admits that what happened in the now famous Nashua debate was a "blunder," but what only a few will admit is that Bush's pique at Nashua is typical Bush. "George couldn't take the pressure," says an aide. Others on his staff report that Bush was hurt badly by the relentless attack on the Trilateral Commission and his blue blood background. "He doesn't like his heritage being attacked," said a top aide.

George Bush got his votes in New Hampshire, and was swamped by Reagan three to one.

With the bubble burst, Bush ran scared in Vermont and Massachusetts. Though he eeked out a win in the Bay State, his tepid performance has his handlers worried. Many now doubt that he has the mettle to even be a puppet President. They have told him to get specific and to start attacking Carter and Reagan. He has done the latter, but still speaks from a fog on the issues. Top aides want him to come out swinging with a speech on foreign policy and defense, attacking the Carter administration's policies. His aides, linked to the former Team B of intelligence specialists, drafted a speech on the subject. It still sits on his desk.

The problem with Bush, said a top aide with an intelligence community background, is that he is "something of a coward ... he is afraid to fight out in the open. ... It is part of his prep-school attitude, you know, gentlemen's disagreements kept out of sight." Another GOP source summed up the Bush problem concisely, "He is a political lightweight with a lot of back room people behind him. He may not make it all the way."

Bush must have some votes arranged for him in Illinois to help him stay in the race to the end. His aides are still waiting for him to deliver that speech.

## John Anderson

Anderson should be dubbed the candidate of Walter Cronkite. CBS evening news did no less than 4 spots on a man who, before votes in New England, received less than 5 percent of the vote in Iowa, and who isn't even running in the south. In column after column and TV spot after TV spot, Anderson was identified as the man who refuses to compromise on his principles, the iconoclast liberal of this year's GOP sweepstakes. Message aside, it made his name known, and this set up the second phase of the operation. Anderson began attracting hordes of college kids, environmentalists, liberals, stragglers from the Bush campaign, and similar types.

His campaign is modeled after Eugene McCarthy's "children's crusade" in 1968. As McCarthy's campaign was a Trojan horse inside the Democratic Party, so is Anderson's inside the GOP. Significantly his campaign is receiving funding from normal "liberal Democrats" conduits such as financiers Stewart Mott and West Coast entrepreneur Stanley Sheinbaum. These are the same

types who fund the environmentalist movement, the Institute for Policy Studies and similar centers of domestic subversion of our Constitution. Anderson's campaign while having a purpose inside the GOP, also has another goal; the standard Anderson speech includes a pitch for the building of a "citizens' coalition," the same kind of terminology used by Barry Commoner and his citizen's party crowd. While Anderson himself will stay inside the GOP through the campaign, don't be surprised to find his "armies" join with those of Jerry Brown and form a post-convention Third Party movement.

The media, including the "CBS Evening News," and the New York Times described this as "new excitement" in the GOP. But more knowledgeable people thought otherwise; "These aren't Republicans," said one astonished observer. "They aren't even Democrats, they're kooks." Many were Democrats, but most definitely of the kook variety associated with the campaigns of Zen-Buddhist Jerry Brown and Edward Kennedy. It was this kook vote, that was used to artificially enlarge the presence of John Anderson in Vermont and Massachusetts. Even Walter Cronkite was forced to admit that the larger-than-expected Anderson vote in Vermont and Massachusetts came from "independents and Democrats." In the case of Vermont, more than half his votes

## "He'll have to explain 'Skull & Bones,' too"

The following are excerpts from an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on Feb. 26.

MANCHESTER, N.H. — When George Bush was a student at Yale University, he joined Skull and Bones, a society so secret its members are supposed to get up and leave the room should a nonmember be gauche enough to mention its name.

As a grown man, Mr. Bush for a while was a member of the Trilateral Commission.

Those who subscribe to conspiratorial theories about how Yale University and the rest of the world are run believe it is a natural progression. After all, these people say, Skull and Bones wishes it ran Yale. And the Trilateral Commission wishes it ran the world in a tidy new order of its own making. (The meetings of both, it should be noted, are closed to the press.)

Here in New Hampshire, Mr. Bush is under attack for associating with such people. His joining Skull and Bones, its detractors say, shows what an Ivy League elitist he really is.

