton's Communist contacts. Among the projects then planned for the Rockefeller-Eaton combine were synthetic rubber and aluminum plants for Communist countries. Nelson Rockefeller's son Rodman is now the president of this company called the International Basic Economy Corporation.

Of all the purposes for which our tax dollars are spent, the most inexcusable is to finance the shipping of U.S. technology and industrial plants to the Soviet Union -- and Nelson Rockefeller has been pushing this for years.

4. Opposition to the right to life. Governor Nelson Rockefeller signed the first abortion-on-demand bill in the country, saying that he had to acquiesce in what the New York Legislature wanted. Later, when the New York State Legislature repealed this law, Governor Rockefeller vetoed it, thus frustrating what the Legislature wanted. These two actions put Rockefeller firmly on the side of the killing of unborn babies, and New York has become the abortion capital of the world. Since he did this, hundreds of thousands of abortions have taken place in New York *each year*.

It was New York's gain when Nelson Rockefeller resigned as Governor of New York. However, if he is confirmed as Vice President, New York's gain will be converted into America's loss. In the last year or two, Rockefeller has been trying to woo conservatives by making some semi-conservative speeches. However, words are cheap and it is actions that really count. Let us look at Nelson Rockefeller's longtime record of trying to capture the Republican Party and, through it, control of the United States.

Rockefeller's 1960 Campaign

Nelson Rockefeller's first campaign for the presidency was in 1960. His political career had been nourished at just the right speed as Governor of New York, and his image had been carefully built by a full-fledged image-making organization with a staff of 70 persons comprising six divisions with separate functions. His presidential campaign was noteworthy for the way he removed himself from the mainstream of Republican policy by opposing the Eisenhower position and agreeing with the Democrat position on such key issues as the mythical "missile gap," the U-2 incident, and medicare.

In early 1960, Rockefeller made a flying trip around the country, talking with Republican Governors and State Chairmen, hoping to round up Convention Delegates. It was a discouraging foray into the midwest, south, and west. It confronted him with the hard reality that Richard Nixon would be difficult if not impossible to defeat for the nomination. Vice President Nixon had carefully built his political fences within the Republican Party for many years and his organization support was solid.

Rockefeller and his New York friends, who are always resourceful and persistent, decided that, if they couldn't beat Nixon, they would try to control him. And so it came to pass that, on the Saturday before the Republican Convention opened in Chicago, Nixon made a pilgrimage to New York where he met for eight hours at Rockefeller's Fifth Avenue apartment. At the conclusion of that meeting, Nixon agreed to accept certain changes in the Republican Platform demanded by Rockefeller.

The Republican Platform Committee had been meeting in Chicago for an entire week, laboriously pounding out the Platform which would reflect the views of Republicans from all the 50 states. The Platform Committee was handed the Rockefeller-Nixon orders: Throw out your week's work, the money and time you have spent at your own expense to come to Chicago, and accept the changes worked out in secret 800 miles from the

Convention.

Republicans everywhere understood the meaning and significance of the new Rockefeller-Nixon alliance. It meant much more than the few changes of words in the Platform. It meant that Nixon had relinquished his independence and paid the price necessary to make himself acceptable to the Rockefeller clique. This marked Nixon's turn toward the same liberal me-tooism which had twice defeated Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey.

Senator Barry Goldwater promptly labelled the new Nixon alliance a "surrender to Rockefeller." Goldwater said that the entire Convention had been the victim of an "unprecedented last-minute attempt" to impose a platform dictated by "a spokesman for the ultra-liberals." Goldwater interpreted Nixon's mission to New York as "paying court on the leader of the Republican left" and as "a bid to appease the Republican left."

Goldwater continued with a statement that was remarkable both for its candor and its prophetic nature. He said: "I believe this to be immoral politics. I also believe it to be self-defeating." He predicted that the Rockefeller-Nixon agreement will "live in history as the Munich of the Republican Party" and will guarantee "a Republican defeat in November."

As his part of the bargain, Rockefeller made a seconding speech for Nixon at the Convention. To the bewilderment of the Delegates, Rockefeller nominated "Richard E. (Milhous) Nixon." A Rockefeller intimate later explained this mistake: "Rocky imagined he was nominating Thomas E. Dewey."

