

ports that Hart polled 46%, double Mondale's 23%.

Although AFL-CIO spokesmen are trying to put the best face on the outcome, the New Hampshire fiasco is bound to provoke a revolt among local union bureaucrats and rank-and-filers, who weren't particularly gratified when Kirkland rammed Mondale down their throats with an unprecedented AFL-CIO endorsement before the primaries. If this turns into an outright rebellion, that could mean the end not only of Mondale's heavily labor-dependent presidential bid, but of Lane Kirkland as well.

The New Hampshire vote has given the Eastern Establishment media two black eyes as well. For months now, such august outlets as the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the big three television networks had confidently predicted that Mondale would sweep the primaries and take the nomination without a challenge. On the day of the primary, the *Times* ran a front-page story pronouncing that "Walter F. Mondale now holds the most commanding lead every recorded this early in a presidential nomination campaign by a non-incumbent" and went on to declare him a shoo-in for the nomination.

But the media are losing their ability to mold public opinion and choose the nation's leaders. Long-simmering public outrage against the media boiled over during the Grenada intervention, when the vast majority of Americans rallied behind President Reagan, leaving the media exposed as a conspiracy of unpatriotic liars. New Hampshire is further evidence that with the country in a political and economic crisis, the media are not as influential as they might wish.

## Hartburn

As for "Mr. Atari" Hart, his victory resulted far more from an unexpectedly large turnout by independent voters and a Gene McCarthy-type student brigade than from rank-and-file Democratic Party support. A full third of the primary voters were independents, not Democrats, and many went for Hart only because he claimed to be a candidate independent of the party establishment.

Hart, the man whom mass-murder advocate Averell Harriman dubbed his favorite when the Democratic race began, also benefited from a stream of front-page media coverage over the week before the New Hampshire vote in the wake of his second-place showing in the Iowa caucuses.

Hart may do well in the Maine caucuses and the Massachusetts primary, particularly if George McGovern drops out of the race and endorses his 1972 campaign manager. But he faces big obstacles on "Super Tuesday," March 13, especially in the Southern primaries. His kooky views are not expected to win the voters' hearts and minds if they happen to find out what he thinks (see *Elephants and Donkeys*, page 59). Moreover, he has almost no machine to speak of in the South, except possibly in Atlanta. He has not even filed full delegate slates in the key states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Florida.

# Why NBC's chief

by Scott Thompson and Marilyn Murray

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche has issued a debate challenge to Thornton Bradshaw, the chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, whose National Broadcasting Company (NBC) subsidiary ran a five-minute libel of LaRouche on the *Nightly News* Jan. 30. NBC reporter Brian Ross accused LaRouche of leading a hate group.

Circulated nationally through 60-second paid radio spots in New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Washington, D.C., LaRouche's challenge has made political campaign broadcast history. "I challenge Henry Kissinger's crony Thornton Bradshaw," he said, "to face me on a national TV news feature to defend himself against his network's using libels cooked up by members of the drug pushers' lobby, such as Chicago's Chip Berlet and New York's Dennis King, to conduct the dirtiest campaign against a Democratic candidate ever to appear on the television news media."

Thornton Bradshaw has yet to respond. Like his crony Henry Kissinger, who tells friends that "LaRouche is persecuting me," but has never taken legal steps against LaRouche's charges (except when his wife defended herself in court on charges of attempting to throttle a LaRouche supporter), Thornton Bradshaw has too much to hide for a nationwide TV debate with LaRouche.

Bradshaw is a man who turns genocide into a business. He operates at the top levels of the principal U.S. companies and think tanks promoting Malthusian "population reduction" and negative economic growth. Bradshaw is a member of the U.S. Association of the Club of Rome; during the 1960s he joined the executive board of the Aspen Institute, and soon became its vice-chairman; director of the Atlantic Richfield Co. (Arco) and its predecessor companies (1956-64), he became Arco's president in 1964; in 1976 he joined the board of the *London Observer*, when Arco bought the paper; in 1981 he became chief executive officer of RCA.

We publish here highlights of *EIR*'s dossier on these institutions, and Bradshaw's activities with them.

## The Club of Rome's blueprint for genocide

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968 by Fiat executive **Aurelio Peccei** and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development scientific affairs director **Alexander King**, and has advocated "population reduction" policies that would

# fears LaRouche

mean the murder of 2 to 3 billion predominantly darker-skinned people by the year 2,000. This systematic murder is to be carried out by manipulation of raw materials crises, forced de-industrialization, regional wars in the "Third World," the use of food as a weapon, and epidemic disease.

