

Like many other American political leaders, Reagan has failed to put himself through the arduous process of intellectual self-development which would enable him to translate his basically decent "gut instincts" into viable policy initiatives. Instead, he has relied upon the advice of others, making him for all intents and purposes the creature of the financial circles and policy advisors who engineered his rise to political power.

The malleability which Sears praised so highly in Reagan has been evident from the beginning of his public career. A product of Hollywood—which is controlled top to bottom by British and Zionist lobby influence and serves not only as a mass brainwashing machine but as a key nexus for organized crime drug-running and dirty-money operations—Reagan has never escaped this milieu. In fact, these very networks have masterminded his entire political career.

His much-touted "Damascus Road" conversion from an ultraliberal member of the World Federalists and the Americans for Democratic Action into a friendly witness at HUAC investigations into alleged communist influence in the movie industry was orchestrated by two of his Hollywood patrons, Jack Warner of Warner Brothers, and Lew Wasserman, now head of MCA and a leading Zionist lobby and Democratic Party financier. Ironically, this transformation from what Reagan now describes as "bleeding heart liberal" into "free enterprise conservative" amounted to little more than exchanging one form of British liberalism for another.

Under Warner-Wasserman tutelage, Reagan became deeply engaged in the movie industry's union politics.

During the McCarthy period, while head of the Screen Actors Guild, Reagan began to make the transition from movie star to politico through his involvement in the huge fight for control over the unions.

Reagan's first major push into the political limelight came in 1954 when Ralph Cordiner, president of the Morgan-controlled General Electric Co., hired the fading actor to travel to every GE plant in the country—accompanied by an FBI man at every stop—to preach the message that the Communists were about to take over.

More important, Cordiner turned Reagan into a household word by putting him on national television as the host of the long-running GE Theater, a deal arranged by Reagan's friends at MCA.

During this time, Cordiner also helped mold Reagan's newly adopted "conservative philosophy." The GE head introduced his protégé to influential money-men in Morgan-connected circles, and put him in touch with Stanford University's right-wing think tank, the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (see box).

More national visibility came Reagan's way in the early 1960s, when U.S. Borax hired him to emcee its popular Death Valley Days television series.

Reagan's break into the big time came in 1965 through a group of wealthy California businessmen led by Union Oil's A.C. Rubel, oilman Henry Salvatori (a member of Litton Industries' board of directors), Holmes Tuttle of Dart Industries, and Schick president Patrick Frawley (a funder of such causes as Roy Cohn's American Jewish League against Communism and the

Reagan's brain trust

Next to John Sears, the most influential Reagan adviser is "chief issues person" Martin Anderson, whose status as a former member of the MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies typifies the influence of laundered, Buckleyite liberals in the Reagan inner circle. A product of the same liberal circles that advise the Kennedys, Anderson, a "free enterprise" liberal, is responsible for Reagan's simplistic attacks against "big government," "overregulation," and "government spending" as the chief sources of the nation's economic woes. Like economist Milton Friedman, a Mont Pelerin Society member and Harvard-connected

British-style liberal who also advises Reagan, Anderson believes that high interest rates, tight money, and increased unemployment are the best methods for beating inflation.

Among his other credits, Anderson drafted the legislation which created that national security disaster known as the all-volunteer army, rather ironic in light of his membership in the Cold War-style Committee on the Present Danger which supposedly wants to build up American military strength.

In addition to serving on Nelson Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices from 1973-75, Anderson is also an associate of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, located at Stanford University.

Hoover has provided most of Reagan's policy advisors—and Reagan himself is an honorary fellow of Hoover's domestic division. The Hoover Institution has functioned as one of the most important channels for British Tory profiling and manipulation of U.S. conservative layers. Heavily funded by the Mellon Foundation and the Lilly Endowment, Hoover's current roster of "big names" underscores its role in shaping national political trends. Among them are Seymour Martin Lipset, a founding member of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, which represents the Jackson-Moynihan wing of the Democratic Party; Sidney Hook, a longtime British Fabian agent and friend of John Dewey and

kook-cult-run "Sing Out '66"). They formed a "Friends of Reagan" committee to give him his best part yet: California governor.