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were from the Kennedy-Brown wing of the Democratic Party. Some people have suggested that the vote was in fact organized by the Kennedy and Brown crew in those states.

Anderson's "success" has begot even more media coverage. This will no doubt add up to a credible vote total in his home state of Illinois, though he won't be able to count votes from Democrats there—at least, the law says he can't. If he can make a credible showing Anderson will likely be able to sustain his campaign, further chipping away at the Reagan delegate total.

## Gerald Ford

Some people are saying that Gerald Ford is the heir apparent to the Trilateral confusion sown in the GOP. One scenario has him announcing sometime later this month, likely on or before March 20, the last filing day for the Ohio primary. This is strongly hinted by several Ford confidants, as well as by Ford's own statements in a recent New York Times interview. But GOP people point out that Ford doesn't have a real campaign staff together now, and it might take critical time to put one together; others say that with the Trilateral Commission backing you, this is not an important factor.

While columnists drag out their calculators to compute possible Ford delegate counts, it should be pointed out that Ford doesn't have to win, just make a credible enough showing to contribute to a convention deadlock. But this scenario is viewed as risky to several insiders. There is every chance that Ford might be beaten by Reagan in head-on battles. After all, Reagan only narrowly lost to him in 1976 when Ford had the advantage of being the incumbent President. And if Ford is beaten, then his supporters in the New York back rooms really have no one else left in reserve, save possibly Alexander Haig. So another scenario has Ford not making any formal announcement and letting the others deadlock the convention. Ford could then be drafted as an acceptable compromise candidate. This scenario also has its risks. What if Reagan knocks out the other candidates and it's too late to deny him the nomination?

GOP sources say that Ford overplayed his hand in the Times interview and is now forced to run, or not be viewed as a credible candidate. How he will do is another question. Reagan privately wouldn't mind Ford running; despite Ford's claims of being popular and having a good record in office, Reagan people remember that it was Gerry Ford who lost the White House to the Trilateral Commission's 1976 candidate, Jimmy Carter.

But it is the Trilateral Commission that stirs the strongest bile. It has become a genuine, if unlikely, issue in today's New Hampshire primary....

These fringe groups became even more shrill when Jimmy Carter, an obscure member of the Trilateral Commission from Georgia, was elected President. He quickly chose Zbigniew Brzezinski, the commission's executive director, as his national security adviser. And if the mention of the word "Trilateral" meant members had to leave the room, half the current Cabinet would be out the door. Former Trilateralists include the Vice President and the Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury.

Now, the critics say, the Trilateralists have seized upon George Bush—just as they chose Jimmy Carter—to win a presidential nomination....

John Connally says flatly the Republican Party "will never nominate a man who belonged to the Trilateral Commission." Ronald Reagan deplores the general philosophy of the commission and its "undue influence" on the policies of the Carter administration. But Rep. Anderson, who is plugging along as the "liberal" GOP candidate in New Hampshire, says he is still a Trilateralist—and proud of it.

"It's just old biddies" who think it's a conspiracy, Mr. Anderson says.

More than anyone else, though, it is William Loeb, the irascible publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, who has made Trilateralism an issue in today's primary. Mr. Loeb's candidate, Ronald Reagan, desperately needs to rein in the galloping Trilateralist Mr. Bush.

In one of his typical front-page editorials, Mr. Loeb wrote the other day, "It is quite clear that this group of extremely powerful men is out to control the world"...

Mr. Bush has been asked about the Trilateral Commission so many times that he and his aides carry with them copies of a prepared statement. The commission, the statement says, "is a private group that was formed to bring people of various viewpoints together to discuss public policy issues of concern. ..." It adds, "To suggest that those that belong to the commission ... are involved in a conspiracy is absurd."

It isn't absurd to Lyndon LaRouche, a candidate in the Democratic primary...

Mr. LaRouche thinks Skull and Bones is a conspiracy too. It is "no mere fraternity," he says darkly. "It is a very serious, very dedicated conspiracy against the U.S. Constitution." Each initiate to "Bones," he says, becomes a "dedicated agent of British secret intelligence for life."

So far Mr. Bush hasn't prepared a statement defending Skull and Bones. But the way things are going, he may have to.