

“Over 60 million people a night watch news shows on the CFR’s three networks.”

Why the press lies so much

It is not possible to establish any distinction between the *New York Times* and the New York Council on Foreign Relations and associated institutions of British influence in the U.S.A. The choice of the *Times*, the “newspaper of record,” to launch a campaign of slander against Lyndon H. LaRouche’s presidential campaign, touches upon the fact that 24 top-name editors, board members and correspondents for the *Times* are also members and directors of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. The *New York Times* as a publication of the Council, by itself would give the CFR and its royal British parent institution, Chatham House, extensive managing influence over the flow of news and information in the United States.

But not only the *New York Times*. Eight directors of CBS are members, as are three top CBS correspondents. Four directors of NBC as well as its current news “anchorman” receive news policy from the CFR. Two directors, the senior correspondent and the diplomatic correspondent of ABC are Council on Foreign Relations members. Three directors, a senior reporter and the former publisher of *Time* magazine are CFR members. The same goes for the *Washington Post*, which has six members; for *Newsweek*, which has four; for the *Wall Street Journal*, the Associated Press, United Press International, and for a dozen of the best known syndicated columnists, publishers and editorial writers in the country.

It is estimated that 75 percent of all the news reported in the United States is reported by the Chatham House network, to which the CFR is central, through these 10 major news media.

The Council on Foreign Relations was created in 1922 to replace the old “Civic Federation” as a U.S. branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London. Spreading out like spokes from the CFR is a network of “British intelligence” institutions which intersect the ubiquitous Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (British: Most Venerable Order) and which includes the Aspen Institute, the Twentieth Century Fund, the Heritage Foundation, the Ditchley Foundation, the British monarchy’s New York-based Zionist investment houses, Lazard Freres, Lehman Brothers-Kuhn Loeb, and the Harriman family interests centered in Brown Brothers, Harriman bank.

Those policy-makers at the 10 major news media who are not official members of the CFR are invariably members or directors of one or more of these associated and parallel institutions.

The policy begins at Chatham House—for example, to elect Gen. Alexander Haig President of the United States. It is channeled through CFR’s “seminars” into the thinktank, foundation, and financial boardrooms. It “automatically” enters the editorial offices of the 10 major news outlets. Their assignment—as in the “supergate” disruption of the LaRouche campaign—is to make Alexander Haig President.

It is exemplary of the press role in the 1980 election-rigging project that Jimmy Carter’s election in 1976 was a decision made at the Council in 1975 by a special task force under Cyrus Vance. Vance was a *New York Times* director. The Carter mythology was created by the press. Haig’s planned accession to the White House as a “forceful president” amid “crises” carefully planned, will find no obstacle in Carter, because the news media can destroy the mythology at the foundation of his presidency as easily as they created the mythology. Apart from media and myths, Carter never had any more substantial political following than does Haig.

It is also exemplary that the Haig option first took serious shape when the former NATO commander was invited to speak at a 1978 conference of the British Ditchley Foundation. Haig delivered a “Thatcher”-like foreign policy speech about extending NATO everywhere and atuning it to International Monetary Fund needs.

British Ditchley was established, according to its own constitutional statement, to train influential Americans in British “geopolitical” doctrines. The U.S. Ditchley Foundation, according to a constitutional statement, was established to further the strategic policy-goals of the British monarchy and oligarchy. U.S. Ditchley’s membership roster includes Cyrus Vance and Rita Hauser, another CFR member who is a special advisor to presidential candidate John Connally. Hauser willingly describes “her” candidate, Connally, as a stalking horse for Al Haig. The Ditchley board also includes Peter Flanigan, a former economic advisor to President Nixon, and currently an important campaign

strategist and financial supporter of another Haig stalking horse, George Bush.

At the time of the Ditchley conference, the *New York Times* initiated a series of front-page "news stories" focusing on the split between Haig and the Carter administration over NATO policy.

In December 1978, Haig toured the country. His address at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Diplomacy was followed by a *Boston Globe* report of the "news" that there was a groundswell of discussion in Republican circles of a Haig presidential campaign.

Informed sources say that funds for Haig's campaign are channeled through British intelligence agent Arthur Ross—of the Bank of Nova Scotia, among others. Ross is an important figure at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

Operational control of the Haig campaign, however, is exercised by the Ditchley Foundation council and the Knights of St. John, through Knight Arthur Amory Houghton. Houghton's son is a director of CBS.

