

Special Report to the American People

**THE REAL STORY BEHIND
THE
TRILATERAL
COMMISSION**



**The 1980s Plot
to Destroy the Nation**

Issued by Citizens for LaRouche

March 1980

This Man is the Trilateral Commission's Number 1 Enemy



This is why

"The United States is not a heap of people piled on top of one another. It is a nation with a proper moral destiny, a mission to perform among nations on behalf of civilization.

We are going to give every child in this nation a sense of moral purpose—that they are producing, that they are developing their skills, that they are producing wealth which is going out from our ports around the world to areas where people are miserable and hungry and faced with death from famines and epidemics. That wealth is going to uplift the productive powers of those people, and we are going to change the world."

Lyndon LaRouche, February 23, 1980

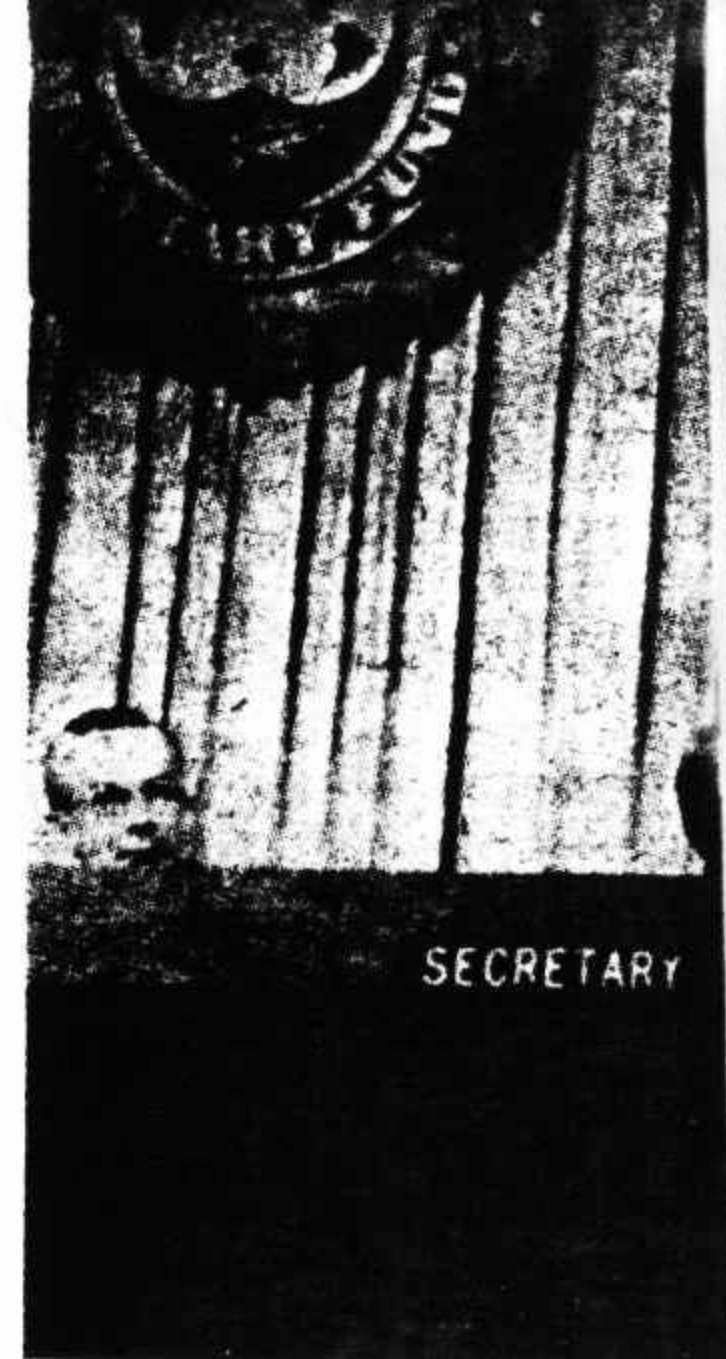
A Report to the American People

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This report was prepared by a team working under the direction of Criton Zoakos, Lyndon LaRouche's foreign policy adviser, and Konstantin George, the candidate's adviser on domestic policy. Copyright © 1980, Citizens for LaRouche.

1.

The Real Story Behind the Trilateral Commission



As a campaign issue during this election year, the Trilateral Commission has already had a determining influence in the New Hampshire, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia primaries, and it is coming up as a crucial issue in the Illinois primary.

The Commission is a group of 300 powerful public figures from North America, Japan, and Western Europe, formed in 1973 with advice and guidance from the Council on Foreign Relations and from British aristocrats, such as the Earl of Cromer of Baring Bros., Lord Roll of S.G. Warburg & Co. and director of the Bank of England, Lord Harlech, Sir Kenneth Keith, Sir Arthur Knight, and others. One hundred and ten members of the Commission are Americans, and 27 of them have served or are now serving in the Carter administration. This includes President Carter, Vice-President Mondale, Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Defense Brown, and others. David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger's piggy bank, is accorded the honor of calling himself the founder of the Commission.

The candidacy of George Bush is now in ruins because the candidate has been overidentified with the Trilateral Commission. John B. Anderson deserves and probably will get a sound trouncing by the voters for the same reason as Bush: his long-standing identification with the Trilateral Commission.

The electorate knows very little of substance about the Trilateral Commission, but this is compensated by the fact that it knows that President Carter was hand-picked and put into office by the Commission. Therefore, not without justice, the average informed American citizen identifies the debacles and disasters of the Carter administration with the Trilateral Commission. They do not want any of it, and they do not want any other candidate close to or identified with the Commission. This year's general election is, on a fundamental level, fought around the issue of the "Eastern Establishment's" control over American policymaking institutions.

This is true even for the Democratic Party primaries so far. The principal reason why ordinary Democrats continue to vote for Carter despite his identification with the Trilateral Commission is the fact that Kennedy, the liberal lion of the Eastern Establishment, is considered a worse evil than even the hated Trilateral Commission. The Democratic vote that goes for LaRouche, for example the 20 percent vote in the New Hampshire primary, represents the more sophisticated and intellectually tougher voters who have reached the conclusion that what is worth fighting for in this year's presidential election is a result which will deny the liberal, anti-American Eastern Establishment any access whatsoever



President Jimmy Carter under the banners of the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank. "The issue is not the existence of a conspiracy, but the policy upon which it acts."

to the Executive of our government. Thus, despite the notoriety the Trilateral Commission has achieved so far, the real issue in the election is the liberal Eastern Establishment, and within this, the Trilateral Commission draws attention because it is, as it was meant to be, a more visible instrument of the liberal establishment, for the purpose of drawing to itself the fire of popular outrage.

Right now, upward of 35 to 40 pamphlets, brochures, books, and major essays about and against the Trilateral Commission are circulating around the country, totaling millions of copies reaching and informing to varying degrees (and occasionally misinforming) the electorate. This publication is now offered to the public to place the issue of the Trilateral Commission in its proper perspective, within its proper context of the liberal Eastern Establishment, to clarify the fundamental policy issues on which the Eastern liberals pin their efforts at this time, and to identify the special "point man" role the establishment has assigned to the Commission.

The liberal Eastern Establishment, for which the Trilateral Commission is a special-purpose instrumentality for a limited period of time, is a grouping of powerful families in New York, Boston, Connecticut, and elsewhere, which exercises permanent control over

the nation's major universities, investment banks, law firms, and federal civil service, and through them, over an important number of manufacturing corporations. This control per se does not necessarily have to be evil. It is the purpose to which it is used, the policy to which it is used that makes it evil or good.

The Tool of the British Oligarchy

The principal use to which this social power has been used increasingly since the assassination of President McKinley and decisively since the accession to power of President Woodrow Wilson, is to control the foreign policy of the United States on behalf of the ruling aristocracy of Great Britain. The Eastern Establishment itself is not the center of ultimate power, it is an instrumentality on behalf of policies of the British oligarchy.

Most Americans, upon being informed of this fact, react with incredulity, even the most committed anti-liberals among them. It is however an easily proved fact. What no American will deny is that all those policies generally identified as liberal in the domestic domain, have the unmistakable stench of direct and outspoken hostility to American nationalism. This is the case for every domestic policy from the issue of school prayer, to pledging allegiance to the flag in



De Gaulle greets his fellow countrymen upon the liberation of France. "The British-controlled Eastern Establishment proclaims in its publications that the international order which was organized in the aftermath of the Second World War—the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and even NATO—was all organized for the fundamental strategic proposition that the single most dangerous force in world affairs is nationalism, especially including American nationalism."



Alexander Hamilton

public schools, to the issues of nuclear energy production, defense preparedness, universal military training versus the all-professional army, and so forth.

This British-controlled liberal Eastern Establishment proclaims in its publications that the international order which was organized in the aftermath of the Second World War—the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and even NATO—was all organized for the fundamental strategic proposition that the single most dangerous force in world affairs is nationalism, especially including American nationalism, which these supranational institutions must try to bridle, contain, erode, and finally eliminate.

This liberal doctrine of unbending opposition to nationalism is an idea the British oligarchy developed in the beginning of the 20th century when the power of the British Empire began to wane. British power waned because four other major nations in the world community, namely the United States, Germany, France, and Japan, all overtook Great Britain in industrial production. Russia, with advice from American economists in the Hamilton and Carey tradition, was also beginning to threaten British industrial supremacy.

This occurred in the last two decades of the 19th century. The strategists of the British Empire realized that all these nations were built up in such a short period of time because they based their economic policies upon a decidedly antiliberal economic theory, the theory of dirigism, identified with the theoretical works of Alexander Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury, and also with the works of the great American economists Henry and Mathew Carey. Japan accomplished its economic miracle in the Meiji revolution by inviting and honoring American System economists; Germany was built into a major industrial power because it followed the policies of Friedrich List, the great



Locomotive plant in Paterson, N.J., which Hamilton had earlier made a center of manufacturing.



Friedrich List



The Corliss engine at the 1876 Philadelphia Exposition.

economist who was educated in the United States under Carey and then returned to his country to organize the German customs union. It is List who is credited with coining the term "American System" of political economy. Similarly, France used the Colbert-Richelieu tradition in economic science which then inspired Alexander Hamilton's ideas.

The British oligarchy knew that in order to survive, it had to combat and defeat these other major nations. To do that, it had to intensify its efforts to spread its own liberal economic doctrines to combat the power of the "American System" ideas of national economy. The First World War was fought on these issues. The Treaty of Versailles was imposed because of these issues. The Second World War was started because of this ongoing unresolved conflict. And finally, the world order that was created after the Second World War around the United Nations was designed by the liberals to curb and contain the forces of nationalism.

It is not true that the British oligarchy opposes only some kinds of nationalism and likes some others, depending on the nation. The perpetuation of its existence as a morally corrupt social layer depends on general opposition, in principle, to the concept of nationalism in general. That is why the British oligarchs did not bat an eyelash when they destroyed their own British economy and British industry.