In 1971 the Club of Rome issued its first report, *Limits to Growth*, based upon a computer study by **Dennis Meadows** and **Jay Forrester** of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Club of Rome leader Aurelio Peccei has admitted that Meadows and Forrester rigged their computer to produce the desired effect, namely a "shock treatment" that cause nations to adopt "lifeboat economics" of eliminating "excess population." President Carter's Secretary of State **Cyrus Vance** used this blueprint for genocide to draft the *Global 2000 Report*, which blamed the drop in per capita consumption of energy and resources on "population growth"—a decline which is a result of limiting the development of new technologies and their transfer to the less-developed sector.

**Robert O. Anderson**, a longstanding crony of Thornton Bradshaw as the chairman of Arco and an advisory board member of the U.S. Association of the Club of Rome, set up a Citizens' Committee for the Year 2000 with Cyrus Vance to assure the implementation of the *Global 2000 Report*. This 18-member committee, which receives substantial government funding and works with the Council on Environmental Quality, includes **Russell E. Train** of the World Wildlife Fund; Cyrus Vance; former World Bank president **Robert McNamara**; and **William Ruckelshaus**, head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

## Arco: 'alternative energy' for a Dark Age

Thornton Bradshaw has been a leading propagandist for a phony "energy crisis." Already in a 1971 interview with *U.S. News & World Report*, Bradshaw warned that "Americans may soon flip the light switch and nothing will happen." Asked whether rationing would be necessary, Bradshaw responded: "In a very real sense, we're already seeing that. Every brownout is rationing."

Starting in 1966 with the takeover of the West Coast-based Richfield Oil, Robert O. Anderson and Bradshaw began a string of acquisitions that turned their Atlantic Refining Company into the eighth largest oil company in the United



Thornton Bradshaw

States. In 1968 the firm struck black gold on the North Slope of Alaska near Prudhoe Bay. At 10 billion barrels, this is the largest oil reserve discovered in history. In 1969 Bradshaw acquired the Midwest-based Sinclair Oil, then launched a \$60 million marketing program that led to the formation of Arco. Today, Arco has continued this acquisition policy with its bid to take over Gulf Oil.

But after the Prudhoe Bay discovery, Bradshaw stressed that his goal was never "just becoming a bigger oil company." Already in 1971 Bradshaw warned that the United States "would no longer be master of its fate" if it did not achieve "energy independence" from Middle East oil before "oil production in the 'lower 48' states tops out in 1973." Bradshaw proposed building a \$2 billion trans-Alaska or trans-Canada pipeline, which would bring oil from Arco's Prudhoe Bay oil field into the United States by 1973. This was only the first phase of Bradshaw's effort to destroy the United States' nuclear industry, while Arco wrung maximum profit out of "alternative energy sources."

In the same 1971 *U.S. News* interview, Bradshaw said that "progress toward nuclear energy had undermined the coal industry." He called for creation of "one organization which develops policy across the total energy spectrum," beginning with a national effort to develop "synthetic fuels" such as shale oil, tar sands, coal slurry, solar energy, and other programs in which Arco had already invested.

In 1976 Bradshaw was made a member of Carter's Campaign Task Force on Energy, which adopted his "alternative energy" program. In 1977 President Carter formed the Department of Energy, naming **James Schlesinger** as its secretary. **John Sawhill**, Schlesinger's undersecretary, had been the deputy chairman of a task force on energy set up by the

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Robert O. Anderson and Bradshaw are respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the institute.

In the same year Bradshaw wrote a piece for *Fortune* titled "My Case for National Planning," to sell the idea of an energy dictatorship to U.S. industry. He also endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins "full-employment bill," intended to relocate workers to industrial projects planned around Arco's projects in the Western states.

Under Schlesinger, the Department of Energy slashed funds for the nuclear program, while proposing an \$80 billion slush fund to subsidize Bradshaw's "alternative energy sources." Bradshaw protested that this was too generous; only a \$20 billion piggybank was required.

A study by the Fusion Energy Foundation concluded that since the 1960s, the refusal of the United States and other governments to develop fully the potential of nuclear energy has already resulted in the unnecessary death of 115 million human beings.