Nixon confirmed his new alliance by accepting as his running mate one of the darlings of the internationalist clique, one of the discredited hatchet men of the smear-Taft maneuver in 1952, Henry Cabot Lodge. In so doing, Nixon ran roughshod over the wishes of the Convention Delegates, who wanted Congressman Walter Judd, who had just given the most stirring Convention Keynote Address of the century. At the midnight select-the-vice-president session, Lodge was opposed so vehemently by Illinois Governor William G. Stratton that he was hoarse and couldn't talk the next day. But Nixon was adamant: it had to be Lodge.

The result of Nixon's surrender was that, like Wendell Willkie in 1940 and Thomas E. Dewey in 1944 and 1948, Nixon pulled his punches and failed to campaign on the fundamental issues. He beat a steady retreat from the conservative and anti-Communist principles which alone could bring victory for Republicans. Nixon's surrender didn't even gain him New York -- Rockefeller failed to carry his own state for Nixon.

After Nixon lost the 1960 election, it was not hindsight but sorrow that his foresight had proved so accurate when Senator Goldwater said the Nixon-Lodge ticket lost "not because we were Republicans but because we were not Republican enough." Goldwater analyzed what happened to rank-and-file Republicans during the 1960 campaign like this: "Eighty percent of the Delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1960 were conservatives. . . . In the campaign, they became disenchanted; Nixon appeared to be just another me-too candidate. . . . These people do not feel that their concept of Republicanism is being reflected at the leadership level."

In 1962, Nixon tried a comeback by running for Governor of California. Following a humiliating defeat, largely because he repeatedly insulted conservative Republicans, he abandoned California in a show of bad temper and moved to New York into an apartment build-

ing owned and occupied by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller's 1964 Campaign

As the 1964 Republican National Convention approached, it became obvious that Barry Goldwater was the choice of grassroots Republicans. However, rushing to stage center again came Governor Nelson Rockefeller. This time his campaign was mean and divisive. His name-calling blasts at Goldwater included such intemperate language as "ruthless, roughshod intimidation . . . cynical expediency . . . betrayal of principles." Rockefeller candidly admitted that when he was "the forerunner, as I was, it's natural to try to unite all wings of the party," but after Goldwater forged ahead, "I'm off the unity kick."

Richard Nixon played a cagey game. One day in early 1964 a reporter asked him who he thought the next Republican nominee would be. Nixon replied that there were three strong candidates: Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater, and Lucius Clay. The inclusion of Lucius Clay in that trio (whom probably nine out of ten Republican State Chairmen had never heard of) was a sure giveaway that Nixon was allowing himself to be used by the New York financiers to float a trial balloon. Clay has always been one of the most powerful of the New York kingmakers.

Nelson Rockefeller threw his vast financial resources into the crucial California primary on June 2, backed up by the immense propaganda apparatus of the liberal establishment. The San Francisco and Los Angeles newspapers, *Look*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, and *Life* magazines, the columnists and commentators, the pollsters, all kept up a steady attack on Goldwater. Even all that power and propaganda, however, could not prevail against Barry Goldwater's enthusiastic grassroots Republican supporters who identified with him as an authentic conservative.

Following Rockefeller's defeat in the California primary, the New York money interests placed their bets on Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, and manufactured a synthetic campaign in a desperate effort to cheat Goldwater out of the Republican nomination. Scranton received the full and flattering PR buildup in the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *New York Times Magazine*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Newsweek*, *Look*, *Reader's Digest* and *Fortune*.

As the Delegates gathered in San Francisco for the 1964 Republican National Convention, the New York crowd trotted out all their dishonest and smearmongering tactics of previous Conventions. A veteran journalist, personally opposed to Goldwater and writing for anti-Goldwater newspapers, described this onslaught: "An attack upon Goldwater of a ferocity never remotely approached in any of the eight national party conventions previously attended by this columnist was then opened. . . . Men of the stature of Nelson Rockefeller and Henry Cabot Lodge appeared before 40,000 Negro demonstrators in the streets in open incitation of them against the candidacy of the man about to be chosen to head their own party, Goldwater. Scranton camp followers spread shocking tales suggesting that Goldwater was perhaps in league with neo-Nazis in Germany -- and this about a man whose own father was Jewish. Scranton himself attacked Goldwater, in his challenge to a 'debate,' in tones plainly implying that Goldwater was not only wrong but actually evil."

