

# Anderson's controllers: elites and Aspen liberals

Anderson's independent presidential bid has been a combined project of several institutions including the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission (he's a member of both), and the Aspen Institute. Most of his advisers have been supplied either by these groupings directly or by institutions connected to them.

**Alton Frye** is chief issues coordinator and foreign policy adviser to the Anderson campaign. Frye is on loan to Anderson by the Washington office of the CFR which he heads. Frye's background includes stints as a consultant to the State Department and Pentagon and Department of Housing and Urban Development; lecturer at the Air War College and the CIA; staff member at the Rand Corp. and senior fellow at the CFR. He also worked with Cyrus Vance on the National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders. Frye is a member of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies and the World Futures Society, the key popularizer of the "Aquarian Conspiracy."

**George Ball** is another of Anderson's top foreign policy advisers. Now with the New York investment banking firm Lehman Brothers Kuhn, Loeb, Ball, like Frye, is a leading "Utopian" who believes that psychological warfare is *the most important* element of military strategy. A director of the 1943-45 U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey whose psychological warfare approach laid the groundwork for the development of the Aquarian Conspiracy, Ball more recently has been a noted advocate of Third World genocide. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 3, 1976, Ball said: "Today we cannot ignore a body of responsible opinion that suggests that in providing aid to countries already crowded . . . we may be multiplying the misery for future generations—this poses distasteful questions . . . the idea expressed in the military term triage."

**Gareth Porter**, chief architect of the China section of the Anderson-Lucey platform, is a fellow at the leftwing Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. He served as a contact point between the North Vietnamese and the

Jane Fonda-type activists during the Vietnam War as part of a broad effort to profile the North Vietnamese political leadership.

On economic policy, Anderson draws on the ideas of **George Cabot Lodge** and, until recently, New York Big Mac chairman **Felix Rohatyn**. A professor at the Harvard Business School, Lodge is the author of a book entitled *The New American Ideology* which served as the blueprint of the radical environmentalist Citizens Party. Lodge wants to see the United States embrace a type of corporate socialism, cautioning one reporter that "We have to be careful. This could easily become Mussolini-style fascism." Lodge believes that "Anderson could come to power under conditions of a shock—such as an oil cut-off—that would shatter its basic institutions."

For energy policy, Anderson depends upon several highly-placed kooks, including Carroll Wilson and Daniel Yergin.

**Carroll Wilson** operates out of the MIT Sloane School of Management, where he teaches courses on how to apply Elizabeth Kübler-Ross's "death with dignity" philosophy to the U.S. economy by getting the population to accept the notion that material progress is no longer possible. Wilson was a member of the CFR's "1980s Project" which called for the "controlled disintegration" of the world economy.

**Daniel Yergin** teaches at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government where he pioneered the idea that economic growth could be "decoupled" from energy, the major thesis of the Anderson energy program. Yergin keynoted the March 1980 meeting of the U.S. Association of the Club of Rome whose major theme was that the world is now in a transition to a zero-growth, low-energy state.

Anderson doesn't just get ideas from these networks; they have also provided a large part of his campaign financing. Federal Election Commission reports filed by Anderson's campaign reveal that he has received sizable contributions from the following individuals:

**Richardson Dilworth**, financial manager of the Rockefeller family assets, together with Mr. and Mrs. Laurence



George Ball

A. Rockefeller, and four other Rockefeller family members;

**Andrew Heiskell**, chairman of Time, Inc., the powerful magazine publishers.

**Benjamin J. Bottenweiser**, advisory director of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb.

**Henry Kaufman, Daniel Sargent and Robert Bernard**, all partners in the investment firm of Salomon Brothers.

**Mrs. Donald Kendall**, wife of the Pepsico Inc. chairman and real estate investor, Alan Tishman.

**Robert O. Anderson**, chairman of Atlantic-Richfield, publisher of the London *Observer*, and head of the Aspen Institute.

**Gaylord Freeman**, the retired chief executive of First Chicago Corp. and an Aspen trustee.

**Mrs. John Hay Whitney**, of the rich, powerful and decidedly Anglophile Whitney family.

### **The League . . .**

There are also lesser institutions which nonetheless have been assigned vital roles in the Anderson option. The most notable are the League of Women Voters and the New York State Liberal Party.

Contrary to its carefully cultivated nonpartisan image, the League of Women Voters is simply an extension of the same elite families which run the CFR and related institutions. Its current president, Ruth Hinerfeld, is a member of the United Nations Association, along with the Aspen Institute's Robert O. Anderson, Cyrus Vance, and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock. She also belongs to the National Committee on U.S.-

China Relations, under whose auspices she led a delegation to Peking in November 1978. Hinerfeld credits the League with mobilizing popular support in favor of President Jimmy Carter's decision to normalize U.S.-China relations. Hinerfeld's husband Norman is a top executive with Kayser-Roth, which maintains close ties to the Israeli intelligence community through the Sonneborn Institute and the Slaner Foundation.

League literature also proudly points to its role in gaining popular acceptance of the United Nations, World Bank, Marshall Plan and the rest of the CFR's postwar package.

The League has collaborated closely with the Aspen Institute and the Twentieth Century Fund in a policy which seeks to develop television as a substitute for the two major parties, primarily through the medium of the League's nationally-televised presidential debates.

### **. . .and the liberals**

The Liberal Party was a British intelligence project from its inception. Founded in 1944 as an anticommunist splitoff from the American Labor Party, the Liberal Party, in the words of one spokesman, "represented the culmination of an intellectual dream to create a multi-party system in the United States." Among the initiators of the project were John Dewey, the father of American pragmatism and the "learning by doing" school of progressive education; George Counts, a Columbia University Teachers College professor and collaborator of Dewey; Reinhold Niebuhr, a theologian who played a key role in the Christian Socialist movement and later became an outspoken critic of the idea of progress; Ben Davidson, a leader of the Lovestone faction of the American Communist Party; and Charles Beard, the Oxford-trained historian who led the charge against the U.S. Constitution in the first quarter of the century with his book, *The Economic Origins of the Constitution*.

Despite its small membership—it has declined from about 400,000 to 70,000 members—the Liberal Party has succeeded in establishing itself as an important swing factor in state and local elections, including that of Herbert Lehman to the U.S. Senate. It has also been implicated in running several seminal institution-wrecking operations, including the early 1950s Kefauver Committee hearings into labor racketeering and organized crime.

According to a top party executive, the Liberal Party sees the Anderson campaign "as a vehicle for creating a multi-party system in the U.S. We at least need a third party for the government officials, feminists, professionals and environmentalists that aren't at home with either the Democrats or Republicans." The official confided that the party is now negotiating "with other networks involved with Anderson's campaign to explore the possibility of setting up a third party in the near future."