Vote-theft, machine tampering, and other street-level methods are the smallest part of "rigging" an election. Rigging the "choice" of candidates, as in dubbing someone a "winner," a "serious candidate,"—in short, *newsworthy*—is much more important. The CFR's control of the White House depends upon its control of the media, its power to distort popular perception of events and figures. Jerry Brown is full of interesting and new ideas. Senator Adlai Stevenson's program for high-technology exports is unimportant. A group of unwashed antinuclear demonstrators is news. Ten thousand pronuclear construction workers are selfishly interested in jobs.

How word gets around

Over 60 million people at night watch news shows on the CFR's three networks; 8 million copies of *Time* and *Newsweek* are sold each week; there is not a significant policymaker on the East Coast of the United States not reading the *Times* or the *Post* every morning.

The 10 outlets at the core of the CFR's media operation have established various branches which are the major sources of news for almost every other news operation in the United States.

The Associated Press, for example, is a cooperative of over 5,000 domestic subscribers (it has another 5,000 foreign outlets), each of which has, in principle, equal rights with every other. In fact, the operation works quite differently. The *Washington Post's* own Katherine Graham, the *New York Times's* Arthur O. Sulzberger and CBS News President William Leonard control the AP board on the basis of the authority that their respective publications carry among newspaper publishers. It helps that AP President Keith Fuller is also a CFR member.

With over 10,000 subscribers in 107 countries, AP

reaches, in the words of its own promotional literature, "over 1 billion people a day" who "make their value judgments on international developments on the basis of AP news."

The *New York Times* news service, with over 400 subscribers, and the jointly run *Los Angeles Times-Washington Post* wire service, with over 350 subscribers, serve much the same purpose as AP. Now, 400 newspapers can publish what James Reston or Richard Burt of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London have to say. How can an editor in Galveston, Texas or Grand Forks, South Dakota know that Richard Burt is lying? He just read the same report on the AP wire, and *Time* magazine and John Chancellor confirm it!

The New York Times

To describe the *New York Times* as controlled by the Council on Foreign Relations is an understatement. The *Times* is, rather, its direct extension.

Every significant editorial position on the paper, with the exception of the metropolitan editor, is filled by a CFR member. Included in this bunch are such names as James Reston, Max Frankel, A.M. Rosenfeld, Leonard Silk, Richard Burt, Drew Middleton, Flora Lewis, C.L. Sulzberger (recently retired) and Harrison Salisbury.

The research for the CFR's 1980s Project, the proposed program for a Haig presidency and a "controlled disintegration" of the world's economy, was coordinated by Richard Ullman who has since become the foreign affairs editorial writer for the *Times*. Two "Chairman of the Working Groups" of the 1980's Project were Leslie Gelb and Cyrus Vance, respectively, *Times* diplomatic correspondent turned assistant secretary of state, and *Times* director, turned secretary of state.

The *Times* is a corporate member of Britain's International Institute of Strategic Studies. Six of the paper's CFR writers and editorial writers Frankel, Ullman and Robert Kleiman, and correspondents Flora Lewis, Middleton and Burt—are also members of the IISS. In fact, when *Times* diplomatic correspondent Leslie Gelb joined the State Department in 1977, the *Times* hired the IISS's staff director, Richard Burt, to replace him.

Until he became secretary of state, Vance was on the board of directors of the *Times*. When he resigned, he was replaced by his old Yale roommate, William Scranton, who also naturally replaced Vance on the boards of the United Nations Association, IBM and the Trilateral Commission.

The most significant Vance mouthpiece at the *Times* is James Reston. Reston, whose son Tom is one of Vance's press spokesmen at the State Department, is a columnist, vice-president and director for the *Times*. Walter Lippmann was the most profound influence on Reston's journalism. Lippmann, who edited the British

Roundtable's semi-official U.S. publication, *New Republic*, is the father of British journalism in the United States. Reston is a member of the CFR and a regular, privileged guest at meetings of the Trilateral Commission and Bilderberg Society. During World War II, Reston worked with OSS head Bill Donovan in reorganizing the Office of War Information. As his managing editor Turner Catledge wrote: "One day, he (Reston) invited me to join him and his wife, Sally, on a weekend visit with Lord and Lady Astor at Cliveden ... Cliveden ... had been a famous mingling place for politicians and journalists for a decade—it was sometimes called the 'second foreign office.' "

The "Cliveden Set" was rather the notoriously pro-Nazi faction of the British oligarchy.

