

**#7 GRF**



**Gerald Ford:** Gerald Ford became the president after the Watergate scandal forced President Richard Nixon to resign. Gerald Ford was the first unelected president in the history of the United States. This event caused a vacancy to occur in the office of the vice president. Ford, acting in the capacity of president, then appointed Nelson Rockefeller to fill the vacancy in the vice president's office. The nation was shocked as it was known that Rockefeller was an internationalist. Rockefeller was so disliked by the people that he chose not to run for the

office of president at the end of the short term Ford administration. As president, Ford officiated in the regional work begun by his predecessors. He appointed chairmen of the Ten Standard Federal Regions, the global system, which Nixon had begun. He was committed to continue FDR's New Deal policies. Ford called it "The New Federalism". He was also a member of the Bilderbergers. Ford advocated the the United Nations being in charge of world food. The United Nations took control over the nation's parks, and Heritage Sites during Ford's administration. In 1974 Ford issued a pardon for Nixon for any "crimes he committed or may have committed". He supported gays and wanted an end to the laws on sodomy. He did not run for re-election as he was criticized for his inability to bring the country together. In an interview which was conducted after he finished serving as president, he was recorded as having admonished anyone who harbored an intention to suspect that our presidents could possibly do something wrong or disloyal, or be in league with the global internationalists. He used these words: "...but don't ever criticize the office of the president!" He could not help but know that there were many unconstitutional things being conducted in the office of the president, things in which he had to directly participate in, such as the funding for the Arms Control and Disarmament Plan (appropriations are made every two years); the plan to abolish the states with regional international arrangements.

Note: This article is in no way comprehensive. Due to the condition of the political situation in the United States, this short report is being provided because of expediency.

Research Park Co., in Princeton, N.J., from 1965 to 1969.

Mr. Todd served as an Assemblyman in the New Jersey Legislature from 1967 to 1969. He came to Washington in 1969 as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board where he served 2 years before going to the White House in 1971 as Executive Director of the White House Conference on Aging. In 1973, he served 4 months as a Consultant to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

Mr. Todd is married to the former Sheila Mitchell O'Keefe, and they have three children.

## Federal Regional Councils

*Executive Order 11892. December 31, 1975*

### AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11647 RELATING TO FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and as President of the United States of America, in order to include the Department of Commerce and the Federal Energy Administration in the Regional Council System and thus expand interagency cooperation and improve the coordination of services to the States, consistent with Section 401(d) of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1103, 42 U.S.C. 4231(d)), it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Subsection (a) of Section 1 of Executive Order No. 11647 of February 10, 1972, as amended by Executive Order No. 11731 of July 23, 1973, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There is hereby continued a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard Federal regions. The President shall designate one member of each Council as Chairman. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in any deliberations of each Council. Each Council shall be composed of the principal regional officials of the following departments and agencies:

- (1) The Department of the Interior.
- (2) The Department of Agriculture.
- (3) The Department of Commerce.
- (4) The Department of Labor.
- (5) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- (6) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (7) The Department of Transportation.

- (8) The Community Services Administration.
- (9) The Environmental Protection Agency.
- (10) The Federal Energy Administration.
- (11) The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of Executive Order No. 11647 of February 10, 1972, as amended by Executive Order No. 11731 of July 23, 1973, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations.* (a) The Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations is hereby continued and shall be composed of the following:

- (1) The Under Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Under Secretary of Agriculture.
- (3) The Under Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Under Secretary of Labor.
- (5) The Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- (6) The Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (7) The Deputy Secretary of Transportation.
- (8) The Deputy Director of the Community Services Administration.
- (9) The Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- (10) The Deputy Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration.
- (11) The Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- (12) An Associate Director of the Domestic Council.
- ✓ (13) The Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall be Chairman.

"(b) When the Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interests of a Federal agency not represented on the Group are to be considered by the Group, he shall invite an appropriate representative of the agency involved to participate in the deliberations of the Group.

"(c) The Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations shall, consistent with the objectives and priorities established by the President and the Domestic Council, establish policy with respect to Federal Regional Council matters, provide guidance to the Councils, respond to their initiatives, and seek to resolve policy issues referred to it by the Councils. The Under Secretaries Group, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the system established by this Order."

