

NEW SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE

NSIPS EXCLUSIVE REPORT



The Fund For Investigative Journalism: Rockefeller's Terrorists In Print

by Fay Sober

Aug. 31 (NSIPS) — The controlled press's near-canonization of "investigative journalism" illustrates the fact that straight-out lying and censorship are not the only tricks the prostitutes of the press can turn. What Anglo-American psychological warfare experts in World War II archly termed "propaganda of the deed" is now a major part of their stock in trade.

Originally referring to more traditional forms of terrorism, "propaganda of the deed" was redefined by these psywarriors as the use of media to not only control what populations know but to directly determine events through phony exposés and other press hoaxes. This is the specialty of today's "investigative journalists" — turning Rand Corporation scenarios into bloody reality through hatchet jobs and scandal-mongering, while recklessly suppressing the monstrous crimes committed by the gentlemen who pay their bills.

In charge of this end of Rockefeller's 1984 press conspiracy is the Fund for Investigative Journalism (FIJ). Every major "leak" and "exposé," from the sewer outpourings of the "anti-war" underground press to the Washington Post's press assassination of Richard Nixon, was carried out by FIJ personnel, with FIJ funds and coordination.

The FIJ has functioned as the joint psychological warfare project of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Democratic Party, and the Institute for Policy Studies since it was founded as a "private project" by Philip Stern, Institute for Policy Studies trustee, veteran of the State Department's Public Affairs Division under Kennedy, and director of his family's Stern Fund, a conduit for laundered CIA and other funds. After its incorporation as the Fund for Investigative Journalism in 1969, the FIJ, like its parent, the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), gained the status of a "non-profit corporation." The proto-FIJ had originally described itself as "an arm of the Stern Fund," and the Fund continued to be the chief funding source for the FIJ, along with other Stern Fund clientele like IPS, Common Cause, the Fund for Peace, the League for Industrial Democracy, and the Young Peoples' Socialist League.

Like their founder Philip Stern, other leading "radicals" among the FIJ's personnel are veteran State and Defense Department agents who maintained their top positions in Democratic Party covert operations and terrorism while on "undercover" assignment to coordinate propaganda of the deed through the FIJ. One such "radical journalist" who helps steer the Fund's investigative hijinks and staff its Advisory Board is columnist Charles Yost, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and of the Democratic Party's Foreign Affairs Task Force who gained his expertise through long service with the U.S. State Department. U.S. Vice-Consul to Warsaw in 1932-33, Yost went on to become Director of the Department's Office of Eastern European Affairs in 1949-50, then Minister to Greece, then Deputy High Commissioner to Austria; an ambassadorship in Laos in 1954-56 was followed by further diplomatic service in Paris and Morocco, and a stint as chief U.S. representative to the United Nations in 1969-71.

Another FIJ Advisory Board member is William Attwood,

publisher of Long Island Newsday, also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; Attwood was for years a State Department African Affairs agent and also served on the 1960 Kennedy campaign staff. Yet another FIJ Advisory Board "radical" is nationally syndicated columnist Clayton Fritchey, who is likewise a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; in addition, Fritchey, an important Jimmy Carter backer, boasts a long record of service as a State and Defense Department cold warrior.

Thus the FIJ's own public relations image as a maverick muckraking outfit, a round table of crusaders against official criminality, is perhaps the biggest hoax of all. For while lifelong Wall Street political intelligence operatives like Yost, Attwood and Fritchey control the FIJ directly, it is the gaggle of "former" National Security Council, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Defense Department attachments centered at the Institute for Policy Studies that have deployed the Institute's political fronts to give the FIJ an appropriate "left progressive" cover.

But the actual, insurrectionary intent of this Wall Street press conspiracy was rubbed in the public's face by the FIJ crew's most devastatingly successful caper, the "Watergating" of Nixon. A crowd of veteran CIA agents stage the Watergate break-in whose clumsiness would have made the Three Stooges blush. FIJ Advisory Board members Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the Washington Post take the lead in a crescendo of "exposés" hammering on the bamboozled Nixon's involvement in the affair, while the glaringly obvious leads to the National Security Council and Rockefeller forces actually running the operation are ignored and suppressed.

Scandal is piled upon scandal, and the public is battered into acceptance by the incessant repetition of the same theme in every newspaper and on every news program. Combined with arm-twisting, blackmail and worse against Congress, the White House and so forth, the press campaign succeeds. Nixon is forced to resign. Constitutional government is delivered a body blow, and as the press plunges into an orgy of self-congratulation, Nelson Rockefeller moves to a heartbeat away from the Presidency.