The principal instrument Britain has used to successfully impose its world policies during the 20th century, despite Britain's own drastically shrinking material power, has been what we call the liberal Eastern Establishment in the United States. Before, during, and after World War I, the Eastern Establishment functioned primarily through the think tanks in its major universities, Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and so forth. It was from Princeton, owned and run by Morgan

Guaranty, a British bank, that Woodrow Wilson came. Later, foundations and institutions started to proliferate, along with more special-purpose think tanks, incorporating increasingly greater chunks of policy-formulating and policy-making functions. Throughout this period, New York's Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) has been playing the central coordinating role, functioning as the clearinghouse for the ideas and consensus of the liberal establishment. At the end of World War II, two major "blueblood" institutions were launched, the Ditchley Foundation and the Aspen Institute, both of which proclaim as their official purpose the maintenance and augmentation of the "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain. One of the two, the Ditchley Foundation, publicly advocates dual citizenship between England and the United States, omitting to inform the unsuspecting public that England does not possess the legal category of "citizen" but that of "subject."

The membership lists of the CFR, Aspen, Ditchley and the Trilateral Commission are overlapping. Each of the organizations does not represent a different "tendency" or "faction" or even different "interests" within the liberal Eastern Establishment. Each merely represents a different function. Just as a British gentleman can belong to many clubs at the same time, his membership in "Pall Mall," the "Boors," the "Flakes," and the "Nautical Club" neither adds nor subtracts from his essential character, his being, above all, a "British gentleman." The same with the Eastern Establishment here and its different organizations.

Why the Trilateral Commission?

The Trilateral Commission was formed in 1973 for a particular purpose. The London-New York leadership over the rest of the Western Alliance was increasingly

being challenged because the post World War II liberal economic system was discernibly going to pieces. France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and also American nationalist forces coalesced behind the Nixon presidency were proposing a new orientation in favor of a commitment for renewed industrial development worldwide. Such a policy would have meant industrialization of key sectors of the Third World and thus the eventual emergence of new, sound, and strong nations—a repeat of the British nightmare at the turn of the century. Such a policy would also have meant that France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan, with their special relations with Third World nations, would experience an industrial boom, as their economies mobilized to provide the capital goods needed by the new nations. In the beginning of 1973 the West German deutschmark had already smashed the British pound and by July-August was on its way to gaining hegemony over the ailing U.S. dollar.

Then two things happened. David Rockefeller formed the Trilateral Commission and Henry Kissinger manufactured the 1973 October War in the Middle East, which ruined the oil supplies of both Western Europe and Japan. Kissinger, holding the oil weapon over the allies' heads, forced them to go slow and relent. It took European industry three years to recover from the shock.

The Trilateral Commission, a special-purpose team born out of the emergency, is a gathering of influential individuals from North America, Europe, and Japan, all of whom share the same liberal, antinationalist philosophy of the British oligarchy and all of whom cooperate to prevent the national forces within their respective countries from exerting influence on policy.

The Trilateral Commission was hastily put together for a crude hatchet job, running such out-front errands as manipulating presidential elections and circulating policy papers with such provocative ideas as "The End of Democracy," "Zero Growth," and so forth. It was typical that a man who enjoys the reputation of being New York's stupidest banker, David Rockefeller, was induced and manipulated to take all the credit for the operation.

Therefore, in order to gauge the stated programs and the activities of the Trilateral Commission with a measure of justice, one must first gauge the current thinking and policy concerns of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the mother entity of the Trilateral Commission, as well as the supranational grouping into which the CFR blends, the so-called Bilderberg Society in which the nobility of England meets with the Belgian and Dutch royalty, and the representatives of the House of Hapsburg.



The Trilateral Commission in Paris in 1975: "The Trilateral Commission was hastily put together for a crude hatchet job, running such out-front errands as manipulating presidential elections and circulating policy papers with such provocative ideas as 'The End of Democracy' and 'Zero Growth.'"

2.



The 1980s Plot To Destroy the Nation

Every prominent member of the Trilateral Commission who later joined the Carter administration, such as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Undersecretary of the Treasury Anthony Solomon and others, when they came together in 1973 to help form the Trilateral Commission, were already active participants in another Council on Foreign Relations project called the 1980s Project. The Council had termed its 1980s Project "the largest single effort in our 55-year history. . . . It is aimed at describing how world trends might be steered toward a particular desirable future outcome." The Project began in 1973 during a series of informal meetings held at the Council's townhouse on East 68th Street in New York City, under the leadership of Richard Ullman, the Council's director of research, and Edward L. Morse.

A year later, with abundant financing from the Rockefeller, Ford, Mellon, and Thyssen foundations, together with the German Marshall Fund, the sessions were formally institutionalized as the 1980s Project, and working groups were established to explore specific areas.

In 1977 the Project underwent a shift when many of its leading members moved to Washington—including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance—to join the Carter administration.

In 1979 the Council published its findings in a 30-volume series of books published by McGraw-Hill. The strategic objectives outlined in the 1980s Project books are the strategic objectives of both the Carter administration and the Trilateral Commission's next candidate for the White House.

In summary form, the strategy consists of the following immediate objectives:

1. Impose a worldwide regime of economic "controlled disintegration."
2. Impose throughout the underdeveloped sector the "Cambodia model" and now the Iran model of the ruralization and destruction of the cities.
3. Restore an old-style colonial world through the doctrine of limited sovereignty.
4. Form an alliance between China and the "West" in order to implement this perspective in the underdeveloped sector.
5. Force the Soviet Union to choose between a treaty agreement to limit the growth of science and technology, or general thermonuclear war.

THE CFR's Beginnings



Cecil Rhodes

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in 1921 as part of a project begun in the 1880s by the British colonialist Cecil Rhodes. The mother of the Council is the Royal Institute of International Affairs, founded in 1919 with money from the Rhodes Trust.

The seeds of both institutions were planted during the Paris peace conference in 1919, when representatives of the British Round Table, including Lionel Curtis, Lord Robert Cecil, and Lord Eustance Percy, met with several highly placed Americans to decide upon the most efficient vehicle for coordinating Anglo-American policy in the postwar period. The American group, which included Colonel House, who oversaw the Wilson administration, the Dulles brothers, the House of Morgan's Thomas Lamont, and Christian Herter, returned to the United States from the meeting to set up the Council on Foreign Relations. The Council was formally incorporated in 1921.

Like its sister organization, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the *raison d'être* of the Council is the doctrine bequeathed in the 1877 will of Cecil Rhodes to:

"Establish a trust to, and for, the establishment and promotion and development of a secret society, the true aim and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and the colonization by British subjects of all lands. . . especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the valley of the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. . ."

The Royal Institute of International Affairs is that "secret society"; the Council on Foreign Relations is its branch in the United States.

6. Develop a series of alternate paths for arriving at these specified objectives.
7. Conduct United States foreign policy for the purpose of compelling all other nations to choose among these "alternate paths."

The strategic objectives do not proceed from the assumption that the main strategic conflict in the world is "socialism versus capitalism," or "East versus West," or the "Soviet Union versus the United States." As Richard Ullman puts it: "The political and economic relations between rich and poor countries promise to remain central issues on the international agenda for the indefinite future. The 1980s Project has devoted considerable attention to the likely and desirable evolution of these relations. . . 'North-South' issues between rich and poor societies infuse most of the Project's work."

According to the authors of the Project, the main political threat from the "South" is the potential for an alliance between "Hamiltonian" and "Marxian" political tendencies against the British liberal school of thought. This threat, according to the Council, emerged in the period from April 1974, when the United Nations General Assembly passed its now famous "New World Economic Order Resolution" and September 1974 when the United Nations Conference on Population in Bucharest rejected the Malthusian approach to population.

The most succinct presentation of the Council's concerns is presented by the late Fred Hirsch, editor of the London *Economist* in his book, *Alternatives to Monetary Disorder*, from which the following quotes are relevant:

A common thread that runs through diagnosis of current trends in the international economy is the theme of increasing politicization. Economic matters that were once dealt with at a technical level or left entirely to the outcome of market forces are increasingly the subject of international diplomacy. The leading economic powers of the noncommunist world have institutionalized the economic summit conference. An almost continuous series of conferences has brought together representatives of the developed countries, the less developed countries, the oil-exporting countries to discuss the problems of energy supply, raw materials, economic development and international finance. These matters have hitherto been dealt with independently and in low key. It is now the overt aim of the developing world to link these issues. Beyond this, by elevating decisions to the highest political level, developing nations hope to substitute politicization for what they see as tacit ac-

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The developing world, as challenger of today's balance and structure of political and economic power, sees increasing the explicit politicization of the international economy as an opportunity to forge a new international economic order more favorable to its interests. By contrast, in the view that dominates both governmental attitudes and the main thrust of analytical discussion in the developed world, the focus is on the dangers of increased political friction and economic disruption that would result from the substitution of political decisions for market or technical influences. Western governments see politicization as a threat to both economic prosperity and political harmony. In their opinion, the containment and reversal of the trend toward increasing politicization are among the most urgent international problems of the next decade.

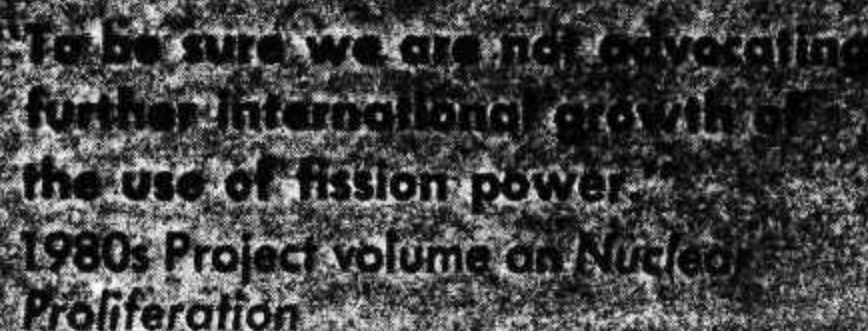
Following this definition of "the most urgent international problem of the next decade," the Council's author is compelled to make a strategic admission about political economy, which up to that point was only presented in the publications associated with Lyndon LaRouche. He asserts that the central conflict in economic theory is between the American System of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List et al. and the British liberal System of Adam Smith, Ricardo, et al.:

Politicization [of economic issues]... can be evaluated differently, according to the perspective from which it is viewed. Mainstream *liberal* thought—prevalent in the United States and most of the Western world—traditionally regards the politicization of economic issues as both an inefficient way to create and allocate wealth and a potentially destructive influence on harmonious relationships, both in domestic affairs and among nations. It therefore ought to be minimized. . . .

Another normative approach that now has strong appeal in the developing world has its intellectual roots in *Marxist* and in *neo-mercantilist* thought. . . . The pervasiveness of these perceptions helps to explain the remarkable unity of the less developed world and also in some developed states whose perspectives are Marxist or mercantilist. Politicization to them means an open challenging of political relationships previously only implicit in economic activities. The analytical basis of this challenge lies in the political roles embodied in economic relations, which are in principle twofold. First, economic exchange can always be used as a

tool of political power through boycotts, bribery, and manipulation of trade incentives. Second, economic relationships can operate on a more fundamental level, shaping the political economic foundations of a weaker, less developed economy through the opportunity offered to it in the form of trade and finance. The weaker country in an economic relationship, like a weaker class, then becomes not just a group of assorted individuals but a particularized, isolated, and dependent participant in the world economy—e.g., a single crop producer-exporter, an economy split into largely self-contained export and domestic sectors, or a 'hewer of wood.' Mercantilists see nations, as Marxists see classes, becoming alienated in the process of production and exchange.