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,  
December 31, 1975.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:54 a.m.,  
January 2, 1976]

at this point in time, OMB had to clear three 10 Federal regional chairmen

## Federal Regional Councils

### *Announcement of Appointment of Chairmen of the 10 Councils. September 30, 1976*

The President has announced the appointment of the following Chairmen of the 10 Federal Regional Councils for fiscal year 1977 (asterisk denotes reappointment).

#### *Region I, Boston*

ROBERT W. MITCHELL, Regional Administrator, Federal Energy Administration

#### *Region II, New York*

S. WILLIAM GREEN\*, Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development

#### *Region III, Philadelphia*

DANIEL J. SNYDER III\*, Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

#### *Region IV, Atlanta*

JACK E. RAVAN\*, Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

#### *Region V, Chicago*

RICHARD E. FRIEDMAN\*, Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

#### *Region VI, Dallas*

ED FOREMAN\*, Regional Representative of the Secretary of Transportation

#### *Region VII, Kansas City*

RUSSELL R. WAESCHE\*, Regional Representative of the Secretary of Transportation

#### *Region VIII, Denver*

RULON R. GARFIELD\*, Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

#### *Region IX, San Francisco*

WEBSTER OTIS\*, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of the Interior

#### *Region X, Seattle*

BERNARD E. KELLY\*, Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Federal Regional Councils are located in regional headquarter cities and are composed of the regional heads of 11 major Federal agencies: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of the Interior; Department of Labor; Department of Transportation; Department of Commerce; Environmental Protection Agency; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Community Services Administration; and the Federal Energy Administration.

The three primary missions of Federal Regional Councils are: improving intergovernmental relations, coordinating interagency programs, and delivering services in response to special problem situations.

During the next year, Federal Regional Councils will continue their progress toward the development of closer working relationships with State and local governments and better coordination among the Federal agencies. Emphasis will be placed on identifying inconsistencies and

unnecessary restrictions in Federal planning requirements, integrating agency planning grants for maximum impact, and make certain that Federal planning is more efficient and responsive to the needs of people.

## National Advisory Council on Indian Education

### *Announcement of Appointment of 15 Members of the Council. September 30, 1976*

The President today announced the appointment of 15 persons as members of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. They are:

#### *For a term of 1 year:*

JOE ABEYTA, of Espanola, N. Mex., superintendent, Albuquerque Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex. He succeeds Karma Torklep, who has resigned.

WILL D. ANTELL, of Stillwater, Minn., assistant commissioner of education, State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn. This is a reappointment.

LINDA BELARDE, of Zunie, N. Mex., teacher, Zunie Alternative Learning Program. She succeeds Geraldine Simplicio, whose term has expired.

DONNA RHODES, of Tulsa, Okla., director, Indian Women Consultant's, Inc. She succeeds Amelia A. Coleman, who has resigned.

JAMES G. SAPIER, of Old Town, Maine, tribal coordinator, office of development, Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe, Perry, Maine. He succeeds L. Sue Lallmang, who has resigned.

#### *For a term of 2 years:*

ELLEN A. ALLEN, of Horton, Kans., cultural curricula developer, Powhatan Unified School, district #510, Powhatan, Kans. This is a reappointment.

THEODORE D. GEORGE, of Poulsbo, Wash., regional program director, Office of Native American Programs, Department of HEW, Seattle, Wash. This is a reappointment.

CALVIN J. ISAAC, of Philadelphia, Miss., tribal chief-administrator, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. He succeeds Fred Smith, who has resigned.

PAUL R. PLATERO, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., associate director, Native American Materials Development Center. He succeeds Boyce D. Timmons, who has resigned.

DAVID RISLING, JR., of Davis, Calif., professor, University of California at Davis. This is a reappointment.

#### *For a term of 3 years:*

WESLEY BONITO, of White River, Ariz., tribal education director, education department, White Mountain Apache Tribe. He succeeds Daniel Peaches, who has resigned.

PATRICIA ANN MCGEE, of Prescott, Ariz., tribe president, Yavapai-Prescott Tribe. This is a reappointment.

EARL H. OXENDINE, of Raeford, N.C., principal, Upchurch Jr. High School. He succeeds Clarence W. Skye, who has resigned.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of Heart Butte, Mont., Federal programs coordinator, school district #9, Browning, Mont. He succeeds Genieve Hooper, who has resigned.

MINERVA C. WHITE, of Hogansburg, N.Y., director, Native American Special Services, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. She succeeds Jose Upicksoun, who has resigned.

