

## 6. British 'fellow travellers' in the major U.S. media

U.S. media have, increasingly since the turn of the century, been dominated by agents of influence of the British Empire.

The two "newspapers of record" in the United States, the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, are controlled by British interests. The *Times*, which is a \$3.4 billion media empire owning nearly two dozen other papers (including the *Boston Globe*), several radio stations, and the largest supplemental news service in the world, was founded by Tory-linked interests of the Ochs family and was financed by the British-linked J.P. Morgan. The Ochs and the Sulzbergers have always been close to British intelligence—so much so that, during World War I, the *Times* was widely rumored to have its copy approved by Lord Northcliffe, the head of the British propaganda machine.

The \$1.75 billion *Washington Post* conglomerate, which owns dozens of other papers, as well as several cable television franchises and six television stations, is run by the Anglophile Katharine Graham, the daughter of Eugene Meyer, of Lazard Frères. It was Meyer's purchase of the *Post*, that put the paper on the road to national prominence, as a vehicle to circulate British policy.

Other major newspaper publishers have a similar, long-standing British connection. For example, the \$3.3 billion Tribune Company, the publisher of the *Chicago Tribune* and other papers, with a total circulation of more than 1.3 million, and owner of 11 television and 5 radio stations, has historically been controlled by the McCormick family: Its scion, who shaped the company in this century, was raised in England, as a would-be "aristocrat"; its connections to British banking interests led to joint ventures with Barings Bank in the Asian market.

The nation's largest domestic news wire service, the Associated Press, which provides news to more than 6,500 media outlets and has operated for more than 50 years, was part of a cartel, with the British Reuters news agency, that divided up news reporting and transmissions. After that cartel broke up in 1934, AP maintained a collaborative relationship with British intelligence. When it needed funds in the 1980s to expand and modernize, it received a large cash transfusion and credit line from its long-standing bankers, the Morgan interests.

### Radio and television

U.S. television and radio networks are similarly under British influence. Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS),

now merged with Westinghouse in a \$5.4 billion network of television and radio stations in every major market in the United States, was run for decades by William Paley, a well-known Anglophile who, during World War II, co-directed the Psychological Warfare Board with British master psychological warrior Richard Crossman. Paley's protégé Frank Stanton worked with the U.S. networks of the British Crown's leading psychological warfare directorate, the London Tavistock Institute, and used its media manipulation techniques to design network news and other programming.

National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), which has been affiliated to the Radio Corporation of America, is now a subsidiary of Morgan-controlled General Electric. It has had, since its founding by Anglophile David Sarnoff, a relationship to British intelligence. During World War II, by arrangement with Sarnoff, British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson worked out of RCA's building in Rockefeller Center.

Southern Agrarian Ted Turner, whose cable and television empire was recently absorbed in a \$40 billion merger with Time Warner, is a professed Anglophile who, along with his wife, Jane Fonda, has been a champion of British New Age environmentalist policies, and has promoted them through his media outlets. Turner's new controllers at Time Warner have British connections dating back to the Meyer Lansky mob-connected Warner Bros. Studios in Hollywood, and to Time Warner founder Henry Luce's leading role in the Anglo-American establishment, as pushed in his magazines, most notably *Time* and *Life*.

British influence is also spread through the "training" of journalists at places such as the Columbia University School of Journalism, Harvard, and the University of Chicago.

## 7. Direct British control of U.S. media

While there has been long-standing British influence over U.S. media, approximately 30 years ago, British companies and individuals started increasing their direct holdings of U.S. media properties.

The Canada-based Thomson Corporation was one of the earliest players in the U.S. market, with a solid base in the Midwest. At this point, Thomson, which controls such important British media properties as the London *Sunday Times* and *Times Literary Supplement*, and whose founder, Ray Thomson, was raised to a peerage in 1964, as Lord Thomson of Fleet Street, owns 105 daily and 26 weekly newspapers