The Washington Post

If the *Times* is the house organ for the CFR, the *Washington Post* serves the same function for the same policies of Britain's "Our Crowd" investment banks, particularly Lazard Freres which runs the company.

There is no element of metaphor in describing Lazard Freres as a British institution. The Lazard bank is established in three locations, New York, London and Paris. The London operation, Lazard Brothers Ltd., which officially owns a large portion of its New York affiliate, controls both the London *Financial Times* and *The Economist* in Britain and the bank's

directors have headed the official British Roundtable Society since World War II.

The vehicle for Lazard control been the family of Eugene Meyer, Jr. (no relation to Lazard's Director Andre Meyer). Eugene Meyer, who became first president of the World Bank in 1946, bought the *Washington Post* at a public auction in 1933. The paper served as an influential, though financially weak, British mouthpiece until Meyer and his son-in-law Philip Graham, who was the company's president at the time, bought out the paper's major competitor in 1954. The *Post* is now controlled by Meyer's daughter, Katherine Meyer Graham, the company's president and chairman of the board.

It was Meyer's son-in-law Philip Graham who made the *Post* the second most influential paper in the country with a circulation of over a half a million. Phil Graham was a protégé of Felix Frankfurter (serving as his law clerk at the Supreme Court), and established himself as a major power-broker first in the Democratic Party and subsequently in the Kennedy administration. He killed himself in 1963.

Katherine Graham, who then took over, was a student of Robert Hutchins, probably the single biggest factor in ensuring British hegemony in American higher education. Hutchins left his mark at the University of Chicago, the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the Ford Foundation, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the Aspen Institute. One of Graham's fellow

The CFR's 'Newsmen'

It is apparently not possible to gain any important position of employment with major news media in the United States unless one is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. The following "newsmen" are CFR members:

New York Times

Cyrus Vance, former director
William Scranton, director
James Reston, director, columnist
A.M. Rosenthal, executive director
Seymour Topping, managing editor
James Greenfield, assistant managing editor

David Jones, national editor
Robert Semple, foreign editor
Hedrick Smith, Washington bureau chief
Max Frankel, editor, editorial page.
Richard Ullman, editorial writer
Robert Kleinman, editorial writer
George W. Goodman, editorial writer
Leonard Silk, financial columnist
Flora Lewis, chief European correspondent
Richard Burt, diplomatic correspondent
Graham Hovey, diplomatic correspondent
Drew Middleton, military correspondent
Roger Wilkens, international correspondent
Judith Miller, economics correspondent

Steven Rattner, economics correspondent
John Oakes, Senior, editor—retired
C. L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist—retired
Harrison Salisbury, Senior, editor—retired.

Washington Post

Philip Geyelin, ex-editor
Robert O. Anderson, advisor
Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, director
Murray Marder, diplomatic correspondent
Peter Osnos, Moscow correspondent
Walter Pincus, national correspondent

CBS

William Paley, chairman
William Burden, director
Roswell Gilpatric, director

students was Robert O. Anderson, now of ARCO and the Aspen Institute, and an influential voice in editorial policy at the *Post*.

Graham is a member of the boards of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. She is a trustee of the University of Chicago and George Washington University, and a member of the Brandt Commission (with, among others, RCA-NBC Director Peter Peterson) which is designed to keep the Third World under control of her father's World Bank with a policy of "appropriate technologies." The Brandt Commission coordinates its Third World policy thrust with the CFR's 1980's Project.

The Meyer family holds three board positions (Katherin Graham, her brother and her son, the paper's new publisher Donald Graham) and a majority of the voting stock of the *Post*. Felix Rohatyn of Lazard is the company's investment banker.