The National Advisory Council on Indian Education was created by Public Law 92-318, the Education Amendments of 1972. The Council is to consist of 15

deeply involved in the awarding, or nonawarding, of contracts to individual firms seeking government business. I am not going to get involved in one or the other, on awarding or not awarding.

I can tell you this—and then I will ask Frank Zarb, one of your former cohorts here, to give you an answer—we have increased in the '76 budget the research and development money for a wide range of energy research and development from \$1.6 billion in the current fiscal year to \$2.2 billion in the forthcoming year.

We have made available, or we have recommended to the Congress, as much money and probably more than many scientists say we can profitably and intelligently use. But I said we would bend over backwards on the affirmative side rather than on the restrictive side.

So I will let Frank answer the specifics. There is money. There will be money for all legitimate research and development projects and programs in the next fiscal year's budget. And leave it up to Bob Seamans and the people over at ERDA to give a technical evaluation and a technical judgment, but we want good projects pushed, and there is the money for those purposes.

One more and then I had better go. I have to talk to some of Nelson's friends tonight. *[Laughter]*

Q. I am James Shinn of Philips Appel & Walden. Mr. President, do you feel that recent announcements by the Central Bank of Iran indicate a policy that will eventually result in OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] nations demanding a mixed basket of currencies or payments in some other currency rather than U.S. dollars for oil exports?

THE PRESIDENT. With apologies, I think I had better let Alan Greenspan answer that, and he will be here, along with Frank Zarb, after I leave, if you would excuse me.

Well, I will take one from the lady over here.

Q. I am Dr. Edith Sands of Long Island University. Mr. President, my question is: If the Government borrows \$52 billion to cover its deficit, what credit will be left for business and consumers?

THE PRESIDENT. I have been assured by Alan Greenspan, by others that advise me who are experts and who are technicians, that that amount of borrowing or the amount of borrowing that reflects that deficit can be met in our financial circles. I said in my remarks, as you may remember, I think if Congress doesn't respond to the recommendations I have made to hold the line to the extent of \$17 billion on additional spending, so they go from \$52 to \$69 billion, then my curbstone opinion is that the problem you raise becomes somewhat serious.

So, I urge you to urge your Senators and your Members of the House to take a good, strong position on cutting back that \$17 billion. It is important because we don't

want to have to borrow \$17 billion more; \$52 billion is enough.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:33 p.m. at the Security Analysts Building in New York City.

## Dinner Honoring the Vice President ✓

*The President's Remarks at the Dinner in New York City. February 13, 1975*

*Thank you very, very much, Nelson.*

I will respond with my deepest appreciation and wonderful gratitude with some comments just in a few moments, but let me thank Gus and Brook and all of you who have come here tonight. I am just so pleased and, of course, honored.

I think it is wonderful to have Jack Javits, Jim Buckley, Malcolm Wilson, and all of the other public officials who are here paying tribute to Nelson, as I am, because we all think he was not only a great Governor, but I think he is a great Vice President.

You know, there is a somewhat trite slogan that says, "Ford has a better idea." Well, I am here tonight to tell you that one of the best ideas this Ford ever had was nominating Nelson Rockefeller to be Vice President of the United States.

All of you know as well as I, if not better than I, that Nelson Rockefeller has been a distinguished public servant, a sensitive and compassionate humanitarian, a superbly able Governor, and now he has embarked on even a new and greater challenge, the second highest office in this great land of ours.

Mr. Vice President, I hope to share for a very, very long time your counsel, your confidence, and your wonderful company. And I will add with a personal footnote, I know Happy will look forward to that with you as well.

But in all honesty or fairness, Mr. Vice President, I must admit that in your career you have also had a few less memorable moments. In the 1960's the Vice President was a very strong supporter of John Lindsay, and John became a Democrat. He was a very strong supporter of Ogden Reid, and Brownie became a Democrat. And now, the only thing that bothers me—he is a very strong supporter of me. *[Laughter]*

Frankly, though, Nelson, I don't think I could do that—to the Democrats. That's all they need right now—is one more candidate for President. *[Laughter]*

Tonight we pay tribute to a man of unlimited talent, outstanding accomplishment, and boundless enthusiasm. When Nelson tackles a project, he gives it everything he's

## Business facing nationalization, says Goldwater

Businessmen who fail to fight now, may soon be out of business completely for there may be no businesses at all.