A Study in "Cover-up"

The apparatus through which the FIJ conducts its mass manipulation and deception is a private network of "investigative reporters" and other agents and conduits who channel FIJ hoaxes to major press and media around the country. At the same time the IPS set up the FIJ, it was creating its radical twin, the "anti-war movement" underground press, for use against all aspects of elected government in the U.S. In 1967, just two years prior to the formation of the FIJ itself the IPS hosted a conference of "underground press" publishers in Washington, D.C., soon to become the counter-culture laundering network for IPS "investigative exposés."

For its part, the FIJ immediately began to churn out appropriate "anti-war" propaganda, beginning with FIJ Advisor Seymour Hersh's My Lai whitewash of the CIA and embracing a host of other anti-war journalism projects by agents like An-

drew Kopkind, Danny Schechter, and Fred Branfman. The FIJ also created and legitimized its own "left alternative" press network by subsidizing rags like Ramparts, Mother Jones, Hard Times, (MORE), ad nauseam, until the operation reached take-off point in 1971, when the Fund initiated its wholesale subsidy program for "alternative journalism reviews" around the country. Such reviews sprang up immediately in Chicago, Dallas, Houston, St. Louis, southern California and Minnesota, spewing "radical critiques" and other forms of harassment against press in those areas still outside Rockefeller control.

Additionally, the FIJ equipped itself with the ability to create its own "left" press service and publishing fronts on short notice when necessary to give a particular operation added credibility. This was precisely the technique used to put the FIJ in business with Seymour Hersh's My Lai fraud.

The essence of the My Lai "exposé" was the hoary tactic of misdirection: a tremendous outcry was orchestrated around the murder of over a hundred Vietnamese civilians by one Lt. William Calley — while the murder of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians by the CIA's genocidal "Operation Phoenix," of which My Lai was just one moment, was vigorously concealed. While the Phoenix "pacification program" continued to be test-run undisturbed in Vietnam for later, slightly more sophisticated application in U.S. cities, the Rockefeller forces used My Lai as a club against the Nixon White House and the Pentagon's military traditionalists.

To simply publish the My Lai story in the New York Times would have made the phoniness of the venture a bit too transparent. So in 1969 the CIA leaked information on the 1968 My Lai bloodbath to "freelance reporter" Seymour Hersh, who obediently covered up the CIA's bloody hands and turned the full weight of his moral indignation on stooge Calley. Through an FIJ-directed publicity stunt, Hersh's story was ostentatiously shut out of the major press. At this point the FIJ-funded fly-by-night Dispatch News Service sprang into existence on cue to publish Hersh's story and "embarrass" the major press into carrying it. This "News Service" was set up by one Fred Branfman of the International Voluntary Services — a State Department technical support and intelligence operation run through the Agency for International Development.

The affair became a cause célèbre and immediately thereafter My Lai became headline news across the country, syndicated by the New York Times. The charade over, Seymour Hersh was embraced by the Times as its new star "investigative reporter," and the Dispatch News Service disappeared into oblivion almost as quickly as it had emerged (only to reappear later in exactly the same role). In a final insult to the public's intelligence, Hersh's exposé was published in book form in 1972, with an FIJ grant, under the title, "Cover-Up."

Anatomy of A Black Propaganda Mill

The Hersh story is just one example of the operations made possible by the FIJ's extensive two-tiered network of press control. At the top level of the FIJ is its Board of Directors and Advisory Board, which together program and trigger the FIJ machine for the required printout. Under this directorate are the component agents and media groups situated in the field to crank out the product. The top-level executive performs a key covert function, issuing marching orders directly to the press through nationally syndicated columnists, who comprise the bulk of the Fund's directorate. The directorate's overt function, meanwhile, is to award "project grants" for investigative story proposals submitted by "freelance" journalists in the field — the cover for the FIJ's specially prepared dirty tricks.