### Aspen's 'secular humanism'

The workshop for constructing the Malthusian programs advocated by Bradshaw is the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Aspen was founded in 1948 by University of Chicago president **Robert Hutchins**, heir to John Dewey's campaign to destroy U.S. education. After World War II Hutchins joined forces with Bernard Baruch, then head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, to curtail the civilian uses of nuclear energy, because, Hutchins argued, they would only create "more vacant time."

Hutchins was also a patron of nuclear physicist Leo Szilard, who gave an address before the second of Russell's East-West Pugwash Conferences in 1958, calling for a policy of "limited" nuclear wars with the Soviet Union—making Szilard the model for "Dr. Strangelove."

Robert O. Anderson, who had studied in Hutchins's "Great Books" seminar, took over as chairman of the Aspen Institute in the 1960s. He appointed his protégé Thornton Bradshaw to become vice-chairman of Aspen's board of trustees during that period. In daily control of Aspen's programs is **Joseph E. Slater**, whom Anderson appointed Aspen's president in 1969. Slater gained experience in population reduction when he worked from 1949-52 under Allied High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy and Gen. William Draper to develop the brutal economic policy of the Occupation Directorate in Germany, then that of the early phases of the OECD, which is NATO's non-military body. In 1964, former National Security Adviser **McGeorge Bundy**, an instigator of the Club of Rome, named Slater director of the foundation's International Affairs program, in which capacity he drafted a 10-year, \$3 billion program to implement Malthusian schemes in the name of "overseas development."

Part of Aspen's network is Security Pacific Bank of Cal-

ifornia, whose chairman, **Frederick G. Larkin, Jr.**, is on the board of Arco. Security Pacific executives were involved in the 1983 American Enterprise Institute planning session in Vail, Colorado, at which **Henry Kissinger** became the spokesman for seizing debtor nations' resources and state-sector industries, especially in Ibero-America, in lieu of debt payment.

### The environmentalist shock troops

Under the direction of Anderson, Bradshaw, and Slater, Aspen created an environmentalist movement; promoted arms control programs to assure maintenance of the Szilard doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction; negotiated East-West policy accords before their adoption by government; provided support for insurgencies such as the Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic dark-age fundamentalism; and secured political control over the major media.

While Thornton Bradshaw acted as the apostle to industry for environmentalism, the Aspen Institute joined McGeorge Bundy's Ford Foundation and the Sierra Club beginning in the 1960s to create an anti-nuclear environmentalist movement. In 1969, for example, Anderson came up with \$200,000 to fund the Friends of the Earth, which includes Aurelio Peccei on its advisory board. With another \$200,000 grant from Anderson, the Aspen Institute, Friends of the Earth, and other groups organized the first "Earth Day" in May 1970, which turned "environmentalism" into a mass-based movement.

Joseph Slater convinced **Sverker Ostrom**, the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, to launch the first U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. With the backing of **Maurice Strong**, an Aspen board member and president of Arco's business partner Petro-Canada, Slater created the International Institute for Environmental Affairs to act as a clearing house. Anderson and British Labour Party leader **Roy Jenkins** agreed to be its co-chairmen, while Robert McNamara and Maurice Strong led its advisory council. The conference's pitch was that underdeveloped countries must sacrifice industrialization to environmental concerns.

While the U.N. conference was in preparation, Ambassador to the U.N. **Charles W. Yost**, then head of Aspen's East-West, Iran, and China projects, worked through **David Rockefeller's** Dartmouth Conference to create the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). This Anglo-Soviet venture was to apply "the approach of the Club of Rome" toward "population trends, utilization of natural resources, capital investment, industrialization, agriculture, pollution, and the quality of life." After meeting with participants at the 1971 Dartmouth Conference in Kiev, Alexei Kosygin appointed his son-in-law **Dzhermen Gvishiani**, a KGB official and co-founder of Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome, to become a director of IIASA.

Charles Yost also directed Aspen's project to create the very "energy crisis" that Robert O. Anderson and Thornton

Bradshaw had predicted would occur if the U.S. government did not adopt their multibillion-dollar "alternative energy program." This project brought the Aspen Institute into direct collaboration with the Soviet KGB to destabilize a U.S. ally.

Already in 1973, the year when Bradshaw had projected that U.S. oil production would top out, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—today an Aspen senior fellow—had triggered the Mideast "oil hoax" war, which led to skyrocketing prices, turned a market glut into a sudden shortfall, and

toppled most European governments. The next target was the Persian Gulf.