This is a warning issued by U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, in one of his syndicated columns.

"I am not sure the business community has ever faced a situation like the one that confronts it today," said Goldwater as he outlined the basic problems.

With the shortages and crises, and inflation, the socialist enemies of business are moving in for the kill. They are insisting that the private enterprise system will not work and are using the government-caused shortages and crises as proof.

Goldwater says the oil industry is "the first juicy target for the liberal-leftist cabal" that is trying to get government ownership of all businesses.

Goldwater says that American business executives that go to Washington are poorly prepared to

present their case to Congress. He calls them "the most poorly organized, poorly informed group of witnesses in the whole country." He says they carry an attitude with them into the committee rooms that prohibits them from getting their story across. Yet these witnesses are faced with questions given to the Congressmen by young staffers who oppose totally the American private enterprise system.

Goldwater points out that the bill handing power over the oil companies over to the government and "public" members, is only the first step in full government control over all businesses. And it can "reach crisis proportion almost overnight, warns the Senator.

"I predict that Congress will, before long, be considering a barrage of bills to nationalize businesses or to impose greater controls and taxes on the domestic and foreign earnings of American industry," said Goldwater.

August 1974

SHOULD WE ALLOW THE NULLIFICATION  
OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
TO GO UNCHALLENGED ? ?



ABOVE IS A PHOTO OF REPRESENTATIVE HENRY S. REUSS, D-WISC. SIGNING A  
DECLARATION OF INTER-DEPENDENCE

He was joined in this act to attempt to nullify our Declaration of Independence by about 124 other members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. It was set forth by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia. The ceremony was held on Friday, January 30, 1976.

# A Declaration Of INTERdependence

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**WHEN** IN THE COURSE OF HISTORY the threat of extinction confronts mankind, it is necessary for the people of The United States to declare their interdependence with the people of all nations and to embrace those principles and build those institutions which will enable mankind to survive and civilization to flourish.

Two centuries ago our forefathers brought forth a new nation; now we must join with others to bring forth a new world order. On this historic occasion it is proper that the American people should reaffirm those principles on which the United States of America was founded, acknowledge the new crises which confront them, accept the new obligations which history imposes upon them, and set forth the causes which impel them to affirm before all peoples their commitment to a Declaration of Interdependence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that the inequalities and injustices which afflict so much of the human race are the product of history and society, not of God or nature; that people everywhere are entitled to the blessings of life and liberty, peace and security and the realization of their full potential; that they have an inescapable moral obligation to preserve those rights for posterity; and that to achieve these ends all the peoples and nations of the globe should acknowledge their interdependence and join together to dedicate their minds and their hearts to the solution of those problems which threaten their survival.

To establish a new world order of compassion, peace, justice and security, it is essential that mankind free itself from the limitations of national prejudice, and acknowledge that the forces that unite it are incomparably deeper than those that divide it — that all people are part of one global community, dependent on one body of resources, bound together by the ties of a common humanity and associated in a common adventure on the planet Earth.

Let us then join together to vindicate and realize this great truth that mankind is one, and as one will nobly save or irreparably lose the heritage of thousands of years of civilization. And let us set forth the principles which should animate and inspire us if our civilization is to survive.

**WE AFFIRM** that the resources of the globe are finite, not infinite, that they are the heritage of no one nation or generation, but of all peoples, nations and of posterity, and that our deepest obligation is to transmit to that posterity a planet richer in material bounty, in beauty and in delight than we found it. Narrow notions of national sovereignty must not be permitted to curtail that obligation.

**WE AFFIRM** that the exploitation of the poor by the rich, and the weak by the strong violates our common humanity and denies to large segments of society the blessings of life, liberty and happiness. We recognize a moral obligation to strive for a more prudent and more equitable sharing of the resources of the earth in order to ameliorate poverty, hunger and disease.

**WE AFFIRM** that the resources of nature are sufficient to nourish and sustain all the present inhabitants of the globe and that there is an obligation on every society to distribute those resources equitably, along with a corollary obligation

(over)



upon every society to assure that its population does not place upon Nature a burden heavier than it can bear.

WE AFFIRM our responsibility to help create conditions which will make for peace and security and to build more effective machinery for keeping peace among the nations. Because the insensate accumulation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons threatens the survival of Mankind we call for the immediate reduction and eventual elimination of these weapons under international supervision. We deplore the reliance on force to settle disputes between nation states and between rival groups within such states.