These normative nationalist concerns are far from new; they were eloquently addressed by Hamilton in his *Report on Manufactures* of 1790, in which he expressed the opposition of American nationalists to their country's assuming the role of a raw materials exporter to Britain. Nationalists feared



"To be sure we are not advocating further international growth of the use of fission power."
1980s Project volume on Nuclear Proliferation

and opposed two aspects of this role: the tying of American economic development to the British economy and the growing dependence on Britain for goods vital to national defense. Friedrich List, inspired by Hamilton's observation of American trade policy, outlined in *American Political Economy* what he saw as the proper object for a developing nation's commercial policy:

"This object is not to gain matter, in exchanging matter for matter, as it is in individual and liberal economy, and particularly in the trade of the merchant. But it is to gain *productive and political power* by means of exchange with other nations; or to prevent the depression of productive and political power, by restricting that exchange."

These Marxian doctrines are plainly evident in the development strategies of the Second World of Russia, Eastern Europe, and China. And in the First World, mercantilism inspired de Gaulle's

challenge to the dominance of the dollar. Both these strands of thought find place in the development programs and campaigns of Third World leaders in the postwar world.

Despite the lies on matters of fact and sleights of hand in matters of theory, the London-controlled grouping at the Council on Foreign Relations has been forced to present the fundamental matter clearly: the fundamental issue of war and peace during the present period is whether Hamiltonian economics, the American System, will prevail in the world or not.

From the standpoint of strategic priorities, the game-masters behind the Council understand that those humanist-Neoplatonic elites located in the "West," like de Gaulle, Adenauer, American nationalism, and the Hamiltonian tendency, represent a more immediate threat to British liberalism than the humanist elites within the "East." The humanist elites in the East became a major threat at the point when a strategic humanist-Neoplatonic alliance between East and West



"In opposition to the 'state' as a juristic, territorial center of military and bureaucratic power, is the notion of 'community' as an experiential, nonterritorial nexus of affinity and value The notion of 'global community' is the animating ideal of an alternative world system."

Richard Falk, in the Project 1980s volume, *Enhancing Global Rights*

"Like policies to influence fertility, policies to influence migration or distribution of population may be voluntary or coercive Is it possible in a world of rapidly increasing population, not to restrict some elements of freedom?"

1980s Project volume on *Six Billion People, Demographic Dilemmas and World Politics*

comes together to work for the joint purpose of Third World development.

How does the Council's 1980s Project plan to counter this strategic threat during the current period? Fred Hirsch spells out the answer:

A degree of controlled disintegration in the world economy is a legitimate objective for the 1980s and may be the most realistic one for a moderate international economic order. A central normative problem for the international economic order in the years ahead is how to ensure that the disintegration indeed occurs in a controlled way and does not rather spiral into damaging restrictionism.

The problem therefore is not to minimize politicization in the process sense of political intervention in market outcomes; it is rather to create a framework capable of containing the increased level of such politicization that emerges naturally from the changed balance of forces in both domestic econ-

omies and the international system. The function of the loosened international economic order would be to provide such a framework by setting bounds to arbitrary national action and thereby containing the tendencies toward piecemeal unilateral action and bilateral bargaining that may ultimately be detrimental to the interests of all parties concerned. (emphasis added)

Fred Hirsch's book is perhaps the most compelling proof that the Carter administration has throughout its tenure acted exclusively on the basis of the guidelines of the Council's 1980s Project. Controlled disintegration is its specific international policy. Its sabotage of the European Monetary System of France's President Giscard and West Germany's Chancellor Schmidt has proceeded from this standpoint; its sabotage of the GATT negotiations similarly; its policy toward Mexico, Turkey, Iran, the Middle East, and the People's Republic of China.



Iranians rampage against the Shah. Iranian President Bani-Sadr has proposed the forced deindustrialization of the country and the dispersal of most of Teheran's inhabitants to the countryside.

... just as in Cambodia, where these citizens of Phnom Penh, 2 million in all, were forced out of the city. Within three years, almost every one of them—man, woman, and child—was dead.

"During the next 15 years, almost 1 billion persons already born in developing countries will be between 15 and 30 years old. This flood of energetic individuals will pose major problems for government, related to their needs and demands for adequate housing, employment, and education and their likely desire to migrate away from overcrowded rural areas to urban centers in the quest for new opportunities. In coping with this human flood, governments will be likely to pursue a mix of five basic strategies, some of which contradict others. But a major requirement will probably be a new focus on development strategy, which centers on integrated rural development based less on agricultural 'modernization' than on appropriate means of maintaining an efficient but labor-intensive agricultural sector. Among the features of some of these strategies are efforts to decentralize manufacturing activities.

1980s Project volume on Six Billion People, Demographic Dilemmas and World Politics

How the Trilateral Commission Created Jimmy Carter

It was at the annual meeting of the Trilateral Commission in Tokyo in 1975, that Jimmy Carter was made the next President of the United States. Carter himself was present, as the meeting worked out the Democratic Party side of the Trilateral slate which became the Carter administration.

Jimmy Carter had been a nobody until he was plucked out of his peanut fields by the Trilateral Commission. He was "discovered" in late 1972 by the Trilateral Commission's North American Secretary, George Franklin, who led a team of "talent scouts" to Atlanta. There, along with Trilateral Commission member J. Paul Austin, Franklin met with Carter.

The results of that meeting were aptly described by Dr. Peter Bourne, Carter's mentor and future drug adviser who was forced out of the administration when he was caught passing out phony prescriptions for narcotics to his friends in the White House: "David [Rockefeller] and Zbig [Brzezinski] had both agreed that Carter was the ideal politician to build on."

What followed was the political and psychological programming of the candidate under the personal supervision of Brzezinski and Bourne. According to Franklin, Carter attended every Trilateral Commission session and circulated copies of the Commission's reports to every Democratic Party function he attended.

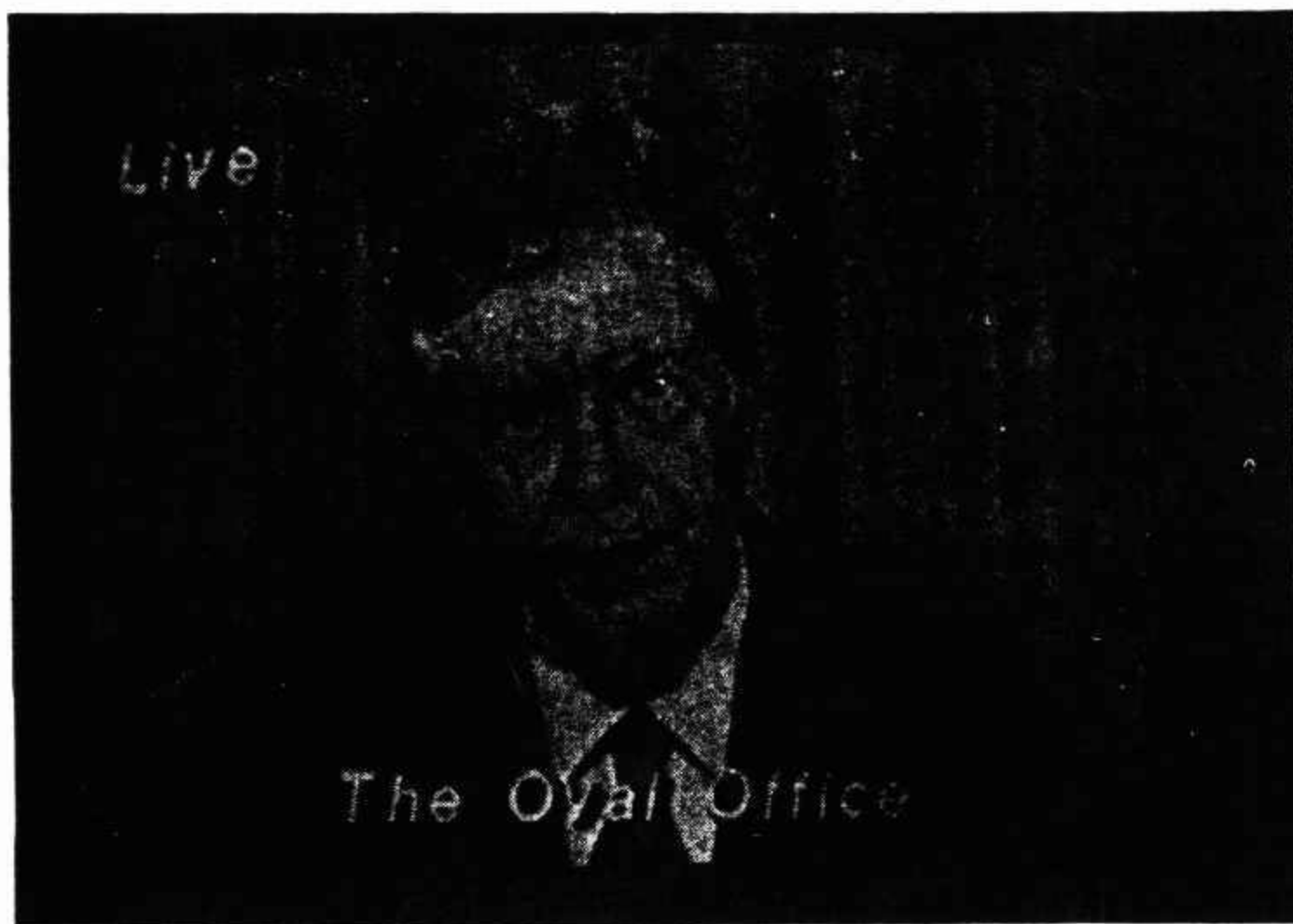
As early as October 1973, Zbigniew Brzezinski had shaped the Carter profile: "The Democratic candidate in 1976 will have to emphasize work, the family, religion, and increasingly, patriotism, if he has any desire to be elected. . . ."

What put the image across to the public was the controlled national media. Cyrus Vance, then on the board of directors of the *New York Times*, called into play the full resources of the *Times* and its networks on Jimmy's behalf. As Ray Wetzel, CBS's general manager of its Election Unit, recently told the story: "Jimmy Carter went to a dinner in Iowa and won a straw poll, and the *New York Times* wrote an article saying he's strong in Iowa. A fellow named Apple wrote

it, and that got him started. He then got publicity; that helped him win the actual caucuses. He won the straw poll, but it was Apple reporting on it that put him on."

Yet, even with the significant resources of the Eastern Establishment behind him, Jimmy Carter did not win the 1976 election. The actual vote for Carter could be expected to come from the 25 to 30 percent of the population that is liberal. The additional 20 to 30 percent of what had been the base of the Democratic Party had shown by its abstention from the primaries that they wanted nothing to do with Carter or his program. It is estimated that on election night, up to 5 million fraudulent votes were handed to the Trilateral Commission candidate.

By personally ordering the impounding of the New York voting machines, President Gerald Ford acknowledged that he knew that he had won the election. But nine hours later Ford conceded and Jimmy Carter was the President—"elect" of the United States.





