



Campaign 1980

Who's jumped on Reagan's bandwagon?

by Kathleen Murphy

Ronald Reagan's sweeping victory in the March 18 Illinois primary has finally put to rest all the frantic discussion in the Eastern Establishment media about "how to stop Ronnie." Even the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* are openly acknowledging that, at least for now, Reagan has the GOP nomination sewn up tight.

However, the fact that the same Trilateral Commission-Council on Foreign Relations apparatus which Reagan and his base have been vigorously attacking have suddenly decided to stop tearing Reagan apart should give his supporters and interested political observers alike reason to wonder. Is it possible that the CFR liberals have all of a sudden undergone some miraculous Damascus Road conversion?

Why the CFR can live with him

Up until the Feb. 26 New Hampshire primary, CFR policy was to deny Reagan the nomination for the simple reason that the former California governor was the only GOP candidate with an actual, grass-roots base.

But then, something unexpected happened. Borrowing from material already published and widely circulated by Democratic candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Reagan switched strategy about two weeks before the primary and began to hit hard against his chief rival, George Bush, for his connections to the Trilateral Commission and other "blue blood" institutions. The success of this move was amply demonstrated in the primary results: Reagan trounced Bush, the CFR media favorite, by a better than 2 to 1 margin.

What had the CFR most alarmed about these developments wasn't Reagan's attacks on their Trilateralist

brothers per se, but the fact that in doing so, Reagan was responding directly to a sudden, startling, and unparalleled popular upsurge against the Eastern Establishment.

Precipitated by several factors, including the collapsing economy and a series of humiliating foreign policy reversals, the U.S. population is undergoing a phenomenal political transformation. Fed up with the idiots who have been dictating America's decline into third-rate status, the "silent majority"—that 70 percent which believes that America means technological progress, industrial growth, and basic standards of personal morality—is in virtual revolt against the liberals running things in New York and Washington and is gravitating toward Reagan as a symbol of their anger.

As even the *New York Times*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Newsweek*, among many others, have been forced to admit, the Trilateral Commission in particular, and the Eastern Establishment in general, has become a mass political issue capable of determining the outcome of the November elections.

To the extent that this unorganized and relatively uneducated movement orients toward positive economic, monetary and foreign policy alternatives, such as those offered by LaRouche, then no matter who becomes President, the CFR's hold on U.S. policy will be greatly weakened.

The lock on Reagan

Faced with this prospect, the CFR did a hasty about face, opting for a full-back position based on: chucking its opposition to a Reagan nomination; moving to secure complete, top-down policy control over the campaign;



Ronald Reagan is riding high, high enough that the Council on Foreign Relations is climbing on board. At left, Reagan's "advisors," General Daniel Graham and Roger Fontaine.

and attempting to use Reagan as a figurehead for manipulating this nascent nationalist, antiliberal movement into an hysterically jingoistic, unwitting base for "conservatively" package CFR policies.

One indication of the CFR's reorientation came with the simultaneous decision about three weeks ago by several key right-wing Zionists, including members of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, to back Reagan.

Over the last month, Reagan's campaign apparatus has been effectively captured, at least at the top, by a network of advisers drawn directly from the CFR and, more particularly, from institutions run by the one-worldist Jesuit order. Most are members of the CFR; many have close ties to Henry Kissinger.

Unfortunately, Reagan has never demonstrated the intellectual independence that would shield him from this influx. As one former adviser, ousted by this group because he wasn't pro-Zionist enough, commented this week: "Reagan is like Eisenhower, in that both are totally dependent on their advisers, except that Ike understood what his advisers were saying, while Reagan doesn't."

Under their influence, Reagan is being steered into an increasingly dangerous policy stance, an American version of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, as exemplified by his well-received speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations March 17 (see excerpts below).

Reagan's speech originated at a meeting of his chief foreign policy and defense advisers hastily convened at the Atlanta airport March 10 by campaign major domo

William Casey. Presiding was Fred Ikle, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Administration and now an important hawkish spokesman for the Republican National Committee. Other participants included:

Richard V. Allen, issues coordinator for Reagan on foreign and defense policy. Allen worked under Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council during the Nixon administration. A graduate of Notre Dame, Allen also attended the University of Munich and spent time at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Hoover Institution—which has functioned as Reagan's key thinktank. Allen was policy coordinator for the Nixon campaign in 1968 and ghostwrote an article over Richard Nixon's byline in a 1967 issue of the CFR's journal, *Foreign Affairs*, advocating the "opening to China." Allen also founded the Committee on the Present Danger along with James Schlesinger.

Daniel Graham, the former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The retired general was a member of the utopian "Team B" intelligence project launched by then-CIA director George Bush. Together with General Keegan and Joseph Churba (former director of the U.S. Air Force's Mideast intelligence unit), Graham serves as the key link between Reagan and the Zionist movement, and as adviser on Middle East policy.