WE AFFIRM that the oceans are the common property of mankind whose dependence on their incomparable resources of nourishment and strength will, in the next century, become crucial for human survival, and that their exploitation should be so regulated as to serve the interests of the entire globe, and of future generations.

WE AFFIRM that pollution flows with the waters and flies with the winds, that it recognizes no boundary lines and penetrates all defenses, that it works irreparable damage alike to Nature and to Mankind — threatening with extinction the life of the seas, the flora and fauna of the earth, the health of the people in cities and the countryside alike — and that it can be adequately controlled only through international cooperation.

WE AFFIRM that the exploration and utilization of outer space is a matter equally important to all the nations of the globe and that no nation can be permitted to exploit or develop the potentialities of the planetary system exclusively for its own benefit.

WE AFFIRM that the economy of all nations is a seamless web, and that no one nation can any longer effectively maintain its processes of production and monetary systems without recognizing the necessity for collaborative regulation by international authorities.

WE AFFIRM that in a civilized society, the institutions of science and the arts are never at war and call upon all nations to exempt these institutions from the claims of chauvinistic nationalism and to foster that great community of learning and creativity whose benign function it is to advance civilization and the health and happiness of mankind.

WE AFFIRM that a world without law is a world without order, and we call upon all nations to strengthen and to sustain the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and other institutions of world order, and to broaden the jurisdiction of the World Court, that these may preside over a reign of law that will not only end wars but end as well that mindless violence which terrorizes our society even in times of peace.

**WE** can no longer afford to make little plans, allow ourselves to be the captives of events and forces over which we have no control, consult our fears rather than our hopes. We call upon the American people, on the threshold of the third century of their national existence, to display once again that boldness, enterprise, magnanimity and vision which enabled the founders of our Republic to bring forth a new nation and inaugurate a new era in human history. The fate of humanity hangs in the balance. Throughout the globe, hearts and hopes wait upon us. We summon all Mankind to unite to meet the great challenge.

— Henry Steele Commager  
October 24, 1975

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The signing of the INTERdependence Declaration was given no attention in the nation's press and, of course, the Congressmen endorsing the instrument have not been publicized. They are"

### SENATORS

James Abourezk (D.-S.D.)	○ Daniel K. Inouye (D.-Hawaii)	○ Claiborne Pell (D.-R.I.)
Edward W. Brooke (R.-Mass.)	Gale W. McGee (D.-Wyo.)	William Proxmire (D.-Wisc.)
Dick Clark (D.-Iowa)	George McGovern (D.-S.D.)	Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.)
Alan Cranston (D.-Cal.)	Thomas J. McIntyre (D.-N.H.)	*Richard S. Schweiker (R.-Pa.)
Frank Church (D.-Idaho)	Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.)	Hugh D. Scott (R.-Pa.)
Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.)	Charles McC. Mathias (R.-Md.)	John Sparkman (D.-Ala.)
Mike Gravel (D.-Alaska)	Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.)	Adlai E. Stevenson, III (D.-Ill.)
Philip Hart (D.-Mich.)	Walter F. Mondale (D.-Minn.)	John V. Tunney (D.-Cal.)
Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.)	Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wisc.)	*Milton R. Young (R.-N.D.)
○ Mark Hatfield (R.-Ore.)	Robert Packwood (R.-Ore.)	Harrison Williams, Jr. (D.-N.J.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.)	James B. Pearson (R.-Kans.)	