Both executive boards together total some 30 members, a number of whom trace 10- to 40-year histories with the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Democratic Party leadership

apparatus, and the U.S. State and Defense Departments. Nearly a third of the FIJ executive's members are representatives from the Fund's two top member institutions — the Institute for Policy Studies and the New York Times. Four members from each of these two agencies sit on the FIJ's boards: Institute officials Richard Barnet, Philip Stern, Karl Hess, and James Ridgeway, and New York Times scribblers Seymour Hersh, Eileen Shanahan, Ben Franklin, and E.W. Kenworthy. Together they comprise nearly one third of the FIJ's Board of Directors and fully one fifth of its Advisory Board, which also counts Washington Post Watergate twins Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein among its members. The FIJ executive board's syndicated columns pipeline is manned by a full array of "right" and "left" columnists like Jack Anderson, Robert Novak (Of Evans and Novak), James J. Kilpatrick, Clayton Fritchey, Charles Yost, and others whose writings appear daily in the nation's press. The FIJ also taps Washington bureau chiefs of major press in areas around the country where Rockefeller control over the press is not hegemonic to sit on its Advisory Board, so as to ensure the smooth flow of FIJ marching orders to all localities.

The executive board then draws in its pool of assorted sewer operatives like Andrew Kopkind, Paul Jacobs, Sidney Lens, Jeremy Rifkin, John Marks, Victor Marchetti, and so on — the "project grant" recipients who put the FIJ's programmed swill into article form. The FIJ itself proudly lists hundreds of grant recipients and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of grants awarded since 1969 to reporters, authors, film-makers, alternate media publishers, media front-group organizers, and "investigative journalism" training schools like those at the Center for National Security Studies and universities around the country.

Naturally these projects are tightly interdigitated with sister Democratic Party-Institute for Policy Studies operations, providing press play for the Institute's ersatz "political" terrorists, playing the media counterpoint in hatchet jobs against Constitutional government, and taking care of the propagandistic covering fire in attempts to destroy trade unions and political institutions.

An example is the FIJ's role in bringing the Institute for Policy Studies' terrorist umbrella group, the People's Bicentennial Committee, into existence. In 1972 the FIJ published Institute stringer Jeremy Rifkin's "Probe of the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission" in its Wisconsin-based Fabian outlet, Progressive magazine. Following the same well traveled "alternate press" route as Hersh's My Lai hoax, the Rifkin manifesto was soon published by major Rockefeller press outlets — the Washington Post, Boston Globe, and Philadelphia Inquirer — after they had first ritually blacked out Rifkin's piece. Using this mass exposure and much-needed credibility buildup, the Peoples' Bicentennial Committee was built from the whole motley gamut of Institute-controlled "radical" fronts. The subsequent preparations for a nuclear terrorist blowout this past July 4, to which the FIJ conduits enthusiastically contributed, fell flat largely because the Committee and the rest of the Institute web was so widely discredited by the U.S. Labor Party's exposure of its as a Rockefeller-run terrorist apparatus.

The Watergate Hoax

Through the FIJ's "underground" arms, the press assassination of Richard Nixon was actually set into motion long before Washington Post scribblers Woodward and Bernstein ever published their first phony leak. On Oct. 20, 1967, the date of a scheduled "anti-war" demonstration at the Pentagon, the Institute for Policy Studies hastily called a conference for "underground press" editors coming to Washington that day. Attending the conference were the founders of such journalistic

flotsam as the "Underground Press Service," and the "Liberation News Service," and assorted "frustrated progressive writers ... radicalized by the Vietnam war."

According to the "Alternative Journalism Review" account of underground press history in its March-April 1976 issue, IPS launched these rebel writers on "foundation-funded projects," like the following: "One of alternative journalism's finest hours was the Louis Tackwood story. Tackwood was an undercover agent for the Los Angeles Police Department who turned 'people's evidence' and revealed a plot to disrupt the San Diego Republican Convention, blame it on radicals, and then use the situation to round up leftists and gain sympathy for conservative politicians. Tackwood said the plan had roots in the White House. Unbeknownst to the alternative press, it had stumbled onto the first dirty trick of what became the Watergate scandal."

Clearly demonstrating the patent method for laundering propaganda hijinks, the "Alternative Journalism Review" continues: "The 'more established services' often ignore stories exposing corruption in government of corporate circles.... Sometimes the straight media will ignore a story in the alternative press and then later 'discover' it and release it, with much breast-beating, as a major scoop."

The IPS foundation-funded "left press," both inside and outside the FIJ's immediate orbit of "alternative media," consciously conceived its "anti-war movement" propaganda as weapons for replacing legally elected government officials with Nelson Rockefeller's outlaw terrorist apparatus and its Democratic Party center. By the time Woodward and Bernstein produced their first CIA-supplied story, the necessary groundwork had already been laid by the underground press. It remained only for Woodward and Bernstein to lend the thin shred of Washington Post "legitimacy" to the affair.