William Casey, a product of the Jesuit indoctrination he received at Fordham University. After law school, Casey joined the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) where OSS head, the Jesuit-trained William Donovan, took him under his wing. Casey joined the law firm of Leonard B. Hall. Long a power in Republican politics until his death last year, Hall got his political education straight from the paradigmatic liberal, Anglophile Republican, Teddy Roosevelt. Hall grew up on Roosevelt's Oyster Bay Estate; his father was Roosevelt's personal secretary. Casey is a former chairman of the SEC and Eximbank. In recent years, he has been receiving regular briefings from Robert Moss, a right-wing British Tory who runs the Rothschild-owned *Economist* Intelligence Service.

Roger Fontaine, based at Jesuit Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), along with Henry Kissinger. Fontaine styles himself a Latin American expert. In a book he co-authored for Nelson Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices, Fontaine called for direct military intervention into Latin American countries, including Mexico and Panama, under the guise of beating back Communist aggression. Fontaine is the author of Reagan's North American Accord proposal and, in an interview this week, he called

for the U.S. to adopt a "new Monroe Doctrine" for south of the border.

Richard Whalen, an advisor to President Nixon. Whalen also spent time at CSIS. As a former editor of *Fortune*, Whalen worked with *Time-Life* Chairman Hedley Donovan, the Trilateralist who now functions as senior adviser to Jimmy Carter.

Robert Strausz-Hupe, a leading advocate of supranational institutions and regional blocs. Now based at the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute, Strausz-Hupe is a former Ambassador to NATO. He has spent the last six months in Munich, according to informed sources, helping coordinate Franz-Joseph Strauss's electoral challenge to Chancellor Schmidt.

William Pillsbury, a Rand analyst, Pillsbury advocates a close military alliance between the U.S. and China.

Richard Pfalzgraf, heads the FPRI (Foreign Policy Research Institute). When Alexander Haig retired from NATO to launch his unofficial presidential campaign, Pfalzgraf offered him a base of operations at the institute.

Despite Reagan's strident anticommunism, it is clear from interviews with these advisers that the candidate is being used not so much as a hard-line against the Soviets but as a mouthpiece for the Anglo-American establishment's chief target at this point: the European Monetary System, the institution established by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing to rescue the U.S. dollar and foster global trade and economic development.

Evidence for this is abundant. Several of Reagan's key advisers are closely implicated in the current operations to replace Schmidt with the Jesuit-trained Franz Josef Strauss in October's West German elections. Reagan advisers met in closed-door strategy sessions with Strauss when he was in Washington earlier this month. Robert Strausz-Hupe reportedly set up a recent meeting between Reagan and Strauss.

Reagan insiders are also part of the effort to orchestrate an international mobilization by the Jewish community against Giscard.

Moreover, Reagan's proposal for a North American Accord to unite the energy and possibly military resources of Mexico, the U.S. and Canada parallels the moves to create a "Europe of the regions"—"i.e., destroying the existing nation-states and replacing them with fragmented, powerless ethnic and linguistic communities—pushed by the same oligarchical Otto von Hapsburg networks behind Strauss.

This geopolitical foreign policy perspective has a domestic economic parallel in Reagan's anti-big government rhetoric, his emphasis on simple tax cuts, deregulation and limits on federal spending. This antidirigist thrust is coherent with an anti-EMS position. In actuality, Reagan's conservative shibboleths come straight from economist Milton Friedman, an open admirer of the decidedly coercive economic measures imposed on Germany, with known results, by Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht. Friedman is also an advocate of the racist genetic doctrines of William Shockley—a fact which doesn't phase Reagan's Zionist supporters.

Although the CFR-Jesuit nexus appears to have put a tight lock on Reagan's policy, the fight for Reagan's base is still undecided. Discussions with Reagan's organizers in the field reveal that after the initial euphoria when the hated liberal, John Sears, was booted out of the campaign, dismay is setting in at the grass roots. As one Southwesterner put it: "I thought we'd seen the last of Henry Kissinger when the Ford balloon deflated. But now it looks like Reagan has managed to attract a whole bunch of Kissinger clones."

Reagan advisor

'We'll make those Cubans break with the Soviet Union'

The following is an interview with Roger Fontaine, one of Ronald Reagan's chief foreign policy advisors.

Q: How do you think the North American Common Market idea that Reagan has endorsed will find its way into the campaign?

A: Brown and Connally have wanted a Common Market, not Reagan. He wants an accord, not a Market. The Market can't work because Mexico and Canada won't accept it. The Mexicans are anxious to talk about economic ties linked to energy and immigration and *this* is what Reagan has in mind. Reagan will push the accord idea in the campaign. I also expect to see in the presidential race a lot of time spent on the *Cuban* role in Latin America, this in fact will be an issue of first-level importance. To get a sense of this, you should look at Reagan's speech in Chicago yesterday, where two pages were devoted to Central America and the Caribbean. I felt out the Governor on this, and he went with it.

Q: Who's advising these days on foreign policy, Latin America, and so forth?

A: I'm one of his advisers on foreign policy. I don't talk