

political activities throughout this century is confirmed by Robert Bass, Sr.'s Brookings Institution position.

Brookings is a U.S.-based institution directly controlled by the City of London financial community, as a "think tank" representing City of London economic policies. The special role of the Brookings Institution has been to influence Congressional policymakers, provide "economic advisors" and draft most economic legislation introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Brookings also dominates various executive branch economic policy-units, including the President's council of economic advisors, the Office of Management and the Budget and others. It closely coordinates with the New York CFR.

In the current electoral battle, one finds Robert Perkins Bass, Jr., a member of the CFR, an avowed supporter of George Bush, currently the Council's favored GOP contender.

His brother, Perkins Bass, heads the Maine wing of the family. He married into the Bird family of Boston who have significant interests in banking, special ma-

chinery and paper manufacturing. This wing of the Bass family has networks into the Democratic Party, including the machine of former Maine Governor Curtis who served as Democratic Party chairman in 1977.

Dunfey family members are Democrats, liberal Democrats. They came on to the New Hampshire political scene only recently with the influx of liberal voters from Massachusetts. In the late 1950s, the family made its ascent from "rags to riches" through investments in a chain of hotels, inns and resorts. Tourism had been suggested by Columbia University economist Seymour Harris as a prescription for revitalizing New England's economy sagging with the collapse of the shoe and textile industries.

Family scion, William Leo Dunfey, then began to diversify into real estate and insurance. The Hartford-based Aetna Life Insurance Company then bought into the Dunfey Family Corporation, combining it with Aetna's own network of hotels in Georgia, Texas and California.

The Dunfey family are members of the Kennedy

LaRouche, Kennedy, and Seabrook

With nuclear power one of the major issues in the presidential campaign, New Hampshire's Seabrook nuclear construction site became the focus of a heated controversy this past fall. While most New Hampshire residents extended evident support to nuclear power, the national anti-nuclear movement chose the site as an "environmental" campaign focus, culminating in a demonstration there on Oct. 6, 1979, that very nearly turned violent.

What was planned at Seabrook, whose nuclear plant is projected to be the largest in the nation upon completion, was a "human wave" assault by 10-15,000 "greenies" who intended to occupy the area until the plant's construction was called off. That this did not occur, but rather devolved into a demoralized demonstration by a relatively smaller number of environmentalists, was due largely to the political penalty and exposure directed at the action's planners by presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

Apart from LaRouche, however, no presidential candidate spoke out against the terrorism that was planned. As a result, LaRouche's campaign gained

significant support around the Seabrook issue; as he did not hesitate to point out, candidates Kennedy and Brown in fact had key supporters who were directly involved in the planning of the aborted terrorism.

The LaRouche campaign compiled intelligence on environmentalist groups scheduled to participate in the Oct. 6 violence, and circulated that intelligence widely among the voters and state and Federal law enforcement officials. The documents put together included the startling revelation that upper-echelon figures in the Kennedy machine were behind the logistical and financial support essential to the demonstration.

For example, Ted Kennedy personally addressed the founding convention of the Citizens Labor Energy Coalition, one of the organizations key to preparing for the Seabrook action. Kennedy's speeches against nuclear power and various legislation had been drafted by one Jim Kubie using information provided by one Vince Taylor, a leading person connected to the Musicians United for Safe Energy (MUSE) Foundation. The foundation in turn had brought together rock stars, Jane Fonda-Tom Hayden and other anti-nuclear celebrities to stage bacchanalian drug-rock concerts to raise money and recruit bodies for the Seabrook terrorism. Many of the foundation's backers were also prominent Kennedy supporters, including Morris Abram of the Field Foundation, which fun-

Democratic machine, emerging into prominence in the early 1960s. Able to influence both the liberal and conservative wings of the party, the Dunfey family has been able to neutralize the old-line conservative Franco-American machine which played a major role in Democratic policy circles up until the 1960s.

In the current electoral battle, one finds William Dunfey, a long-time member of the Democratic National Committee overseeing the family's work from the top. Walter Dunfey, lawyer, is on the state Democratic Committee and is part of the Carter/Mondale campaign in New Hampshire. Steven Dunfey, a state representative, is the Manchester area coordinator for the Kennedy campaign. And Leo Kanteres, son of a real estate tycoon and a top member of the Dunfey machine, heads up the staff for Jerry Brown's campaign.

Like the Bass family, the Dunfey family also has its branch in Maine. Robert John Dunfey is a member of that state's Democratic Finance Committee and is also closely allied to former Governor Curtis, having served as coordinator of Curtis's 1970 reelection campaign.

neled a great deal of money into the environmentalist groups. Abram was the first member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations to endorse Ted Kennedy.

The night before the scheduled violence, LaRouche appeared on statewide television to emphasize Kennedy's responsibility. The candidate's organization, by circulating this information, said that its purpose was not only to prepare state officials and law enforcement agencies for what they might face Oct. 6, but to do what was possible politically beforehand to prevent serious violence by laying responsibility squarely at the door of the Kennedy machine figures named. In that way, the penalty of public exposure faced these planners if any serious incidents did occur.

The result was a rather tame affair by comparison with what the organizers of the event had originally planned—the beginning of "environmental terrorism" in the U.S.A. Instead, numerous groups of a "moderate" variety, made aware that they were being used as a cover for violence by a few hardcore professionals, withdrew from the demonstration. Secondly, various celebrities, who came under the heat of LaRouche's exposure, also distanced themselves from the event on various pretexts. In the end, the environmentalist movement suffered a serious setback, and LaRouche came to the fore as the leading political spokesman for nuclear power in the nation.

VOTERS

What's on their minds

by L. Wolfe

Over the course of the last several decades, the New Hampshire electorate has rightfully earned the fear and respect of national politicians for being among the most critical of all voters. The *EIR* team of reporters, which spent several weeks in the state covering the upcoming Feb. 26 primary, found Granite State residents concerned for both their nation's and their families' future. If a candidate is to capture the minds and the votes of New Hampshireans, he is going to have to answer some very tough questions on the following concerns:

The national economy. The general perception of most voters—both Democrat and Republican—is that the U.S. economy is headed for an economic disaster in the months ahead. New Hampshire, while holding a bright promise for future development, is a very poor state. The first shock waves of Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker's tight credit policies have hit the state hard—hitting hardest and first the numerous small towns that dot the state.

As one southern New Hampshire businessman put it: "The small guy is just not going to make it."

The promise of future industrial development—which New Hampshire residents translate into more jobs and a lowering of tax rates—is rapidly evaporating. It is therefore appropriate that they regard the economy as the number one domestic issue and will judge candidates on what they propose to do about it.

Energy policy. Contrary to some reports in the national media, the people of New Hampshire are overwhelmingly pronuclear. Only a small minority in the state is antinuclear and most residents comment that they are upset that candidates such as Brown and Kennedy have made an open appeal to this minority, seeming to disregard the interests of themselves and their neighbors. The central issue of the nuclear question—which New Hampshireans view as central to the entire energy policy ques-