Lyndon LaRouche in 1976: A Carter Presidency Means War

This is an excerpt of the nationally televised address of Lyndon LaRouche on the night of Nov. 1, 1976, when the candidate warned of the consequences of a Carter administration coming into power.

I want to speak to you on behalf of many concerned Republicans, many concerned Democrats, and many concerned European leaders. We are convinced that the election of Jimmy Carter to President of the United States on November 2 would mean that the United States, to all intents and purposes, was irreversibly committed to thermonuclear war. I shall indicate to you the basic facts upon which we premise that conclusion.

There are two dominant tendencies in present U.S. foreign policy. Carter's advisers represent one of those tendencies. Because the world monetary system created at the end of World War II is now collapsing... certain forces within the United States are committed to attempting to save this bankrupt monetary system. The methods to which they are resorting are consciously modeled on those used earlier by Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister, particularly during the 1933-1936 period.

They are resorting to methods of extreme austerity, autocannibalistic austerity, in the effort to squeeze out of real incomes, out of essential services, and out of the capital of industry itself, sufficient wealth to roll over for at least a time, some of the bankrupt debt holdings of certain financial interests.

These measures are bad enough in the United States. We see in New York City what this leads to. They're bad in Europe and in Japan. But in the developing sector, these austerity measures mean genocide.

George Ball, a leading member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission, is very explicit on this in his current book, *Diplomacy in a Crowded World*. Ball proposes that because he sees certain things which could solve these problems as being "unlikely," that he would resort to what he calls triage. That is, we must decide what portion of the present world population must die, and manage food supplies in such a way, so as to determine who dies and who lives.

That is the policy of Ball; that is the policy of Henry Kissinger; that is the policy of the dominant group in the United States.

Now obviously such a policy cannot

be imposed in the developing sector by the will of the people in that sector. The people of the developing sector will not in general tolerate it. Therefore, it is obvious that what Ball proposes, what other Carter backers propose, what Kissinger and others propose is that the developing nations be placed under a kind of NATO dictatorship.

Now Kissinger and some others recognize that a policy of putting most of the developing sector under this kind of NATO sovereignty means war with the Soviet Union. Kissinger and others believe, or at least espouse, the belief that such a war can be avoided by successfully forcing the Soviet Union to back down through bluffing.

Now the problem with Kissinger's policy—and this is where the immediate war danger rises—is that Kissinger is like a poker player sitting with a dead hand of cards, with mirrors behind his back, trying to bluff his opponent. Everyone in NATO whom I've spoken to, and the Soviets as well, know that at this time, if the United States and NATO were to be involved in either a conventional war or a limited nuclear war or a thermonuclear war with the Soviet Union, NATO would be defeated.

3.

The Trilateral Commission

Jimmy Carter entered the White House with a policy of "controlled disintegration" and his administration proceeded to carry it out. In general, the administration's policies have been modeled on those of the Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht up to 1936, with the Trilateral Commission's projected Republican successor to carry out the equivalent of the post-1938 policies of Hermann Goering: destroying the civilian economy for its replacement with a war machine.

Such policies have been forced upon the United States, because the Carter administration has acted as the enforcer for the bankrupt Bretton Woods monetary system and its institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Abroad, this has meant an unrelenting campaign to destroy the emerging new gold-based monetary system centered around the 1979 creation of the European Monetary System by France's Giscard and West Germany's Schmidt. It has also meant that United States foreign policy has been conducted to enforce the looting of developing sector nations through the policy of "IMF conditionalities." The social chaos and genocidal conditions now prevalent in such nations as Iran, Peru, Zaire, Kampuchea, Jamaica, and others are the results of this policy.

At home, the policy of "controlled disintegration" has meant a continued gouging of American living standards, double-digit inflation, a rising trade deficit, and the collapse of America's backbone industries of steel, auto, and construction. This process of economic decay, the decline in the standards of education for a depression society, and the rise of the rock counterculture have also resulted in a state in which 40 percent of the American population is on some form of drugs, and in which 40 percent of urban American high school youth smoke marijuana daily.

This is a brief summary of what the Carter administration policies have done to the United States.

The Economy

Inflation: The rate of increase of consumer prices has tripled since Carter took office, from 6 percent a year

in 1976 to 17 percent a year in January 1980. With wholesale price inflation running even higher, consumer price inflation will reach over 30 percent a year during 1980.

Interest Rates: Under G. William Miller and Paul Volcker, Carter's two chairmen of the Federal Reserve System, interest rates have risen from 5 percent in 1977 to over 18 percent now, as measured by the rate paid by the government in Treasury bills—producing additional impetus to inflation. Since Paul Volcker's "fiscal austerity" binge in October 1979, the Treasury bill rate rose 6 percent over a mere six months. Volcker argued for his credit-crunch measures with the proposition: "The standard of living of the average American has to decline."



Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker

Dictatorship, 1976-80

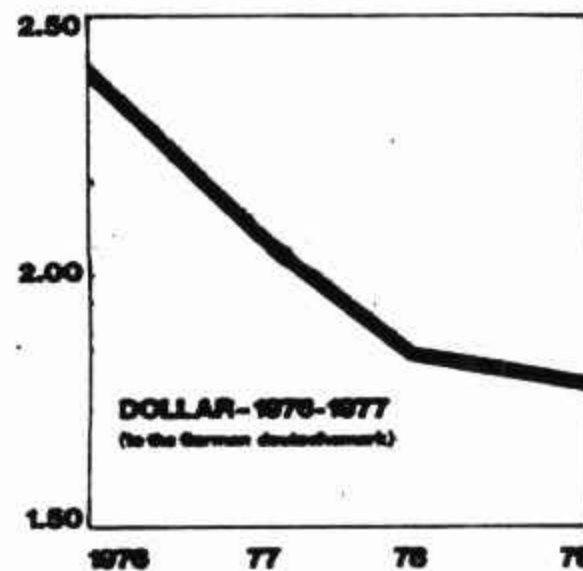
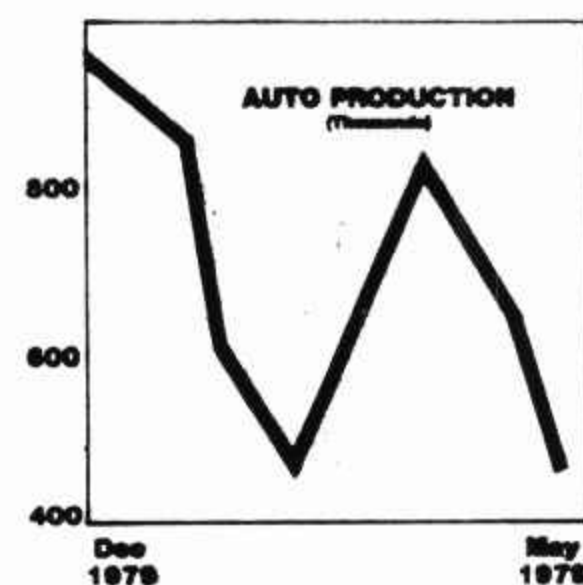
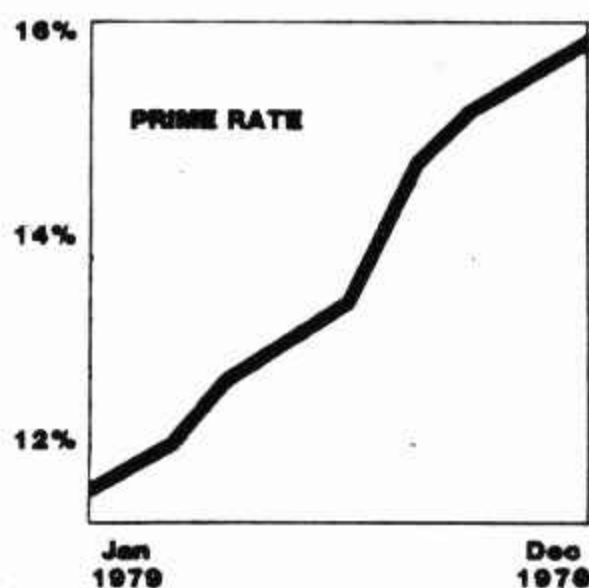
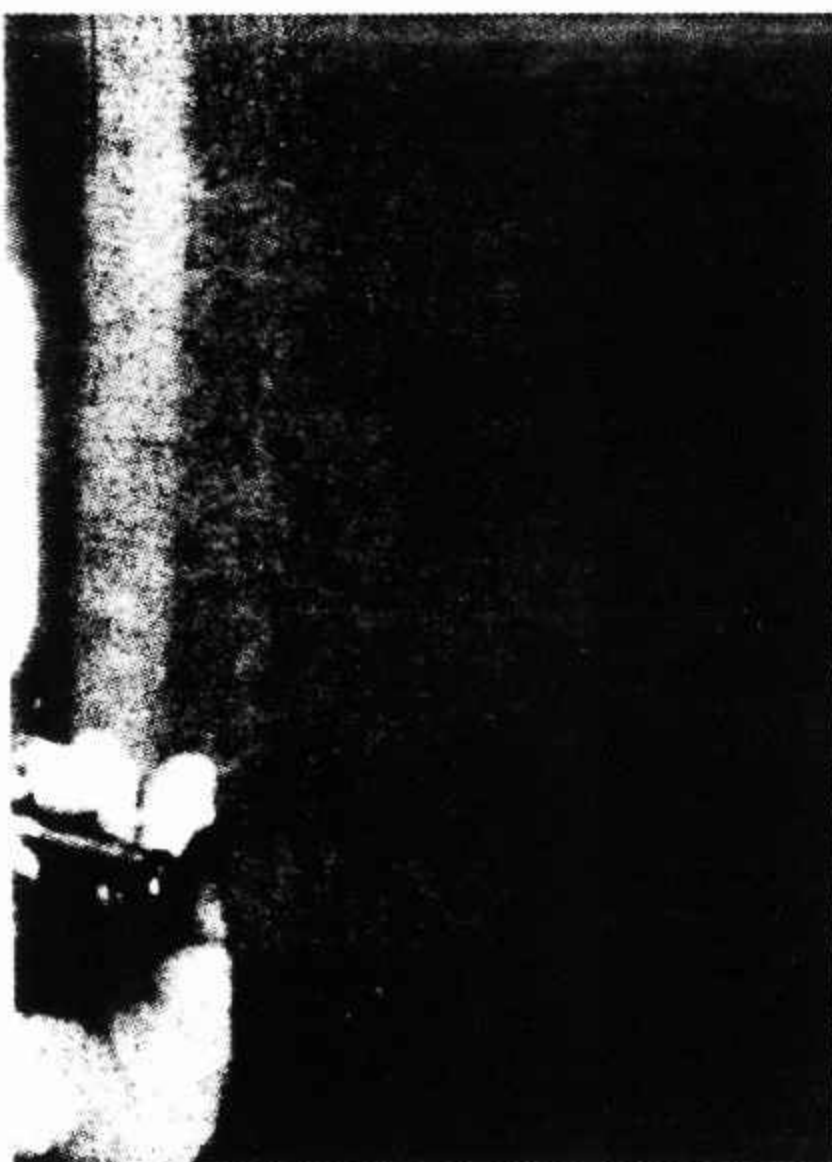
Economy: All the important industrial sectors of the U.S. economy are in sharp decline. Auto production is down 22 percent over the past year; homebuilding down 30 percent; consumer durable goods as a whole down 10 percent; and steel down 10 percent. Although the machinery industry is working to capacity, almost all of its output is now going to wasteful spending to satisfy Washington environmentalists for retooling auto assembly lines to make "fuel-efficient" but less safe cars.