### REPRESENTATIVES

Carl Albert (D.-Okla.)	William D. Ford (D.-Mich.)	*John M. Murphy (D.-N.Y.)
*Mark Andrews (R.-N.D.)	Edwin B. Forsythe (R.-N.J.)	Robert N. C. Nix (D.-Pa.)
John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.)	Donald M. Fraser (D.-Minn.)	Richard Nolan (D.-Minn.)
Les Aspin (D.-Wisc.)	○ Sam M. Gibbons (D.-Fla.)	Richard L. Ottinger (D.-N.Y.)
Herman Badillo (D.-N.Y.)	William J. Green (D.-Pa.)	Claude D. Pepper (D.-Fla.)
William A. Barrett (D.-Pa.)	Gilbert Gude (R.-Md.)	○ Charles B. Rangel (D.-N.Y.)
Berkley Bedell (D.-Iowa)	○ Thomas R. Harkin (D.-Iowa) <sup>NO SENATOR</sup>	Thomas M. Rees (D.-Cal.)
Edward G. Biester, Jr. (R.-Pa.)	Michael Harrington (D.-Mass.)	Henry S. Reuss (D.-Wisc.)
Jonathan B. Bingham (D.-N.Y.)	Augustus F. Hawkins (D.-Cal.)	Frederick Richmond (D.-N.Y.)
Edward Boland, Jr. (D.-Mass.)	Henry Helstoski (D.-N.J.)	Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.)
Richard Bolling (D.-Mo.)	Frank Horton (R.-N.Y.)	Fred B. Rooney (D.-Pa.)
John Brademas (D.-Ind.)	Robert E. Jones (D.-Ala.)	*Charles Rose (D.-N.C.)
William Brodhead (D.-Mich.)	Barbara Jordan (D.-Tex.)	Edward R. Roybal (D.-Cal.)
○ George E. Brown, Jr. (D.-Cal.)	Martha E. Keys (D.-Kans.)	Leo J. Ryan (D.-Cal.)
Yvonne B. Burke (D.-Cal.)	Robert L. Leggett (D.-Cal.)	Fernand J. St. Germain (D.-R.I.)
*Goodloe E. Byron (D.-Md.)	Norman F. Lent (R.-N.Y.)	Herman T. Schneebeli (R.-Pa.)
Robert Carr (D.-Mich.)	Clarence D. Long (D.-Md.)	○ Patricia Schroeder (D.-Colo.)
○ Cardiss Collins (D.-Ill.)	Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R.-Cal.)	John F. Seiberling, Jr. (D.-Ohio)
Silvio O. Conte (R.-Mass.)	Matthew F. McHugh (D.-N.Y.)	○ Paul Simon (D.-Ill.) - NOW A SENATOR
○ John J. Conyers, Jr. (D.-Mich.)	Torbert Macdonald (D.-Mass.)	○ Fortney H. Stark (D.-Cal.)
James C. Corman (D.-Cal.)	Spark Matsunaga (D.-Hawaii)	○ Louis Stokes (D.-Ohio)
George E. Danielson (D.-Cal.)	Lloyd Meeds (D.-Wash.)	James W. Symington (D.-Mo.)
○ Ronald V. Dellums (D.-Cal.)	Ralph H. Metcalfe (D.-Ill.)	Frank Thompson, Jr. (D.-N.J.)
Robert F. Drinan (D.-Mass.)	Helen D. Meyner (D.-N.J.)	Paul E. Tsongas (D.-Mass.)
Robert B. Duncan (D.-Ore.)	Edward Mezvinsky (D.-Iowa)	Morris K. Udall (D.-Ariz.)
Robert W. Edgar (D.-Pa.)	Abner J. Mikva (D.-Ill.)	Lionel Van Deerlin (D.-Cal.)
Don Edwards (D.-Cal.)	Norman Y. Mineta (D.-Cal.)	Richard Vander Veen (D.-Mich.)
Joshua Eilberg (D.-Pa.)	Patsy Mink (D.-Hawaii)	Charles A. Vanik (D.-Ohio)
Millicent H. Fenwick (R.-N.J.)	William S. Moorhead (D.-Pa.)	*Bob Wilson (R.-Cal.)
*Daniel J. Flood (D.-Pa.)	John E. Moss (D.-Cal.)	Clement J. Zablocki (D.-Wisc.)
James J. Florio (D.-N.J.)	Thomas E. Morgan (D.-Pa.)	

○ This means person is still in office in 1996

X Those names with an X marked before them have either removed their names -or- have announced that their name was used without their permission.

# Mechanism Set Up For Transferring U.S. Govt. Powers

By JIM TOWNSEND  
Editor of The Educator

Legislation is pending to merge the executive branch of the federal government with the United Nations through an all powerful cabinet post to be known as the Department of Peace.

This scheme to loot and plunder this nation came to light recently when two bills were proposed by Senator Vance Hartke and Congressman Halpern.

The charter of the UN indicated clearly that it was NEVER intended to be a peacekeeping body. Its one and only reason for existence was to bring about a world supergovernment to be sustained by military force.