The famous Washington Post "investigative team" of Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward have very likely never seen an honest day of investigative journalism in their lives. By their own account (in their book, "All the President's Men"), the Watergate story was fed to them in continuous leaks over a period of months, painting a picture of unfolding cover-ups going "straight to the top." Whenever these two "reporters" had to rely on their own resources in the "investigation," they were unable to come up with anything, by legal means or otherwise. The Watergate scandal resulted entirely from the unsolicited, coordinated "leaks" and Watergate burglars' own clear trail leading deliberately and directly to the White House.

One of the earliest "leakers" of White House "complicity" to the Watergate burglary, for example, was former Washington Post reporter Ken Clawson, who joined the White House communications staff and rapidly moved into a position of closeness to the President just five months prior to Watergate. Clawson first leaked hints of White House involvement in a larger picture of "dirty tricks" and later confessed his authorship of the notorious "Canuck letter" used to destroy Edmund Muskie's Democratic presidential campaign. Other ex-journalists highly placed in White House ranks and various anonymous sources from top positions in the intelligence community and the Justice Department comprised most of Woodward and Bernstein's "leakers." At the only point in the entire operation where the set-up leaks dried up, the pair resorted, by their own admission, to the most ham-handed unscrupulous misdeeds. For example, they were caught illegally pressuring Watergate Grand Jurors to "spill" their sworn secret testimony, an illegality for which Watergate Judge John Sirica never saw fit to prosecute or even publicly rebuke the pair.

When Robert Redford's heavily fictionalized movie glorifying the two intrepid journalist-detectives premiered in Washington, D.C. this year, all proceeds — appropriately were donated to the

FIJ! FIJ Advisory Board members like Woodward, Bernstein, and Seymour Hersh thus now serve as "calling cards" to attract stooges to the Fund for project grants awarded by the Board of Directors.

The Pike Report Hoax

The FIJ has also built its own "radical" civil liberties arm in the form of several press organizations for "protection of civil liberties," to insure that the destruction of the First Amendment freedoms of the press proceeds smoothly. The most successful of these is the Washington, D.C.-based Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press. The way the FIJ-spawned Reporters' Committee shafted independent reporter Daniel Schorr and the House Pike Committee investigation of illegal intelligence activities last February is a classic case of how the FIJ machinery is used.

As this news service has documented, the Pike Report was leaked by Institute for Policy Studies associates Milton Kotler and Stanley Bach and the State Department to Institute heavy and FIJ founder Robert Borosage, who oversaw its transmission to CBS reporter Schorr. As usual, a temporary press blackout was part of the operation; even though most of the had already appeared in the New York Times and other major press around the country, no one would publish the Report when Schorr offered it, not even that haven for investigative journalism, Katherine Graham's Washington Post.

But the Village Voice, on the contrary, **offered** to publish, with the helpful Reporters' Committee acting as a go-between. The Committee also made all arrangements for the Pike Report's publication with Voice lawyer Peter Tufo, of the Institute for Policy Studies-connected law firm Tufo, Johnson and Zucotti in New York City. The Voice itself was tightly connected to the FIJ through particularly Voice publisher Clay Felker, a close Rockefeller and Institute for Policy Studies associate who is also the publisher of the FIJ's (MORE) magazine. In addition, the Voice editorial board boasts not only Rockefeller "radicals" like Jack Newfield and Nat Hentoff, but Nelson Rockefeller's own son-in-law, Thomas Morgan.

Once the Voice went to press with the report, the stage was set for a witch hunt against Schorr and those in Congress and the press who might refuse to play the CIA "self-exposure" game by Rockefeller's rules. The same papers which had aided the FIJ set-up now cried the loudest for "discipline" and "ethical control" of "national security secrets" in the press and Congress. While the Reporters' Committee and the Village Voice culprits went unscathed Schorr was fired from his job at CBS and placed under subpoena to testify before the House Ethics Committee's investigation into the Congressional leakers. The FIJ Reporters' Committee finally decided it could not defend Schorr in such a "national security" matter. Its official statement on the case not only pleaded neutrality, but went so far as to lie that Committee had never received from Schorr the "voluntary contribution" customary in such cases for services rendered. (The fact is that in its entire history the Reporters' Committee has never once taken up a defense of freedom of the press; it restricts its activities to bleeding-heart defenses of the public's right to pornography and similar "radical" issues.)