The Dollar: As recommended by Trilateral Commission members Paul Volcker, Richard Cooper, and Anthony Solomon, the administration has tried to eliminate the reserve-currency role of the dollar. As a result, the dollar's value internationally has fallen against the

price of gold from \$150 per fine troy ounce to \$650 since Carter took office—a 70 percent devaluation. The pool of dollar obligations held abroad has swollen to more than \$1 trillion—the "Eurodollar market"—and has made the dollar "cigar coupon" money.

Budget Deficit: Although Carter claims that his budget deficit for the next fiscal year will be \$16 billion—and may propose to eliminate \$16 billion of spending—the actual budget deficit will be about \$115 billion, the worst in history.

Worse even than the deficit itself is the fact that it will be incurred through the most wasteful and inflationary types of federal spending, for example, Carter's synthetic fuel boondoggles. Carter is not counting an additional \$25 billion in interest payments on the na-

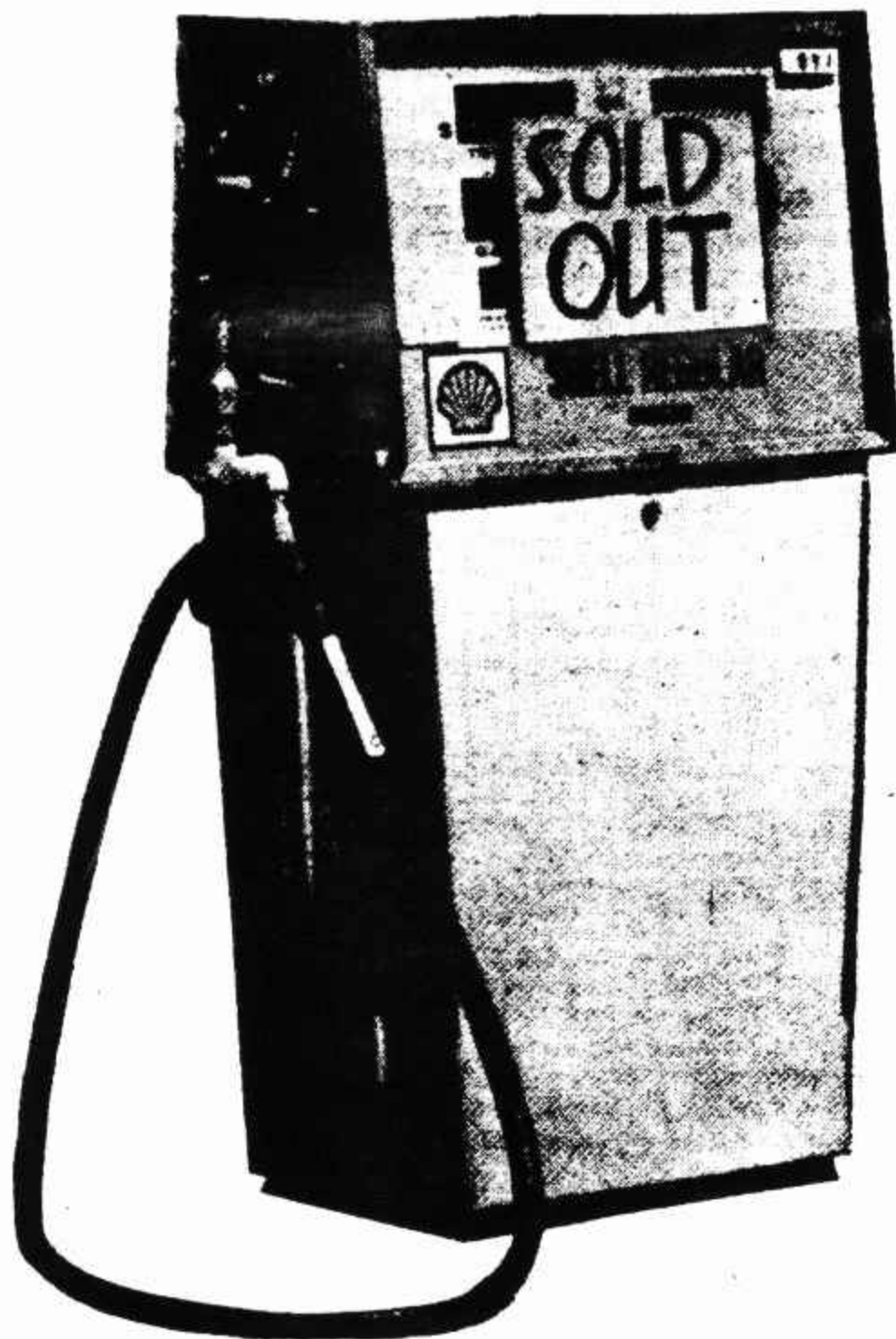


tional debt due to 15 percent Treasury bills; \$25 billion in inflation-related costs in the defense budget; at least \$15 billion in extra transfer payments (like social security) due to inflation; and a gigantic \$50 billion "off-budget" borrowing bill, which is identical in all but name to federal deficit financing. This last \$50 billion will mainly fund energy boondoggles and other forms of inflationary waste.

Energy

Upon coming into office, Jimmy Carter declared a "moral equivalent of war" on the energy crisis. In the four years that he has been in office, the rate of growth per year of U.S. electrical capacity has fallen from 6 percent to under 2 percent. His administration's anti-nuclear stance is largely responsible for the fact that the United States is rapidly nearing zero-growth in energy consumption.

Nuclear Energy: In 1979, Carter's Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ordered the "temporary" shutting down of over one-third of the nation's 68 nuclear power plants; approximately five have never been reopened.



Licenses for the construction of or the operation of already constructed plants have been withheld indefinitely in 102 cases.

For fiscal year 1981, the administration has eliminated funding for four of the most important technologies in the nuclear fuel cycle: the breeder reactor (phasing out of Clinch River breeder program); reprocessing (stopping construction of the Barnwell, S.C., nuclear fuel reprocessing plant); the gas-cooled breeder reactor; and the High-Temperature Gas Reactor. The United States will be forced to import breeder technologies from abroad.

Advanced technologies: The administration is also cutting funding for frontier energy sources such as hydrogen and magnetohydrodynamics high-technology coal facilities.

The Department of Energy has revised its timetable for the production of a commercial fusion reactor until sometime in the middle of the 21st century. The Soviet Union expects to produce a fusion commercial reactor in the mid-1990s.

The administration has cut 14 percent, not counting inflation, from the budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Oil: The administration has been fully complicit with the London-centered Seven Sisters oil cartel to raise global oil prices. Since Carter came into office, gasoline prices have tripled.

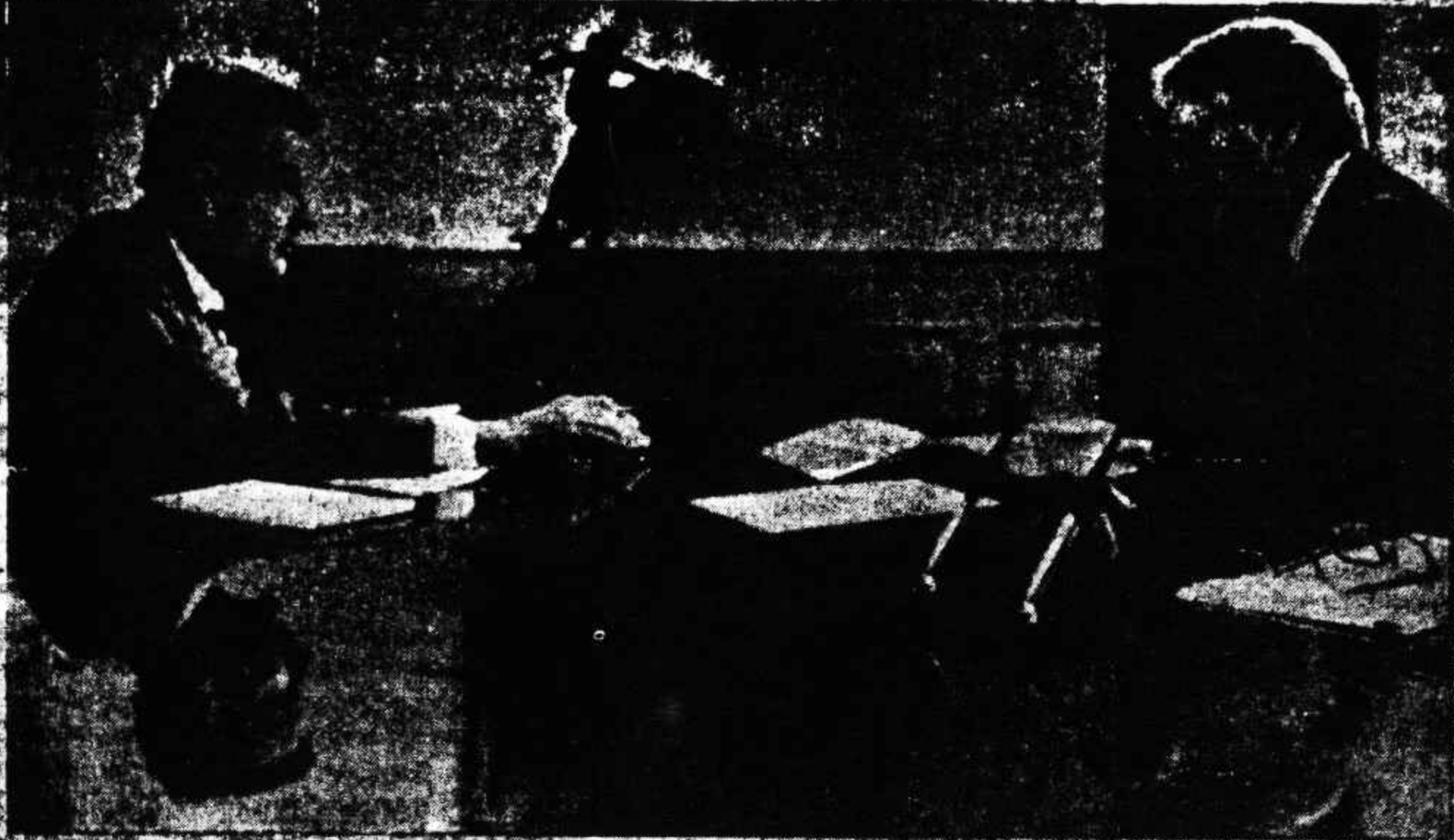
In the summer of 1979, for example, Americans spent hours on gas lines due to an alleged oil shortage. Part of the shortage, it was revealed, resulted from the fact that former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger had poured U.S. oil down salt domes—with no technology to retrieve it—for a U.S. strategic reserve.

The main reason, however, was the Rotterdam spot market run by the City of London, Royal Dutch Shell, and British Petroleum, in which the oil multinationals bid up the world oil price to \$43 a barrel. Far from acting in concert with France and West Germany to shut down the Rotterdam market, Carter, on the request of Sen. Edward Kennedy, offered the American oil multinationals a subsidy of \$5 a barrel for further speculation on the spot market.