Ben Bradlee, the *Post*'s editor, was already well-connected when Katherine Graham took over. He was one of John Kennedy's closest friends while serving as *Newsweek*'s Washington bureau chief in the early 1960's, a connection that did more than a little for his career. His maternal grandfather was a founding partner of the Cravath, Swain and Moore law firm, the firm of the chairman of the board of the *Post*. Bradlee's parents were close friends with both the Walter Lippmanns and the Vincent Astors.

It was Bradlee who was the real "deep throat,"

directing the work of Woodward and Bernstein during Watergate.

Phil Geyelin, the editorial page editor, is a director of the CFR and a member of the Twentieth Century Fund task force on presidential debates. He is a former CIA agent. He was a protégé of Walter Lippmann. Editorial writer Stephen Rosenfeld is Henry Kissinger's mouthpiece at the paper. Three correspondents, Murray Marder, Walter Pincus, and Peter Osnos, are members of the CFR.

Three days after Alexander Haig's appearance at last April's annual Associated Press meeting, the *Washington Post* featured an interview with the "retiring NATO general" as the lead item in the newspaper.

Newsweek

The *Post* is Lazar Frere's daily; *Newsweek* is Lazard's weekly. One of Philip Graham's last acts before committing suicide was to buy *Newsweek* magazine in 1962 from the Astor Foundation, which inherited it from Vincent Astor at his death. *Newsweek*'s history as a British organ, however, extends back even further.

In January 1979, Malcolm Muir, retired editor of *Newsweek*, died. Both *Newsweek* and the *New York Times* described him in glowing terms as one of the leading "Anglophiles" in the United States. The *Times* went on to recount Muir's history with *Newsweek*. In 1936, Vincent Astor and Averell Harriman asked Muir

James Houghton, director
Frank Stanton, director
Franklin Thomas, director
Marietta Tree, director
Charles Collingwood,
correspondent
Marvin Kalb, diplomatic
correspondent
Harry Reasoner, correspondent
Robert O. Anderson, ex-board
member

NBC

Peter Peterson, director
Jane Cahill Pfeiffer, director
John Petty, director
Thornton Bradshaw, director
Henry Kissinger, advisor
Herbert Schlosser, executive
John Chancellor, news anchorman

ABC

John P. Connor, director

Thomas Macioce, director
Barbara Walters, senior
correspondent
John Scali, diplomatic
correspondent

Time

Hedley Donovan, editor, director
Louis Banks, director
Alexander Heard, director
Thomas Griffith, senior reporter
Joe Albritton, ex-publisher

Newsweek

Arnaud de Borchgrave, senior
editor
Osborne Elliott, editor-retired
Robert Campbell, president
Maynard Parker, managing editor

Miscellaneous

William Attwood, chairman
Newsday

Marilyn Berger, correspondent,
Public Broadcasting System
Robert McNeil, correspondent,
Public Broadcasting System
Marquis Childs, syndicated
columnist
Elizabeth Drew, *The New Yorker*
Richard Rovere, *The New Yorker*
Joseph Harsch, editorial writer,
Christian Science Monitor
Stanley Karnow, syndicated
columnist
Joseph Kraft, syndicated columnist
Lewis Lapham, publisher, *Harper's*
Keith Fuller, president, Associated
Press
Irving Kristol, *Commentary*
Norman Podhoretz, *Commentary*
Daniel Schorr, columnist (formerly,
CBS)
Sanford Ungar, editor, *Foreign*
Policy (formerly, *Atlantic*)

to take over and reshape their young magazine, *Newsweek*. Muir, who had founded *Business Week* magazine seven years earlier, accepted and headed *Newsweek* for 25 years, when he retired to pursue, as the *Times* put it, his lifelong interest in strengthening U.S.-British relations. Muir was a leading member of the Ditchley Foundation, founded by Astor in-laws. He was also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Atlantic Council, an Honorable Knight Commander in the Order of the British Empire, Lebanese Order of the Cedar and much, much more.

The *Post's* takeover of *Newsweek* has had two effects. The first was tripling its circulation. Secondly, it established the *Washington Post* as a major press empire.

Newsweek maintains a corporate membership in the IISS, one of the four U.S. media to have such a distinction (the *New York Times*, *Time, Ltd.*, and *Readers Digest, Ltd.*)

Two of *Newsweek's* foreign correspondents are among the few American journalists in the IISS—Milan Kubic in Bonn and Peter Webb in London. Four top *Newsweek* officials are members of the CFR.