In 1975 Yost coordinated an Aspen seminar in Persepolis, Iran, whose theme was that the Shah's too-rapid industrialization program, "based upon a linear, Westernizing conception of progress" had undermined the "spiritual, non-material" values of Iranian Society. This seminar brought together top Aspen officials, a dozen members of the Club of Rome, key revolutionary leaders, and the founders of a Sufi-

## NBC aids Soviet meddling in Democratic contest

*This news release, issued on March 2 by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. from his campaign headquarters in New York City, was provided to EIR by The LaRouche Campaign.*

"I have been informed that NBC-TV's First Camera show will air its smear job against my campaign Sunday evening, March 4, and that NBC network has engaged a good deal of its national television and radio broadcast facilities in promoting First Camera's slander. According to reports into my campaign headquarters from across the country, NBC radio network is advertising the First Camera. The NBC-TV network's Today show featured an advertisement that stated that LaRouche 'has been called a small-time Hitler,' and claiming that 'he draws support from the KKK and anti-Semitic groups,' while showing a picture of sheet-draped individuals. The ad also repeated the slander that LaRouche 'has his own cult following.'

"I personally am already suing NBC and spokesmen for B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL) for \$60 million for defamation and conspiracy to defame, citing particularly NBC's Jan. 30 Nightly News broadcast prepared by reporter Brian Ross, and featuring Chicago ADL leader Abbott Rosen. This federal court action, initiated Feb. 10, names leading members of the U.S. drug lobby, including Rosen, *High Times* magazine stringer Chip Berlet, and New York City's Dennis King, as defendants.

"Contrary to NBC's allegations, The LaRouche Campaign knows that NBC's corporate officials and the ADL know the statements they are circulating about LaRouche are lies. The LaRouche Campaign has in its possession affidavits of voluntary statements given by executives of the ADL, stating that they know the slanders now being repackaged by NBC to be false. Nevertheless, these slan-

ders of the ADL have been circulated since 1975, when Soviet sympathizers associated with Philip Agee, and using funds conduited through the Eli Lilly Foundation, organized the publication of the so-called Terrorism Information Project's pamphlet slandering me, under the headline 'Brownshirts of the Seventies.'

"The interesting point here is that Philip Agee is known to be a Soviet asset. The current slanders of me are Soviet propaganda, and represent nothing less than interference by Moscow in a U.S. presidential election campaign.

"Why is NBC acting as an agent of influence in a Soviet attempt to disrupt the 1984 U.S. presidential contest? NBC chief Thornton Bradshaw's business and personal connections should be examined in this regard. As readers of Henry Kissinger's March 5 article in *Time* magazine already know, Kissinger is the leading proponent of the proposal to decouple the military alliance between the United States and Europe, a proposal which the military junta governing the Soviet Union heartily endorses. Do these citizens also know that Thornton Bradshaw is a personal friend and political crony of Henry Kissinger's, and that Kissinger and Bradshaw are together involved in this Aspen Institute project to decouple the United States from Europe?

"NBC chief Thornton Bradshaw, whose network is blanketing the country with slanders against my presidential campaign, is a crony of the Henry Kissinger who works for the Pugwash movement, and was a leading player in the past 25 years of London-New York centered 'back channel' negotiations with the Soviet Union. Due to the influence of these Pugwash circles, Kissinger has nearly totally destroyed the economic and strategic capabilities of the United States.

"In a related development, NBC has violated the law by refusing to sell prime-time advertising to The LaRouche Campaign. Due to this violation of the law and complementary harassment, The LaRouche Campaign this afternoon filed an emergency complaint with the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the broadcasting licenses of NBC for 'repeated and wilful violations' of the FCC regulations."

cult-based Islamic-Marxism. Thus began Aspen's promotion of assets under the control of British "triple agent" **H. A. R. "Kim" Philby** and Soviet KGB official **Geidar Aliyev** to topple the Shah's government.

Arco has continued to profit from the revolution, not only through rising oil prices, but through direct oil deals with its representatives. Arco owns two subsidiaries in Libya. In spring 1981 Arco met with **Col. Abdusalam Jalloud**, shortly after Libya's first invasion of Chad, to discuss ways to restore full diplomatic ties with the United States, cut off when the U.S. embassy was looted and burned in Tripoli in December 1979.