The plan of both the oil multinationals and the Carter administration is to raise oil prices to such high levels that the Trilateral Commission plans for synthetic fuel production appear to be feasible. It is noteworthy that the Nazi war machine was fueled by the same synthetic fuel process, which otherwise is prohibitively unproductive.

Foreign Policy

Toward Europe: The Carter administration has pursued a policy of the Atlantic Alliance, as conceived by the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations, which means Western European adherence to the same policy of "controlled disintegration" the



As 50 American hostages were still in the hands of Khomeini, Zbigniew Brzezinski said in November 1979: "Islamic fundamentalism is a bulwark against communism."

Carter administration is carrying out. The policy has been unsuccessful.

Particularly, the Carter administration has allied with Great Britain against the European Monetary System. Great Britain is the only European Community country that did not join the EMS. This has gone as far as economic blackmail through the use of oil price rises against the Western European nations, whose dependence on imported oil is almost total.

The Carter administration's also placed extreme pressure on the government of West Germany to accede to the NATO modernization plan which would place tactical nuclear weapons on German soil and raise the threshold for a nuclear war in which Europe would be obliterated.

The Carter administration policy toward Europe, the developing sector, and the Soviet Union, particularly its recent course toward confrontation between the two superpowers, has earned the United States the disgust of its foremost allies. Carter policy is "incalculable," said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt upon returning from Washington in early March, a polite way of saying that U.S. policy is unreliable and irrational.

Camp David Treaty: Heralded as one of the greatest

achievements of the Carter administration, the collapse of the Camp David treaty in the face of Israeli intransigence is a declaration of the bankruptcy of Carter foreign policy in the Middle East.

Iran: The Carter administration is documented to have been fully complicit in the coming to power of the Ayatollah Khomeini. In February 1979, Carter special envoy Ramsey Clark marched at the head of a demonstration in Teheran to bring down the constitutional government of Shapur Bakhtiar and to put Khomeini in power. The Khomeini regime has carried out the same ruralization and deindustrialization policies called for in the 1980s Project for the developing sector.

The rise of Khomeini marked the beginning of Zbigniew Brzezinski's policy of "Arc of Crisis," creating an arc of chaos in the nations surrounding the southern rim of the Soviet Union.

The Carter administration is also documented to be fully complicit in the taking and holding to this day of 50 American hostages in Teheran. It was known in the State Department that should the Shah be brought to New York, under pressure from Henry Kissinger, the Khomeini regime would most likely carry out hostilities against the United States government and that the

A government which lacks authority and which is committed to substantial domestic programs will have little ability, short of cataclysmic crisis, to impose on its people the sacrifices which may be necessary to deal with foreign policy problems and defense." Samuel Huntington, *Crisis of Democracy*

The Crisis of Democracy

REPORT ON THE GOVERNABILITY OF DEMOCRACIES TO THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION

MICHEL J. CROZIER
SAMUEL P. HUNTINGTON
JOJI WATANUKI

"We have come to recognize that there are potentially desirable limits to economic growth. There are also potentially desirable limits to the indefinite extension of political democracy." Samuel Huntington, *Crisis of Democracy*

embassy staff in Teheran would be in danger. Yet, no precautions were taken.

Even after the taking of U.S. hostages, Zbigniew Brzezinski stated in a press conference: "Islamic fundamentalism is a bulwark against communism."

The inability of the Carter administration to negotiate the freedom of the hostages after offering an alliance with "Islamic fundamentalism" exposes the bankruptcy of the Carter administration's "Islamic Card."

Alliance with Peking: The Carter administration has forged a secret treaty with the Peking government of Communist China for military backing against the Soviet Union. Once again, the Carter administration has been taken for a ride, as the factional victory of Teng-Tsiao Ping gives indications that the Peking allies are no more reliable than Brzezinski's "Islamic" allies.

The Dictatorship

Since Jimmy Carter came into the White House, he and his backers have successively moved the United States government closer to a "government by decree."

The key planning document for this transformation was issued by the Trilateral Commission immediately following the November election of 1976. Entitled *Re-making Foreign Policy*, the document, authored by Commissioners Peter Szanton and Graham Allison, called for a streamlining of the Executive Branch.

Among the Szanton-Allison recommendations rapidly put into operation after Carter took office were:

1. creation of an Executive Committee in the Cabinet (ExCab), consisting of the President, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, and the National Security Adviser. ExCab functions as a "crisis team" that implements policy beyond the purview of Congress.

2. the setting up of a series of "czar" positions in the White House. Within six months of his inauguration, Carter created a new Department of Energy, with emergency powers, under Trilateral Commission James Schlesinger, who had earlier been fired from the Ford administration for his advocacy of limited nuclear warfare with the Soviet Union.

In 1979, the "government by decree" took a major step forward with the formation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FEMA was established by Presidential Review Memorandum 32 (PRM-32), drafted last spring by National Security Council staff member and Trilateral Commission member, Samuel Huntington. Huntington based his memorandum on a study published for the Trilateral Commission, entitled *Crisis of Democracy*, in which he elaborated the necessity for powers of decree for the Executive branch. Huntington wrote: "Finally, a government which lacks authority and which is committed to substantial domestic programs will have little ability, short of a cataclysmic crisis, to impose on its people the sacrifices which may be necessary to deal with foreign policy problems and defense... If a new threat to

security should materialize, as it inevitably will at some point, the government will not possess the authority to command the resources and the sacrifices necessary to meet that threat."

Under FEMA's enabling legislation, at the point that a national emergency is declared—such as one called due to a shut-off of foreign oil—FEMA is authorized to bypass all constitutionally constituted powers, to carry out the decrees it deems necessary.

FEMA does not operate under the President directly, but under the National Security Council. FEMA mandates an Executive Council within the National Security Council, called the Emergency Management Committee, as the crisis command center. This Committee, chaired by the FEMA director, includes the National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs Stuart Eizenstat, the Director of the Office of Management and the Budget John Mc Intyre, and the NSC Assistant for Policy and Intergovernmental Relations David Aaron.

On June 19, 1979, President Carter and OMB chief held a White House press conference announcing FEMA's formation. Under special reorganization authority adopted by Congress in April 1977, FEMA gained official congressional approval 60 days later, since Congress did not veto the proposal.

Under the Brzezinski PRM-32 guidelines, FEMA assumed control over the following agencies:

1. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, formerly in the Department of Defense.
2. Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, formerly in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Federal Preparedness Agency, formerly in the General Services Administration, responsible for designating and overseeing all strategic stockpile programs.
4. Federal Insurance Administration, formerly in HUD.
5. National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, formerly in the Commerce Department.
6. National Weather Service, formerly in Commerce.
7. Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program, formerly in the Office of Science and Technology, in the White House.
8. Dam Safety and Coordinating Program, formerly in the Office of Science and Technology.
9. Federal Emergency Broadcast System, formerly in the Office of Science and Technology.

The FEMA reorganization shuts out the Pentagon and Joint Chiefs of Staff from involvement in national emergency action. All such functions are centralized under the FEMA director. Under the provisions of Carter's Executive Order, the FEMA director, appointed by the President, maintains total control over all federal agencies involved in crisis management from his chair on the National Security Council.



Henry Kissinger declared to a head of state of a neighboring country and ally of the United States:

"Jimmy Carter is not the President of the United States. The Trilateral Commission is the President of the United States. I represent the Trilateral Commission."

"If we think back to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, which all the policymakers of the time were viewing with consciousness of an approaching Armageddon, and is almost seized with nostalgia for the ease of their decisions."

4.

The Trilateral Commission and the 1980 Election

The problem now confronting the liberal Eastern Establishment and its agencies, including the Trilateral Commission, derives from the fact that their implementation of policy through the outgoing Carter administration has been almost too successful.

The U.S. economy and the nation's decision-making process has been weakened to the point almost of no repair. The debacles in Iran, Afghanistan, and the Arab world, the collapse of Camp David, the total bankruptcy of the economic clout of the United States, the failure to provide any stable, predictable policy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, and the systematic refusal of the United States to support any programs for the industrial development of the Third World, have forced continental Western Europe to come out fighting with the intention of capturing the political leadership of the western world away from the Washington-London axis.

Right now, despite the misinformation and news blackout in the controlled mass media in the United States, the West is split down the middle into two groupings. One grouping is the London-Washington axis whose basic political commitment is to prevent at all costs the reemergence of nationalism in any nation of the west and to prevent the proposed resurgence of industrial, technological, and scientific growth. The other grouping is centered around the Paris-Bonn axis and the European Monetary System, which is rallying political forces around the world on a perspective of generalized industrial growth, abandonment of liberal economic practices and theories and revival of the moral concept of the sovereign nation state as an instrument for uplifting the populations of the devel-

oping sector—the Middle East, India, Africa, and so forth. This is the basic program with which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing snatched the entire Arab world from under the nose of the State Department and, as of the week of March 10, has left Washington and London with almost no political assets in the region.

The problem of the Trilateral Commission during this election year in the United States is to prevent at all costs the emergence of political and social forces in the country which would tend to either be sympathetic or ally with the political forces of the European Monetary System of France and West Germany. Therefore, the Trilateral Commission is now attempting to use the Republican Party, just as in 1976 it used the Democratic Party, to place its chosen puppet into the White House. The candidates upon whom the Commission is counting are Gerald Ford, George Bush, and John Anderson, all three long-standing Commission members. All three are mobilized to stop the single Republican candidate who is not a member of the Trilateral Commission, Governor Ronald Reagan.

Within the Democratic Party itself, the Trilateral Commission is proceeding from the correct assessment that if either Carter or Kennedy gets the nomination, then the Republicans will win, regardless of nearly every other consideration. Therefore, its only task within the Democratic Party is to prevent the emergence of any circumstances that might get Lyndon LaRouche, the other contender, anywhere near the nomination. They know that if LaRouche gets the Democratic

nomination, he will win the presidency against any possible Republican ticket.

They further know that LaRouche, as the intellectual author of the European Monetary System and Fund, will not merely join the Europeans headlong, but that he will lead them in the worldwide effort to restore the practices of the American System of economic policy and to put an end to the obscenity of liberal economics and liberal policies.

Reagan, a candidate of limited abilities, would generally be guided by the poorly informed impulse to follow on the same path, but he would be vulnerable to manipulations from the Council on Foreign Relations et al. But the problem that the Council has with Reagan is that he may be captured by an overwhelming grass-roots movement of opposition and rage against what the population perceives as the evil liberal Eastern Establishment and the Council and its Trilateral Commission. Therefore, while they are engaging in extensive vote frauds, slanders, harassment and containment against LaRouche, the Council and



West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and France's President Giscard d'Estaing: "The problem of the Trilateral Commission during this election year in the United States is to prevent at all costs the emergence of political and social forces which would tend to be either sympathetic or ally with the political forces of the European Monetary System of France and West Germany."

Trilateral strategists are at the present time devoting most of their efforts in scheming how to prevent Governor Reagan from getting the Republican nomination.

According to George Franklin, the coordinator of the Trilateral Commission, the 1980 presidential race will dominate the upcoming meeting of the Commission in London, March 23-25.