Time, Inc.

There is a general agreement in Washington, D.C. that *Time* magazine did more to elect Jimmy Carter President in 1976 than any other publication. *Time's* bidding on behalf of Carter, beginning with a 1971 cover story and extending through the magazine's favorable coverage of Carter's 1976 campaign, in no way represents a commitment to Carter. In fact, *Time* editor Hedley Donovan, who is now "special advisor" to the president on everything, is clearly behind the choice of Ted Kennedy as Democratic loser-to-Haig in 1980.

Time's editorial policy is a product of New York-based, Anglo-American Episcopalian financial circles, the CFR "Old Boys" network, that in fact has controlled the company since Henry Luce established *Time* with considerable infusions of funds from J.P. Morgan's banking empire in 1923.

There is a widely held view that Henry Luce was the final word at *Time* until he died in the late 1960s. Luce ran *Time* in much the same way that William Paley has run CBS. Luce was largely dependent on the CFR Anglo-American elite for financial backing and policy. Luce's conservative ideological idiosyncracies were featured prominently in the magazine. For example, Luce disliked Walter Lippmann intensely and had *Time* attack him regularly, but, at the same time, Luce's *Time* became the biggest cheerleader for the "American Century" doctrine which Lippmann authored.

The publishing empire Luce built is today the largest in the United States. It includes, in addition to *Time* (with a circulation of 4.6 million), *Fortune*, *Life*, *Sports Illustrated*, and *People*, and an extensive book publishing operation.

CFR control of *Time* revolves around Hedley Donovan, a member of the board of directors of the CFR, and was editor-in-chief of all *Time* publications. It was Donovan who engineered *Time's* push for Carter and, in a move as predictable as it is ironic, Donovan gave the praise-filled introduction for Ted Kennedy when he addressed a recent CFR meeting. Donovan is also a member of the Trilateral Commission, a trustee of the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Institute, and, in the best British tradition, a Rhodes Scholar.

Time Directors Alexander Heard (also chairman of the trustees of the Ford Foundation) and Louis Banks (of MIT) are CFR members.

Time, Ltd., the company's British subsidiary, is a corporate member of the IISS. Three of its correspondents, William McWirtter, Bruce vanVoorst and Herman Nichol, are IISS members. *Time* director Gaylord Freeman is an Aspen Institute director, while Matina Horner, *Time* director and Radcliffe College president, is on the board of trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund.

The remaining composition of the board gives a flavor of the Wall Street "Old Boy" network which actually controlled Luce from the beginning. Chairman Andrew Heiskell, the brother-in-law of *Times* publisher Arthur Sulzberger; Thomas J. Watson, chairman of IBM; Raleigh Warner, chairman of the board of Mobil; and Sol-Linowitz, United Brands' negotiator of the Panama Canal treaty, director of Xerox and, until recently, director of Marine Midland.

In addition to its enormous magazine empire, *Time* owns the *Washington Star*, which it bought in February 1978, the only "alternative" to the *Washington Post* in the city. *Time* bought the *Star* from Texan Joe Albritton, who is a CFR member, named former *Time* editor Murray Gart (also a CFR member) to be the paper's editor, and left Edwin Yoder, a CFR member and an advisor to William Buckley's *National Review* magazine, as editor of the editorial page.

Television and radio

In the 1920s Winston Churchill argued, ultimately with success, that the British government should set up the first national radio outlet in the country because the British oligarchy could not afford to have such a powerful instrument of social control out of its own hands. The British also set out to obtain control over the broadcast media in this country. Without exaggeration, the National Broadcasting Company is entirely British, CBS has so little actually American in it that it requires an enormous effort and a comparable amount of "benefit of the doubt" to find it, and ABC is doing its utmost to make up for lost time in establishing its British pedigree. As for the Public Broadcasting System, the British Broadcasting Corporation would own it outright, if it didn't prefer to have the American taxpayer support the operation.

The three private networks, CBS, NBC and ABC, maintain overwhelming dominance over television and radio in the United States. Each of these networks has 200 or more affiliated television stations throughout the country. Through these affiliates, the three networks have about 90 percent of the television audience in the United States. Although many of the affiliates may be owned by individuals who are American in orientation, all national news and virtually all prime-time programming for those affiliates comes from the networks. Owners of individual stations are frozen out of any significant role in determining what news and entertainment the station airs. Although these stations do have their own local news shows, they have no capability to cover any but local stories.