Leaving nothing to chance—or to Reagan, for that matter—"Friends of Reagan" hired professional behavior modifiers and campaign "image makers" to put Reagan through his paces. The group hired one of California's premier campaign consultants, Spencer-Roberts, to run the Reagan for Governor operation. In turn, Spencer-Roberts—which had handled Nelson Rockefeller's bitterly-fought battle against Barry Goldwater in the 1964 California presidential primary—contracted with a Los Angeles-based market research firm, Behavior Science Corporation (Basico), to turn Reagan into a candidate.

Two of Basico's top behavioral psychologists sat Reagan down and drilled him on the issues for weeks. To shore up his rather weak image as a policymaker, they supplied him with index cards containing quotes from Aristotle, William Buckley, David Hume, Edmund Burke and other "intellectuals" who form the core of the British liberal tradition.

"We were hired to do for Reagan what the academicians did for Rockefeller," is how Basico president Stanley Plog describes the services his firm supplied Reagan. "We had to get more informational input into Reagan's speeches and to provide a philosophical and historical framework for his beliefs."

After intense preparation, Reagan was now deemed ready to meet the public. But not without his trainers. Plog and another Basico psychologist, Kenneth Holden, accompanied Reagan on all his public tours up to

election day. "We made certain that Reagan came across as a reasonable guy," said Holden. "One of the first things I got Ron to do was to stop using that terrible phrase, 'totalitarian ant heap.' It just sounded too harsh. His basic speech was too negative, so we provided him with creative alternatives to combat that Far Right image with constructive proposals. ... Ron made it clear that he did not want to look like a mouthpiece for someone else. That mouthpiece thing bothered him throughout the campaign."

The Basico/Spencer-Roberts packaging of Reagan was a roaring success: the former movie star beat incumbent governor Pat Brown (father of California's current guru governor, Jerry Brown) hands down.

But was Reagan's victory at the polls a victory of California's "silent majority?" Not by a long shot. Despite his widely publicized showdown with the University of California over student radicalism, Reagan's governorship was marked by the proliferation of the drug-rock counterculture throughout the state. Reagan's touted "budget-cutting" actually enabled government funds to be channeled into programs which not only encouraged the state's drug problem but created the synthetic-terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army.

"Pro-growth" Reagan drew paeans of praise from California's far-out environmentalists for his commitment to preserving the environment from industrial development projects. On the education front, Reagan appointed the notorious Wilson Riles as state Superintendent of Education. Riles served on Nelson Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices, and many of the

Bertrand Russell, who is the moving force behind the Social Democrats USA; and Thomas Moore, director of Hoover's domestic division who, in addition to advising Ted Kennedy on trucking deregulation, is a leading member of the Libertarian Party. Moore supports the full Libertarian Party platform: decriminalization of drug use, prostitution and gambling; an end to government "subsidies" of nuclear power; etc.—all on the grounds of protecting individual freedom.

Hoover's current president, the Canadian-born, Harvard-trained Glenn Campbell, was appointed to the California Board of Regents by Reagan shortly after he became governor.

Working under Anderson are a number of advisors specializing in specific issues. Prominent among them is General Daniel Graham (USAF (ret)). A former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Graham, like his friend Joseph Churba, is deeply implicated in Israeli intelligence activities. Currently based at the American Security Council—a Washington defense think tank set up in the mid-1950s with financing from Sears Roebuck and GE in collusion with the FBI—Graham is a key member of a team advising Reagan on military matters. Another ASC member is Richard Allen, a onetime aide to Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council. Formerly of Hoover, Allen recruited

James Schlesinger to Reagan's advisory circle shortly after President Gerald Ford fired him as defense secretary in 1975. Allen, Schlesinger, Anderson, and John Connally then founded the above-mentioned Committee on the Present Danger.

Michael Deaver and Peter Hannaford, the Bobsey Twins of the Reagan inner circles, are reportedly strongly pro-Libertarian and are believed to be responsible for Reagan's attempts to play up to the Libertarians in an interview with *Reason* magazine last year. Hannaford is a member of the environmentalist Sierra Club.