In an interview, Franklin said the Commission has two agendas for the meeting, one public and one pri-

ate. The public agenda will focus on international policy questions, including global security, the crises in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, the international economic crisis, with special emphasis on its effects on national governments and international institutions.

The Commission, Franklin said, will receive major input from what he called "Empire people." This refers to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Oxford and Cambridge universities, and the British royal family itself.

The Candidates Acceptable to the Trilateral Commission



Jimmy Carter



Gerald Ford



John Anderson



George Bush

Special input will also come from members of the Thatcher government of Great Britain, including the prime minister and her mentor Sir Keith Joseph. Sources report that the economic policy discussions will be framed around the "British model" for austerity that Joseph has administered and the export of that model to the United States.

This is the context for the private agenda: discussion of the 1980 presidential race and, in the words of Franklin, "acceptable options" for both parties.

Jimmy Carter, Franklin indicated, is still an acceptable candidate in the Democratic Party, but "the economy will soon catch up with" him. He may get through the primaries, said Franklin, "but he will have a hell of a time making it through the general election." The plan is for Carter to put forward a "cosmetic" economic policy package that admittedly has little hope of success, but will be flavored with some "emergency actions," that, says Franklin, will deflect the electorate's rage from Carter himself. But Franklin added that the only factor keeping Carter in the race is that Americans have an even more intense dislike for Senator Edward Kennedy.

For the Republican Party, Franklin and others have identified Commissioner John Anderson and George Bush as acceptable candidates. Although Franklin de-

scribed him as an "emerging voice in American politics," Anderson is not yet viewed as a real possibility for the GOP nomination. Former Commission member George Bush is a preferred candidate, but his campaign, according to Franklin, is faltering, "despite the best efforts of many good people."

Ronald Reagan is unacceptable to most members of the Commission. He must be stopped, said Franklin, or if not stopped, "slowed down and placed in a harness."

The combination of Bush and Anderson cannot stop Reagan, Franklin admitted, and identified former President Gerald Ford as required to help. In this regard, it is notable that Ford recently declared Henry Kissinger as "the best secretary of state in U.S. history," and has told several people that if he is elected in 1980, he will offer the post to Kissinger again. On Kissinger's part, he met for three hours with Ford recently and emerged from a recent three-hour meeting with Ford endorsing him as "the only man qualified to lead the United States." It cannot be expected, however, that the American electorate would welcome the Ford-Kissinger combination.

The Commission's Problem

If the New Hampshire, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and recently Illinois primary election fights are exam-

and Unacceptable Candidates



Lyndon LaRouche and Ronald Reagan

ined, the Trilateral Commission's gameplan does not have much chance of succeeding. Indications are that the American people are likely to fight every one of the Trilateral candidates until they are defeated.

However, what horrifies the Eastern Establishment even more than the possibility of the defeat of their candidates is the intensity of the attack upon the Trilateral Commission. Franklin protested, in the above-mentioned interview, against the attacks upon the Commission leveled by Reagan and others. "It is true that Jimmy Carter was a Commissioner," he said. "It is also true that many of his top personnel and cabinet officers are Commissioners. But that would be true of any person who is elected. We are not really a conspiracy."

So far, the *Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, and the *Christian Science Monitor* have published alarmed editorials against making the Trilateral Commission an issue of the 1980 campaign. Writes the *Christian Science Monitor* in its March 12 editorial:

"Whatever else happens after yesterday's primaries, the conspiracy theory of membership in the Trilateral Commission ought to be retired as a campaign tactic. It exploits fear and ignorance among the voters in a manner any candidate should repudiate.

Reagan supporters have been using it against Bush, but what does this say about fellow Republicans who were members before Mr. Bush's brief term—Senator William Roth, for example, Representatives Barber Conable and John Anderson, and even the present party chairman William Brock? Such a sample hardly suggests the Trilateral Commission is the liberal cabal of the conspiracy theory fielded by the right—or the nest of imperialists decried by the far left.

What is the commission then? It is an organization launched by banker David Rockefeller in 1973 to bring together business, governmental, and academic leaders from North America, Europe, and Japan in an effort to foster "trilateral" economic and political cooperation. They consider analyses and reports, sometimes rejecting them, as they are said to have done to a proposal that what their nations needed was more government authority in relation to popular democracy. They seek international solutions to international problems. They issue publications.

To imply any analogy with America's racist White Citizens Councils is ludicrous. Yet, in the Florida campaign, a conservative publicist reportedly complained of what he said were 15 Trilateral members

SO GERRY— I'VE DECIDED TO RUN FOR
SECRETARY OF STATE AND I'D LIKE
YOU TO BE MY PRESIDENT!



in the Bush campaign and added: "Imagine the coverage if 15 White Citizens Council members had shown up as Reagan contributors."

How could any conspiracy theory get started? It so happens that Jimmy Carter was a member of the commission when he campaigned for the presidency. And so were a long list of people who wound up serving President Carter in one way or another: Walter Mondale, Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Warren Christopher, Harold Brown, Lloyd Cutler, Hedley Donovan, Leonard Woodcock, Richard Holbrooke, Sol Linowitz, Elliot Richardson, Paul Warnke, Richard Cooper, Robert Bowie, George Ball.

The appearance may be that there was a design to employ Trilateral members, even as anti-Bush campaigners have suggested an appearance that Trilateralists are supporting him in order to have both a Republican contender and the Democratic leader in tow. But think about it. Would the people above be enlisted in government because they were Trilateralists, or were they Trilateralists because they were part of the same pool from which officials are likely to be drawn?

The commission is fair game for criticism. A voter could well include membership in such an internationalist organization as a plus or minus factor in evaluating a candidate. But let's not see con-

spiracies where none exist, or let an endless campaign get muddier and muddier.

An End to Liberalism

The fundamental issue in this year's election is not the Trilateral Commission as such. What the electorate is repudiating is not a paranoically construed "sinister conspiracy." True enough the conspiracy, in a formal sense of the term, exists and can be proven to exist. It is the results of that conspiracy that the electorate is repudiating. Any group of people, conspirators or not, who are responsible for putting the pathetic Jimmy Carter in office and are subsequently responsible for the unmitigated mess that Carter produced, has richly earned the rage and hostility of the population.

Contrary to the claims of the *Christian Science Monitor*, the issue of the Trilateral Commission as a "campaign tactic" does not exploit fear and ignorance among the voters. On the contrary, it informs the voters on who is responsible for the disaster in which this nation has been brought. In a larger sense, the ado against the Commission is a more general indictment against the liberal, antinational policies which have been perpetrated against this nation in the 60 years of British-allied liberal Council on Foreign Relations dominance over our national affairs.

APPENDIX I

The Bilderberg Society

The Trilateral Commission is an outgrowth of the Bilderberg Society, a secretive annual gathering of the most influential financiers and political agents of the Council on Foreign Relations, the leaders of the international oil cartel, and their oligarchical allies, directed toward defining broad strategic policies. The society was constituted in 1954 and its activity centers around an annual closed meeting at which strategic policy goals are formulated for implementation through the political-economic-military power at the disposal of the conferees. Until his implication in the Lockheed scandal, the Society was chaired by Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands.

Trilateral North American Secretary, George Franklin, a personal aide to David and the late Nelson Rockefeller since World War II, and staff director of the Council on Foreign Relations for 26 years, described the Bilderberg origins of the Commission in a *New Times* magazine interview with journalist Robert Scheer:

Franklin stressed that Bilderberg has been pivotal in hammering out a common Cold War stance between the European and American corporate and political elite. . . . It has been instrumental in determining new structures within which the

elite can extend and flex its power. The Trilateral Commission, a more above-ground version of the Bilderberg, which recently received attention because of Jimmy Carter's attendance grew directly out of the Bilderberg Conferences. . . .

Among the current leaders of the Bilderberg Society are Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands; Henry Kissinger; David Rockefeller; J.G. Clarke, the senior vice-president of Exxon; and Sir David Steel, the chairman of British Petroleum.

In the spring of 1979, the *Executive Intelligence Review* discovered a secret conference in process in Baden, Austria of the Bilderberg Society. Among the most prominent points of discussion was the promotion of Islamic fundamentalism. This included the rise to power of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. Present was Bernard Lewis of Princeton University who gave his name to a plan to fragment the current nation-states of the Middle East into warring tribal and religious entities. Also attending was Roger M. Savory, who has worked on behalf of the same policy.

The Bilderberg also endorsed the decision of the London-based international oil cartel for a phony oil crisis against the population of the United

States. The ensuing crisis in the summer of 1979 was staged to coincide with the installation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Two current contenders for the GOP nomination for President have direct associations with the Bilderberg: John Anderson and Gerald Ford.

Anderson was present at the 1979 Bilderberg meeting. His links to Bilderberg run through the networks built by aging diplomat Averell Harriman, the U.S. initiator of the Bilderberg group. Anderson's policy planks are largely shaped by his ties to Harriman, notably through his newly appointed "national communications director," Richard Stout. Stout was formerly assigned by Harriman to assist the campaign for Senate of Daniel Moynihan, and was an aide to the 1976 presidential campaign of Rep. Morris Udall, which was largely funded by Harriman.

Ford's association with the Bilderberg did not begin with his presidency, but with his emergence as the House Minority Leader. In both 1964 and 1966 Ford was invited to and participated in the annual secret Bilderberg meeting, his first invitation coinciding with his appointment as a member of the Warren Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Appendix II

British Members of the Trilateral Commission

The Earl of Cromer, *Adviser to Baring Bros & Co Ltd; former British ambassador to the United States*

Francois Duchene, *Director, Sussex European Research Centre, University of Sussex*

M.H. Fisher, *Editor, Financial Times, London*

Sir Reay Geddes, *Chairman, Dunlop Holdings Ltd*

Ronald Grierson, *Director, General Electric Co. Ltd, London*

Lord Harlech,, *Chairman, Harlech Television; former British ambassador to the United States*

Denis Healy, *Member of Parliament, former Chancellor of the Exchequer*

Edward Heath, *MP, former Prime Minister*

Terence Higgins, *MP, former Minister of State and Financial Secretary to the Treasury*

Sir Kenneth Keith, *Chairman, Rolls Royce Ltd*

Henry N.L. Keswick, *Chairman, Matheson & Co. Ltd.*

Sir Arthur Knight, *Chairman, Courtaulds Ltd*

Mark Littman, *Deputy Chairman, British Steel Corporation*

Evan Luard, *Former Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the British Foreign Office*

Roderick MacFarquhar, *former MP*

Robert Marjolin, *Former Vice President of the Commission of the European*

Communities

Sir John Pilcher, *Former Briths ambassador to Japan*
 Sir Frank Roberts, *Advisory Director, Unilever Ltd, former ambassador to Germany and the Soviet Union*
 Lord Roll, *Chairman, S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd*
 John Roper, *MP*
 Lord Shackleton, *Deputy Chairman, Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd, London*
 Sir Andrew Shonfield, *Professor Economics, European University Institute, Florence, former Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs*

J.H. Smith, *Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, British Gas Corporation*

G.R. Storry, *Professor, Far East Centre, St. Anthony's College, Oxford*
 John A. Swire, *Chairman, John Swire & Sons Group of Companies*
 Peter Tapsell, *MP, former Junior Conservative spokesman on Foreign and Economic Affairs*
 Sir Anthony Tuke, *UK Group Chairman, Barclays Bank Ltd*
 Sir Mark Turner, *Chairman, Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd*

Sir Frederick Warner, *Director, Guinness Peat Overseas Ltd, former ambassador to Japan*
 Alan Lee Williams, *former MP*
 Sir Phillip de Zulueta, *Chairman, Anthony Gibbs Holdings Ltd*
 Lord Carrington, *British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*
 Bernard Hayhoe, *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the British Defense Ministry*

Appendix III

North American Members of the Trilateral Commission

The following is the listing of the North American members of the Trilateral Commission. *C* by the name of the member signifies that the individual is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; *D* signifies that the person is also a member of the Ditchley Foundation; and *A* that he or she is a member of the Aspen Institute.