The three networks maintain similar control over radio. CBS and NBC each have over 200 affiliates, again with the network providing hourly newscasts (or more) to the affiliates. ABC supplies national news to 1,500 stations around the country, many of whom have no other affiliation with ABC. Control over radio is only slightly less total than with television: there are more radio stations than television stations.

Columbia Broadcasting System

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run the company since 1928. Who runs William Paley?

Paley, despite his Russian Jewish roots, has served in British intelligence connections, which qualify him for CFR membership. As the composition of the CBS board of directors shows clearly, policy control over CBS is exercised by the CFR "club" to which Paley belongs.

In addition to Paley, Brown Brothers, Harriman, has enormous ownership control in the company. At least eight directors are members of the Council on Foreign Relations, two are Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and a third is the son of a Knight. Tracing overlapping directorates, CBS is connected to the RAND Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Institute, the Atlantic Council, the American Assembly, the Ford Foundation, the Ditchley Council, and the Aspen Institute. That is significant because policy-control of each of these institutions is British.

Alexander Haig has recently boasted of his relationship to the Astor family, the American real estate swindlers turned British nobility. Haig himself is related to the lowland Scottish nobility which runs the Haig and Haig whiskey company. Both Bill Paley, who is a brother-in-law of the late Vincent board member Marietta Tree, the wife of the founder of the D
family.

Three senior news correspondents—Edward Murrow protégé Charles Collingwood; Marvin Kalb, the sycophant biographer of Henry Kissinger; and Harry

Reasoner of the 60 Minutes show—are members of the CFR. Richard Salant, for 15 years the president of CBS News and who is now at NBC, is a member of the "National News Council," a joint project of the Aspen Institute, the Twentieth Century Fund and the Columbia University School of Journalism and a self-appointed media "watchdog" group founded as part of the effort to watergate President Richard Nixon. Salant's top assistant, News vice president William Small, served on the Twentieth Century Fund campaign-debate task force.

CBS News was for all practical purposes invented in London. CBS News formed around CBS London correspondent Edward R. Murrow during World War II. Murrow worked closely with William Paley, who was deputy chief of the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF in London, in setting up a "news" operation to cover World War II. Churchill was already on record in favor of controlling U.S. news tightly. As David Halberstam describes it in his recent book, *The Powers That Be*, "The British loved him (Murrow—ed.).... And so he was taken up by the very elite of British society; in a country where doors opened reluctantly if at all, suddenly all doors were open." Murrow recruited Rhodes Scholars Howard K. Smith and Charles Collingwood, William Shirer and Eric Sevareid to CBS, creating what was to be for over 20 years the core of BS is largely the CBS's news operation.

The National Broadcasting Company

NBC is owned by Radio Corporation of America (RCA). RCA is controlled, and its board of directors dominated, by the British-allied "Our Crowd" investment banks, with Lazard Freres, and Lehman Brothers-Kuhn Loeb featured most prominently. Lazard Freres' Chairman Andre Meyer has the bulk of his personal fortune invested in RCA and for years he sat on the RCA board before turning his board seat over to Stephen DuBrul, also of Lazard, in the early 1970s. (DuBrul left the board in 1975 to head the U.S. Export-Import Bank.) Lazard has been a prominent force at RCA and NBC since the 1920s when David Sarnoff, the company's president, developed close ties to Lazard partner Frank Altschul and to Joseph P. Kennedy, whose family investment banker has long been Andre Meyer.

Peter Peterson, the chairman of the board of Lehman Brothers-Kuhn Loeb and a close associate of Henry Kissinger, holds his bank's official seat on the RCA board. In addition, the RCA board includes John Petty, a former senior partner at Lehman Brothers, now of Marine Midland bank. Petty's most prominent activity since taking over Marine Midland has been to try to sell the bank to the British drug-running bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai.

These investment banks represent a division of the

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CFR's capabilities. Both Peterson and Petty are CFR members, as are RCA/NBC directors Thornton Bradshaw and Jane Cahill Pfeiffer.