Establishing Regional Agencies, the UN set up such organizations as SEATO under that rule which has already involved this nation in wars in Korea, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and the Congo.

This nation is committed to fight in 40 other countries if called upon under the UN-SEATO agreement.

The theory is that the US will be involved in war after war until we bow meekly to one world tyranny as a way out.

We would long since have been involved in a UN war against South Africa (and possibly Rhodesia) if



DAVISON

the Congress had not been made aware of the UN plan in advance.

Now the Middle East is a ferment, and for the same reasons.

The proposed Department of Peace would absorb the Agency for International Development (AID); the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; the Peace Corps; the International Agricultural Development Service and others.

Recommended for absorption later are the Export-Import bank; the Atomic Energy Commission and the Space Program.

Under the proposed legislation, the functions, powers and duties of the Secretary of State and the Department of State will be transferred to the Department of Peace.

Further, within 180 days of adoption, the President may transfer to the Secretary of Peace ANY FUNCTION of any other agency or office or part of

*Mary Davison headed the "Council for Statehood" in Florida, and was an expert on the United Nations.*

any agency or office in the EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

A world-minded administration—and the Nixon administration is world minded—could transfer all or any part of the Executive Branch to the Department of Peace.

Under the Secretary of Peace there would be an International Peace Institute—coeducational—that will prepare students for nonviolent solutions to international problems and in the promotion of international understanding. The Peace Institute will parallel West Point and Annapolis and the Air Force Academy.

The so-called Department of Peace would clearly take over all the supposed duties of the UN and inevitably come into conflict with the UN over the treaty obligations conferred on the UN when the United States signed the UN charter.

Thereupon, it would result in a MERGER of the UN and the Department of Peace as a solution.

The Council for Statehood, ~~Box 1134~~, North Miami, Fla., has been a lone voice in the wilderness warning about this ominous and imminent threat.

# Tax-Exempt Foundations Promoting Dangerous New World Order Agenda

By Fred Lingel

The 90th birthday celebration of Nelson Mandela—longtime leader of the communist-backed revolutionary African National Congress—has brought the ever-controversial issue of the power and intrigues of tax-exempt foundations back into focus.

The Nelson Mandela Foundation is engaging in a broad-ranging public relations campaign highlighting its work. Here in the United States, the American affiliate of the foundation, known as the Friends of the Nelson Mandela Foundation, is reveling in the publicity—and the donations—that are pouring in.

Many Americans consider Mandela a global icon, a freedom fighter, a monumental figure in world history whose followers destroyed the hated apartheid regime in South Africa.

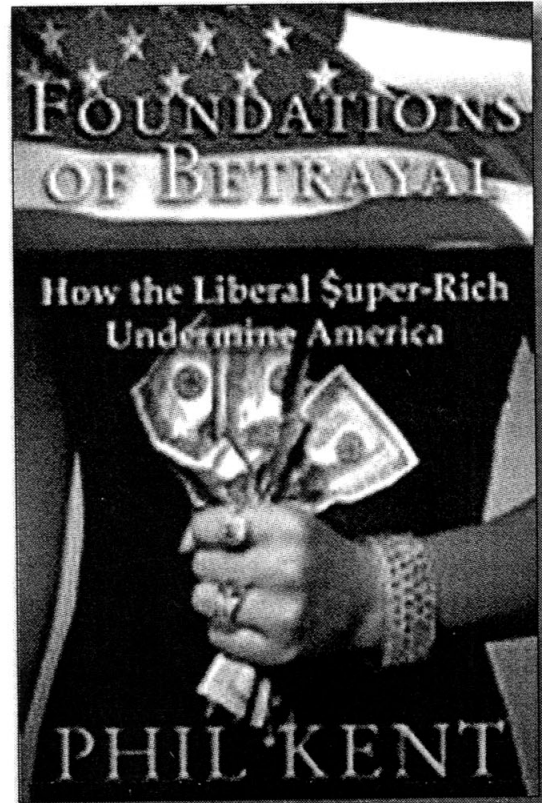
In contrast, many other Americans consider Mandela a symbol of the bankrupt and hated communist philosophy, a genuine terrorist who was trafficking in violence and murder long before anyone ever heard the dreaded term “9-11.”

But what all of these Americans have in common is that—whether or not they actually make donations to the Mandela foundation’s American affiliate—their tax dollars do subsidize the work of the foundation.