David Rockefeller—*C*, *North American Chairman*
 Mitchell Sharp, *North American Deputy Chairman*
 George S. Franklin, *Coordinator—C*
 Charles B. Heck, *North American Secretary*

North American Members

David M. Abshire, *Chairman, Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies—C*
 Gardner Ackley, *Henry Carter Adams University Professor of Political Economy, University of Michigan*
 Graham Allison, *Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University—C*
 Doris Anderson, *President, The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women; former Editor, Châtelaine Magazine*
 John B. Anderson, *U.S. House of Representatives—C*
 J. Paul Austin, *Chairman, The Coca-Cola Company*

George W. Ball, *Senior Partner, Lehman Brothers—C*
 Michel Belanger, *President, Provincial Bank of Canada*
 Robert W. Bonner, *Q.C., Chairman, British Columbia Hydro*
 Robert R. Bowie, *Harvard Center for International Affairs—C*
 John Brademas, *U.S. House of Representatives—C*
 Andrew Brimmer, *President, Brimmer & Company, Inc.—C*
 Arthur F. Burns, *Distinguished Scholar in Residence, The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research; former Chairman of Board of Governors, U.S. Federal Reserve Board—C*
 Philip Caldwell, *Vice Chairman and President, Ford Motor Company*
 Hugh Calkins, *Partner, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue—C*
 Claude Castonguay, *President, Fonds Laurentien; Chairman of the Board, Imperial Life Assurance Company; former Minister in the Quebec Government*
 Sol Chaikin, *President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union*
 William S. Cohen, *United States Senate*
 William T. Coleman, Jr., *Senior Partner, O'Melveny & Myers; former U.S. Secretary of Transportation—C*
 Barber B. Conable, Jr., *U.S. House of Representatives*
 John Cowles, Jr., *Chairman, Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co.—C*

John C. Culver, *United States Senate—C*
 Gerald L. Curtis, *Director, East Asian Institute, Columbia University—C*
 Louis A. Descrochers, *Partner, McCuaig, Desrochers, Edmonton*
 Peter Dobell, *Director, Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Ottawa*
 Claude A. Edwards, *Member, Public Service Staff Relations Board; former President, Public Service Alliance of Canada*
 Daniel J. Evans, *President, The Evergreen State College; former Governor of Washington*
 Gordon Fairweather, *Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission*
 Thomas S. Foley, *U.S. House of Representatives*
 Donald M. Fraser, *Mayor of Minneapolis—C*
 John H. Glenn, Jr., *United States Senate*
 Donald Southam Harvie, *Deputy Chairman, Petro Canada*
 Philip M. Hawley, *President, Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.*
 Walter W. Heller, *Regents' Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota*
 William A. Hewitt, *Chairman, Deere & Company—C*
 Carla A. Hills, *Senior Resident Partner, Latham, Watkins & Hills; former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*

Alan Hockin, *Executive Vice President, Toronto-Dominion Bank*
 James F. Hoge, Jr., *Chief Editor, Chicago Sun Times—C*
 Hendrik S. Houthakker, *Henry Lee Professor of Economics, Harvard University*
 Thomas L. Hughes, *President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—C*
 Robert S. Ingersoll, *Deputy Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago; former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State—C A*
 D. Gale Johnson, *Provost, the University of Chicago*
 Edgar F. Kaiser, Jr., *President and Chief Executive Officer, Kaiser Resources Ltd., Vancouver, and Kaiser Steel Company, Oakland*
 Michael Kirby, *President, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal*
 Lane Kirkland, *President, AFL-CIO—C*
 Henry A. Kissinger, *Former U.S. Secretary of State—C A*
 Joseph Kraft, *Columnist—C*
 Sol M. Linowitz, *Senior Partner, Coudert Brothers; former U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States—C*
 Winston Lord, *President, Council on Foreign Relations—C*
 Donald S. Macdonald, *McCarthy & McCarthy; former Canadian Minister of Finance*
 Bruce K. MacLaury, *President, The Brookings Institution—C*
 Paul W. McCracken, *Edmund Ezra Day Professor of Business Administration, University of Michigan—C*
 Arjay Miller, *Dean Emeritus, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University*
 Kenneth D. Naden, *President, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives*
 Joseph S. Nye, Jr., *John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University—C*
 David Packard, *Chairman, Hewlett-Packard Company*
 Gerald L. Parsky, *Partner, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs*
 William R. Pearce, *Vice President, Cargill Incorporated—C*
 Peter G. Peterson, *Chairman, Lehman Brothers—C*
 Edwin O. Reischauer, *University Professor and Director of Japan Institute, Harvard University; former U.S. Ambassador to Japan*
 John E. Rielly, *President, The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations—C*
 Charles W. Robinson, *Chairman, En-*

ergy Transition Corporation; former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State—C
 David Rockefeller, *Chairman, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.—C*
 John D. Rockefeller, IV, *Governor of West Virginia—C*
 Robert V. Roosa, *Partner, Brown Bros., Harriman & Company—C*
 William M. Roth, *Roth Properties—C*
 William V. Roth, Jr., *United States Senate—C*
 Henry B. Schacht, *Chairman, Cummins Engine, Inc.—C*
 J. Robert Schaetzel, *Former U.S. Ambassador to the European Communities—C*
 William W. Scranton, *Former Governor of Pennsylvania; former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations—C*
 Mitchell Sharp, *Commissioner, Northern Pipeline Agency; former Canadian Minister of External Affairs*
 Mark Shepherd, Jr., *Chairman, Texas Instruments Incorporated—C D*
 Edson W. Spencer, *President and Chief Executive Officer, Honeywell, Inc.—C*
 Robert Taft, Jr., *Partner, Taft, Stettinius & Hollister*
 Arthur R. Taylor, *Chairman, The American Assembly—C*
 James R. Thompson, *Governor of Illinois*
 Russell E. Train, *Former Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—C*
 Philip H. Trezise, *Senior Fellow, the Brookings Institution; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs—C*
 Martha R. Wallace, *Executive Director, The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.—C*
 Martin J. Ward, *President, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada*
 Paul C. Warnke, *Partner, Clifford and Warnke; former Director, U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency and Chief Disarmament Negotiator—C*
 Glenn E. Watts, *President, Communications Workers of America—A*
 Caspar W. Weinberger, *Vice President and General Counsel, Bechtel Corporation*
 George Weyerhaeuser, *President and Chief Executive Officer, Weyerhaeuser Company*
 Marina v.N. Whitman, *Vice President and Chief Economist, General Motors Corporation—C D*
 Carroll L. Wilson, *Mitsui Professor Emeritus in Problems of Contemporary Technology, School of Engineering, MIT; Director, World Coal Study—C*

T.A. Wilson, *Chairman of the Board, The Boeing Company*

*Executive Committee

Former Members in Public Service

Lucy Wilson Benson, *U.S. Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance*
 Harold Brown, *U.S. Secretary of Defense—C*
 Zbigniew Brzezinski, *U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs—C*
 Jimmy Carter, *President of the United States*
 Warren Christopher, *U.S. Deputy Secretary of State—C*
 Richard N. Cooper, *U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs—C*
 Lloyd N. Cutler, *Counsel to the President of the United States—C*
 Hedley Donovan, *Special Assistant to the President of the United States—C*
 John Allen Fraser, *Canadian Postmaster General and Minister of Environment*
 Richard N. Gardner, *U.S. Ambassador to Italy—C*
 Richard Holbrooke, *U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs—C*
 Walter F. Mondale, *Vice President of the United States—C*
 Henry Owen, *Special Representative of the President for Economic Summits; U.S. Ambassador at Large—C*
 Elliot L. Richardson, *U.S. Ambassador at Large with Responsibility for UN Law of the Sea Conference—C D*
 John C. Sawhill, *U.S. Deputy Secretary of Energy—C*
 Gerard C. Smith, *U.S. Ambassador at Large for Non-Proliferation Matters—C*
 Anthony M. Solomon, *U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs—C*
 Cyrus R. Vance, *U.S. Secretary of State—C D*
 Paul A. Volcker, *Chairman, Board of Governors, U.S. Federal Reserve System—C D*

For Further Reading

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *How to Defeat Liberalism and William F. Buckley*, New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company, New York, 1979.

Kathleen Murphy, "The 1980s Project: Blueprint for 'Controlled Disintegration'" *Fusion*, October 1979.

Michel Crozier, Samuel P. Huntington, Joji Watanuki, *The Crisis of Democracy. Report on the Governability of Democracies to the Trilateral Commission*, New York University Press, 1975.

1980s Project, issued by the New York Council on Foreign Relations, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1979. Volumes released to date include the following:

Africa in the 1980s: A Continent in Crisis, studies by Colin Legum, I. William Zartman, and by Steven Langdon and Lynn K. Mytelka.

Enhancing Global Human Rights, studies by Jorge I. Dominguez, Nigel S. Rodley, Bryce Wood, and Richard Falk.

Oil Politics in the 1980s: Patterns of International Cooperation, by Øtstein Noreng.

Six Billion People: Demographic Dilemmas and World Politics, studies by Georges Tapinos and Phyllis T. Piotrow.

The Middle East in the Coming Decade: From Wellhead to Well-being? studies by John Waterbury and Ragaei El Mallakh.

Reducing Global Inequities, studies by W. Howard Wriggins and Gunnar Adler-Karlsson.

Rich and Poor Nations in the World Economy, studies by Albert Fishlow, Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro, Richard R. Fagen, and Roger D. Hansen.

Diversity and Development in Southeast Asia: The Coming Decade, studies by Guy J. Pauker, Frank H. Golay, and Cynthia H. Enloe.

Nuclear Weapons and World Politics: Alternatives for the Future, studies by David C. Gompert, Michael Mandelbaum, Richard L. Garwin, and John H. Barton.

China's Future: Foreign Policy and Economic Development in the Post-Mao Era, studies by Allen S. Whiting and Robert F. Dernberger.

Alternatives to Monetary Disorder, studies by Fred Hirsch and Michael W. Doyle and Edward L. Morse.

Nuclear Proliferation: Motivations, Capabilities, and Strategies for Control, studies by Ted Greenwood, Harold A. Feiveson, and Theodore B. Taylor.

International Disaster Relief: Toward a Responsive System, by Stephen Green.

Controlling Future Arms Trade, studies by Anne Hessing Cahn and Joseph J. Kruzal, Peter M. Dawkins, and Jacques Huntzinger.