Bradshaw, the president of ARCO (Atlantic Richfield) is a director of the Aspen Institute, as well as a member of two prominent "Harrimanite" spinoffs of the CFR, the Foreign Policy Association and the United Nations Association. RCA/NBC director Donald M. Smiley, president of the "Our Crowd" Macy's department store, is also on the Foreign Policy Association.

The most interesting figure in the NBC news operation is Henry Kissinger. In 1977, NBC hired Kissinger for an undisclosed sum of money to serve as a consultant to their news operation, to on foreign affairs and to appear on NBC news shows, like the Today Show. NBC has been made Henry Kissinger's propaganda outlet.

Kissinger, like Peterson, is a director of the CFR and, like Peterson and Pfeiffer, a member of the Trilateral Commission. He is a fellow at the Aspen Institute, sharing that institutional affiliation with Thornton Bradshaw.

A few months ago, Richard Salant, the former president of CBS News, became vice-chairman of the board of NBC to oversee the news operation. Salant is a prominent member of the National News Council, set up by the Aspen Institute and the Twentieth Century Fund.

Both Richard Wald, NBC News president until 1977 (he is now effectively in charge of ABC News) and Irwin Margolis, general manager for NBC News Worldwide in London, are members of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the elite British think tank under Chatham House. John Chancellor, anchorman for the NBC Nightly News, is a member of the CFR, prominent in the Foreign Policy Association, and a protégé of the late Walter Lippmann. Edwin Newman, who will host a series of prime time NBC News specials starting this fall, is also a member of the Foreign Policy Association's editorial board.

The controlling influences at NBC intersect British control of the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States. Lehman interests have run the Democratic Party in New York (and hence largely nationally) for over 40 years. Lazard Freres has dominated the Kennedy fortune and provided this country with the likes of New York's Mayor Ed Koch. Thornton Bradshaw's immediate superior at both ARCO and Aspen, Robert O. Anderson, is controlling the campaign of zen-buddhist Jerry Brown.

In much the same way, Henry Kissinger and Peter Peterson, both former Nixon cabinet members, lead the Republican National Committee around on a leash, while various CFR figures run the party's various pathetic presidential candidates.

American Broadcasting Company

Under the pressure of a U.S. government antitrust ruling in the 1940s, RCA sold the smaller of its two radio networks to Edward Noble. That network became ABC. In 1953, Joseph Kennedy, Sr. arranged a merger of ABC with Paramount Theatres which established the company in its present form. ABC is a Kennedy company, but only at the sufferance of the Most Venerable Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Three ABC board members who worked closely with Kennedy on the merger remain on ABC's board—Leonard Goldenson, Simon Siegel, and Donald Cook. Goldenson has reenforced his Kennedy connections with memberships on the boards of the J.F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the J.F. Kennedy Library.

Donald Cook, another of Joe Kennedy's old cronies, is a senior partner at Lazard Freres, the Kennedy family's banker. Lazard holds a second de facto board membership in the person of John T. Connor, who is chairman of Allied Chemical. Allied Chemical was the creation of Lazard's Eugene Meyer, owner of the *Washington Post*. Meyer's daughter, *Washington Post* president Katherine Graham, remains on the Allied board.

Britain's Knights of St. John round out the controlling apparatus of ABC. Thomas Macioce of Allied Stores and John A. Coleman, a board member for over 20 years until he died in 1977, were both members of the Knights of St. John. Macioce is also a director of Columbia University, a distinction he shares both with *Times* Publisher Sulzberger and several CBS directors.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, conservatives in the U.S., realizing that television was biased in its news coverage and programming, tried to infiltrate or take over ABC, thinking that this network could be grabbed out of British hands. The Hunt family in Dallas, big both in oil and conservative politics, tried at one time to buy the network. While he was President, Richard Nixon deliberately granted ABC exclusive interviews and other favored treatment in order to strengthen the network against its competitors. Other conservatives have "sent our people" into middle levels of ABC. These efforts have failed completely to establish any even remotely anti-British tendency either on the board of directors or in the news operation.

The ABC news department underwent a reorganization two years ago making a none-too-good operation much worse. Richard Wald, senior vice-president for news, is a member of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies. The network's leading celebrity, Barbara Walters and its diplomatic correspondent John Scali, are both members of the CFR.

—Patrick Cotter