Under the 501(c)(3) rules instituted by the Internal Revenue Service, any American taxpayer who donates to the Friends of the Nelson Mandela Foundation can take a tax credit for the amount of that donation—and that means, then, that all other American taxpayers are helping underwrite the work of the foundation.

In addition, there are other American-based foundations, such as the Ford Foundation and the Charles Stewart Mott foundation, that are giving their own money (which comes in tax-exempt donations) to the Nelson Mandela Foundation.

And while many American “conservatives”—who consider themselves to be anti-communists—absolutely adore billionaire publisher Rupert Murdoch whose Fox News and *Weekly Standard* magazine help set the agenda for Republican Party thinking, through their



own influence in GOP circles and think tanks, it turns out that Murdoch’s HarperCollins book publishing company is among the contributors to the foundation.

So even Americans who purchase books published by HarperCollins are actually donating to Mandela’s foundation by patronizing Murdoch’s enterprises.

The tax exempt benefits enjoyed by the Mandela foundation are also enjoyed by many other tax exempt foundations, such as the aforementioned Ford Foundation and a variety of others, notably the powerful Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Rand Corporation.

And while one would think that these foundations might be “rivals,” the record shows that, in one instance, when the chairman of the Rand Corporation was also the president of the Ford Foundation, Ford gave a million dollar donation to Rand.

In many instances, these various foundations share an interlocking directorate, indicating that they are anything but rivals. They are all an integral part of the hidden shadow elite, using their lucrative grant-making powers to influence a wide variety of other public policy organizations and shape local, state and international affairs as a consequence.

In addition, a careful review of these powerful foundations demonstrates that they have historically worked in close conjunction with the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), with many key foundation officials serving as CFR members.

Although historically perceived—to the extent that its work has been publicly recognized—as an arm of the Rockefeller family, the truth is that the CFR has always been no more than an American off-shoot of the London-based Royal Institute for International Affairs, which, despite its name, is not a British government agency.

Rather, it is the *de facto* foreign policy arm of the global Rothschild banking empire based in “The City of London” which—again, despite its name—is not the geographic locale which constitutes the capital of England but, instead, is an independent entity inside London where the Rothschild empire operates: a financial center of historically unparalleled influence whose tentacles thus reach onto American shores through the CFR and the related foundations and think tanks.

As far back as the 1950s, Congress investigated the tax exempt foundations under a special committee convened by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn.) and concluded in its report that these foundations, operating both independently and in league with one another, have engaged in a carefully coordinated effort to undermine America’s free enterprise system, traditional culture and national sovereignty. The foundations are indeed a driving force behind the agenda of what is generally referred to as the New World Order.

A new book by Phil Kent, *Foundations of Betrayal: How the Liberal Super-Rich Undermine America*, explores some of the depravities of these foundations. Kent’s book strips the hide off America’s “charitable” beast within and exposes the foundations for what they are: political battering rams hiding under the banner of charity.

The “invisible government” of these rich and powerful foundations and the groups they fund and the politicians who fawn over them tend to operate under a cloak of secrecy. But Kent’s book explains, in no uncertain terms, just what their agenda really is: and it has nothing to do with America or the interests of Americans, no matter how “nice” their programs sound.

Fortunately, there is at least one tax exempt foundation that genuine American patriots can support: FOUNDATION TO DEFEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT. Donations to FDFA are—just like donations to the internationalist foundations—entirely tax exempt and they go toward supporting the First Amendment freedoms that (still in existence, just barely) make it possible for independent newspapers like *American Free Press* to continue publishing. FDFA has been involved in a variety of good efforts over the years.

For more about how you can help this American institution that places America first, see the coupon for FDFA on page 17 of this issue. Also see the ad at left for *Foundations of Betrayal*. ★

## FOUNDATIONS OF BETRAYAL

### HOW THE LIBERAL SUPER-RICH UNDERMINE AMERICA

There are thousands of wealthy tax-exempt foundations that work to undermine our free enterprise system, traditional culture and national sovereignty. Phil Kent strips the hide off America’s “charitable” beast to expose these super-rich elites for what they are: political battering rams hiding under the banner of charity.

Hardback, 175 pages, #2495, \$28 • AFPRC member price: just \$25.

Order from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H inside U.S. Call 1-888-699-NEWS (6307) toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. See [AmericanFreePress.net](http://AmericanFreePress.net).