The viciousness of the press against Goldwater provoked even the mild-mannered Dwight Eisenhower to

advise the 1964 Convention Delegates: "Let us particularly scorn the divisive efforts of those outside our family, including sensation-seeking columnists and commentators, because my friends these are people who couldn't care less about the good of our party."

On July 14 Nelson Rockefeller and George Romney demanded that the Republican Platform be amended to include an "anti-extremism" plank. They denounced Goldwater supporters as extremists, but were unwilling to denounce such radical groups as Cosa Nostra, the Black Muslims, CORE (which was then engaged in civil disobedience outside the convention hall), the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (one of whose members assassinated President Kennedy), the hundreds of Communist fronts on the Attorney General's list, or radical left-wing societies influential in the Democratic Party such as the Americans for Democratic Action and the Ad Hoc Committee for the Triple Revolution. The hypocrisy of the Rockefeller/Romney amendments was obvious to the Delegates, who overwhelmingly voted them down.

Rockefeller tried to make a big thing of the way his speech was interrupted by boos from the Delegates. But the California Delegates knew he had conducted a rough no-holds-barred campaign against Goldwater in their state and had mailed out a million reprints of *Look* Magazine's smear on Goldwater. When Rockefeller used the Convention platform for a new smear and insinuated that Goldwater supporters used "Communist and Nazi methods" -- citing the cancellation of his political appearance at a university in Los Angeles -- the California Delegates understandably could not remain silent.

Actually, Rockefeller's speech at Loyola was cancelled for moral, not political, reasons. The trustees felt he was not a suitable speaker to be honored at a university because he had been involved in a scandalous divorce. He had divorced his wife of 31 years and mother of his five children, over her protest, and then married a woman who abandoned her husband and four children. So notorious was the affair that a New York judge subsequently refused to award the new Mrs. Rockefeller custody of her children by her first husband -- an act of rare courage in a state in which Nelson Rockefeller was the Governor.

After Barry Goldwater was nominated, Nelson Rockefeller and his friends took a walk from the Republican Party and supported Lyndon Johnson's reelection. With such a combination of forces against Barry Goldwater, it was remarkable that he received nearly 27 million votes.

Rockefeller's 1968 Campaign

In 1968, Nelson Rockefeller made his third try for the Republican nomination. He used George Romney as a stalking horse in the first months of the campaign, until Romney got wise to how he was being used and made an abrupt exit from the New Hampshire primary race. Then Nelson Rockefeller jumped in with all his considerable energies, money, and liberal backers.

The Republican National Convention in Miami in 1968 was dramatic proof of how unacceptable Rockefeller is to grassroots Republicans. Conservative Delegates were divided between Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, while the liberals concentrated all their hopes and votes on Rockefeller. Yet, conservatives were in such an overwhelming majority in the Republican Party that they could even afford the luxury of being split down the middle -- and they still had more than enough votes to reject Rockefeller.

Nixon's first-ballot victory left the Republican liberals on the outside looking in. At the end of the first roll call, those NOT in Nixon's column included the liberal states of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Nixon won out over their most determined opposition down to the last vote. Anyone who saw Nelson Rockefeller interviewed on television within moments after Nixon's roll-call victory knows that Rockefeller had expected to win, and was angry and bitter about his defeat.

After Nixon's nomination in Miami in 1968, Rockefeller and the liberals gave lip service to supporting him. But the election returns in November proved conclusively that Nixon won the 1968 election without their help. Nixon won with the votes of the great midwest, west, and a good part of the south. Governor Ronald Reagan carried California for Nixon and Senator Everett Dirksen carried Illinois for Nixon.

But when the Nixon bandwagon rolled to victory in the morning hours after the 1968 election, the prominent liberals were not aboard. Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor John Lindsay and Senator Jacob Javits failed to carry New York state for Nixon. Governor George Romney failed to carry Michigan for Nixon. Senator Hugh Scott, Governor Ray Shafer, and former Governor William Scranton failed to carry Pennsylvania for Nixon. Senator Edward Brooke and Governor John Volpe failed to carry Massachusetts for Nixon. The odds against Nixon in those states were not nearly so large as they were in South Carolina, where Republicans had to overcome the very popular candidacy of George Wallace. Yet, Senator Strom Thurmond carried his state of South Carolina for Nixon.