Toward Mass Organizing

By 1975 the FIJ was forced to look for ways of achieving more systematic and thorough control of independent press around the country than it had previously exercised. The main spur to this effort was the impact of U.S. Labor Party organizing in catalyzing political forces around the country into motion against Rockefeller and his machine. The FIJ responded by attempting to take over the regional press particularly in the South and Midwest, largely outside direct Rockefeller control. The FIJ brought its Investigative Reporters and Editors group (IRE) into existence in early 1975 for this purpose.

The IRE springs from the FIJ's Jack Anderson, his associate Les Whitten, Washington-based New York Times reporter Dave Burnham, Len Downie of the Washington Post, and a contingent of FIJ-nurtured Midwest media agents. Key to this group is the

three-man Pulitzer Prize winning "police corruption investigating team" at the independent Indianapolis Star newspaper and Chicago Tribune terrorism reporter and FIJ agent Ron Koziol.

This core organizing group met secretly in Reston, Va., in February of 1975 to plan out the creation of IRE as a Midwest-based center for the organization of an "alternative investigative press" network by the summer of 1977, complete with a university journalism school and "resources center" at Ohio State University.

Last June the IRE held its founding convention in Indianapolis to announce its plans, with the FIJ's "Psywar" Hersh, Jack Anderson, Jim Drinkhall (publisher of *Overdrive*, the "independent truckers" magazine which won fame with its organizing for "another Chile here in the U.S.") and Ron Koziol of the Chicago Tribune among its keynote speakers. The theme announced there by Seymour Hersh was a mass Watergating against what he called the "Mafia of the 1950s who are legitimate businessmen and industrialists today." The conspirators who brought the conference about had already specified the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and powerful House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills as top targets. Only six months after the Reston meeting, Mills was indicted, tried, and sentenced to brainwashing "alcoholism treatment" and political oblivion by the nation's press, and Seymour Hersh and other FIJ project grant recipients were leading the way with attacks on the Teamsters. FIJ stringer Dan Moldea of the Detroit Free Press has currently taken over the job, shoveling lies on Teamster "corruption" and "crime" into Jack Anderson's national columns in perfect synchronization with the rest of the Institute for Policy Studies' Teamster takeover plans.

The End of Journalism

The FIJ's "perfect crimes" are facing a crisis in credibility, however. "We toppled a president from power — there is a latent feeling on the part of the public that the press has gone too far," Jack Anderson warned his audience at the IRE's founding convention last June. FIJ exposés have indeed gone too far, violating the basic principle for black operations that they remain both secret and discreetly limited, and thus providing the Labor Party and allied forces with a barn-door-sized target. With the use of its exposed and discredited "alternative press"

conduits increasingly risky, the people behind the FIJ are now turning to a new brainwashing technology for computer-processed "precision journalism," developed and funded by the FIJ's own sugar-daddies — the Russell Sage Foundation, the Rand Corporation, and the John and Mary Markle Foundation.

Precision journalism's point is to make "objective" reporting more "subjective," to appeal to your "natural feelings" and "psychological needs," while any coherent sense of what is going on in the world is ruthlessly deleted from the program. In fact, for precision journalism, reality ceases to exist; there are only the readers' psyches and the Rand and Russell Sage computer technicians' ability to manipulate those millions of minds.

Precision Journalism training programs were initiated by the Rand Corporation and the Russell Sage Foundation at Columbia University Journalism School and Northwestern and American Universities in 1964, one year after the formation of IPS, and culminated in 1969, the year of the FIJ's inception, nicely timed to produce the required crew of journalist zombies. Reorganization to purge resisting editors and honest journalists and to train the rest in precision journalism computer programming are now underway at the New York Times, the Washington Post, the New York Daily News, the Associated Press wire service, and the Knight newspaper chain. Training schools have been started at Ohio State University and Northeastern University journalism schools.

One signal for this reorganization was given by Seymour Hersh at the June IRE convention, when he warned in FIJ newspeak that "conservative editors and publishers are the biggest enemy facing investigative journalism today." The Associated Press has announced that it perceives a "shift in the perception of news," away from foreign and national news coverage toward the "subjective and interpretive" and toward more "relevant" local news coverage. For this reason it is introducing precision journalism computer technology and retraining its reporters at the Northwestern University precision journalism center. The Knight newspapers chain has already integrated the use of precision journalism for "long-range investigative stories" on topics like Third World commodity cartelization, police and white-collar crime and corruption, and the forecasting of nuclear terrorism.

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