Arco's Mideast connection also ran through the shady Swiss-based commodity dealer **Marc Rich**, a protégé of Robert O. Anderson. In early 1981 Arco officials were called before a grand jury in New York's Southern District to explain their dealings with Rich, who has since been indicted in the largest tax fraud case ever prosecuted by the Justice Department. When the 51-count indictment was announced, an Assistant U.S. Attorney also denounced Rich for "trading with the enemy," because he bought \$200 million worth of oil from Khomeini's Iran at the height of the hostage crisis, when Iranian assets were blocked. This oil was for Charter Oil Company's Bahamas Refinery, which also employed President Carter's brother **Billy Carter** to buy Iranian and Libyan crude.

### **Bradshaw's media empire**

Long before he became chairman of RCA, Bradshaw was a member of the elite "club" that has set policy for the news media for decades. Through his chairmanship of the London *Observer*, he had entered into the inner circles of the Anglo-American intelligence establishment.

In 1976, when Arco bought the paper, Bradshaw joined its board. In October 1982, it was the *Observer*, just after Arco sold it, which delivered a barely disguised threat to Lyndon LaRouche on the day before he and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Club of Life in Rome as a counterpole to the Club of Rome.

Arco had bought the *Observer* from **David Astor**, the son of Lord Waldorf Astor (the latter was host in the 1930s to the infamous Cliveden Set, which sought open British support for Hitler's Germany). The younger Astor was involved in one of the more closely guarded intelligence operations of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). In 1933, he provided British "triple agent" Guy Burgess with letters of introduction to Nikolai Bukharin, then head of the Comintern. In 1956, after "Kim" Philby became suspected as the "Third Man" in a spy scandal involving Burgess and Donald Maclean, David Astor hired him as the *Observer's* correspondent in Lebanon, where Philby's father transferred the Islamic fundamentalist Arab Bureau assets that enabled Philby to assist in toppling the Shah of Iran after his "defection" to Moscow.

Bradshaw's RCA has a similar Anglo-American intelli-

gence pedigree. Founded in 1919 when J. P. Morgan forged a partnership among General Electric, Westinghouse, AT&T, and Lazard Frères, RCA established the broadcasting networks that became both NBC and ABC, as well as a cinema empire with Joseph Kennedy. RCA's first chairman, Owen D. Young, was a party with Morgan, Thomas Lamont, and John Foster Dulles in the international monetary conferences that placed the German economy under Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht and led to creation of the pro-Nazi Bank for International Settlements in the 1920s and 1930s.

Young's successor and protégé, **David Sarnoff**, was trained during World War II in the British Psychological Warfare Executive. This work brought him in contact with Lord Beaverbrook, who had founded the British Broadcasting Corporation at the same time as RCA and a major press syndicate; Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the London *Times*; and British SIS agents H. Bruce Lockhart and R. H. S. Crossman, whom Beaverbrook had named to head the Psychological Warfare Executive.

When Arco took over the *Observer*, Bradshaw brought in **Douglass Cater**, who was then in charge of the Aspen Institute's media project, to be his chief editorial assistant. In the 1950s Cater wrote *The Fourth Branch of Government*, which praised the power of the media to influence policy in Washington. On the reputation of this book, Cater was brought onto President Johnson's White House staff, where he drafted the legislation for the Public Broadcasting Corporation.

In 1970 Aspen president Joseph Slater had asked Cater to run an Aspen media seminar which would map out a political campaign against Vice-President Spiro Agnew's "virulent attacks upon the Eastern press." This seminar laid the groundwork for Watergate, which was carried out in the pages of the *Washington Post* by **Katharine Meyer Graham** (who had also been a student of Robert Hutchins).

Since the days when the Aspen group conspired to topple a U.S. president through "Watergate," its media program has been greatly expanded. Today, the Aspen Media Advisory Council includes: **Elie Abel**, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism; **Louis G. Gowan**, president of the Broadcast Institute of North America and former president of CBS; **Kermit Gordon**, president of Brookings Institution; and **James Killian**, director of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The National News Council, which brings together hundreds of major newspapers and journalists, was another spinoff from Aspen's media project.

As chairman of RCA, Thornton Bradshaw has used that firm to carry out a slander and containment campaign against candidate LaRouche. When your policies have caused 115 million deaths, when your associates say that 2 to 3 billion more must die by the year 2000, it is a small matter to use the power of the media in a smear effort against a presidential candidate who threatens to expose your role in crimes against humanity. This why Thornton Bradshaw has refused Lyndon LaRouche's challenge for a nationwide TV debate.