Let's look more closely at what happened in New York. For several years in New York state, there have been four political parties on the ballot: the two major parties plus the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The Conservative Party offered to slate electors pledged to Richard Nixon. Nixon was favorable to this idea because the Conservative Party had polled 500,000 votes in the previous election. But Rockefeller and Javits stubbornly refused to permit any cooperation between Republicans and Conservatives -- even for the purpose of enabling Nixon to carry New York with its 43 electoral votes. On September 5, 1968, the Republican State Committee accepted the Rockefeller/Javits orders and officially refused the Conservative Party offer to help Nixon.

The epitaph to this decision was written on November 5, 1968 when Nixon lost New York State by 477,825 votes -- at the same time that the Conservative Party was polling 965,456 votes. The election statistics provide the proof that, if the Conservative Party had slated Nixon, he would have picked up at least the half million votes needed to carry New York.

Rockefeller's vindictiveness against Republican conservatives did not stop there. According to the *New York Times* of October 31, 1968, "objections by liberal Republican leaders caused the cancellation of a personal appearance by Governor Ronald Reagan of California at a rally in Madison Square Garden tonight for Richard M. Nixon, reliable Republican sources reported yesterday. These sources said that complaints had been filed with the Nixon campaign organization by Governor George Romney of Michigan and Governor Rockefeller and Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York."

Rockefeller's Secret Campaign

After Rockefeller's crushing defeat for the Republican pres-

idential nomination in 1964, he developed contingency plans to attain the presidency in case he should again be defeated in the Convention in 1968. These contingency plans included three resourceful and ingenious routes:

1. The 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It takes enormous ambition and ample resources to devise and put through a new constitutional amendment in order to bypass the electoral process and place a man in the U.S. Presidency who could not be elected in the traditional way that U.S. Presidents have been elected for nearly 200 years. But that is the meaning of the 25th Amendment, under which Gerald Ford has become President and Nelson Rockefeller nominated for Vice President.

The overwhelming majority of American citizens did not even know that the 25th Amendment was being proposed and ratified during 1965 through 1967, but obviously those who were pushing its passage knew precisely what they were doing. The principal expediter of the 25th Amendment was Herbert Brownell, a New York lawyer who was the engineer of the smear-Robert Taft campaign of 1952, and who was employed by Nelson Rockefeller while he was pushing the 25th Amendment. With Rockefeller's financial backing, Brownell testified before Congressional and state legislative committees in order to facilitate speedy and quiet ratification.

2. Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for America. This heavily funded committee was established by Rockefeller as a platform to conduct his campaign for the presidency -- with tax-exempt funds. Plans are now in the works to federalize it as soon as Rockefeller is confirmed as Vice President, so that the taxpayers can foot the bill to give Rockefeller added prestige and PR lustre in his continuing campaign to move into the White House as soon as an excuse can be found to persuade President Ford to develop an overwhelming desire to return to private life.

3. Henry Kissinger. Within days after Nixon was elected President in 1968, Rockefeller (who contributed nothing to Nixon's victory) was able to place his own employee, Henry Kissinger, in the key slot as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs -- a position which Kissinger has subsequently parlayed into the most powerful in the U.S. Government, so that now he has total control of U.S. foreign policy, defense policy, and intelligence. It made no political sense for Nixon to give his most important appointment to Henry Kissinger (who had been outspokenly critical and contemptuous of Nixon and who was the protege and employee of Nixon's bitterest rival for the nomination) -- unless you understand the power and influence of the Rockefeller clique.

Henry Kissinger was thus in a strategic position to encourage President Ford to appoint Rockefeller, and it was a joyous reunion with his old boss when Rockefeller came to the White House for the announcement of his appointment as Vice President.

Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, and Gerald Ford are all participants in the most exclusive club in the world: Prince Bernhard's Bilderbergers, a secret annual conclave of the most powerful financial interests in the Western World. If Rockefeller is confirmed, it will be a chummy and tightly-knit triumvirate running the United States. The only trouble is, none of the three was elected to national office.

Time is short. Write your Senators and Congressmen and ask them, for the sake of America, please vote NO on Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President. Your letter may be the only vote you can ever cast for or against the next President of the United States.

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