Documentation

Moscow press approves of the Trilateral Commission

The July 1985 edition of the Soviet journal International Affairs, described as a "monthly journal of political analysis" put out by the Soviet foreign ministry, ran an approving discussion of the Trilateral Commission's "anti-militarism," entitled, "Confrontation of the Two Systems and Metamorphoses of Militarism," excerpts of which we publish below. The article was written by Yu. Fedorov.

The Trilateral Commission study frequently cited by Fedorov is the 1983 report, "Trilateral Security: Defense and Arms Control Policies in the 1980s," by Gerard Smith, P. Vittorelli, and K. Saeki. Smith is the former North American director of the Trilateral Commission, one of the stalwarts of the U.S. Eastern liberal establishment, who now heads the National Coalition to Save the ABM Treaty, the umbrella organization for the battle in the U.S. against the Strategic Defense Initiative. Smith was Jimmy Carter's "Envoy for Non-Proliferation Matters." He was formerly law partner to Trilateral Commission member Lloyd Cutler, and maintains a close political relationship to Cutler. Cutler is serving gratis as lawyer for the "Greenpeace" group, in its legal suit against the French authorities in the Rainbow Warrior affair (see page 42).

. . . Prominent among the "brain trusts" busy shaping imperialist power politics in the changing world, is the Trilateral Commission, which is at pains to justify the militarist course, simultaneously trying to avoid its more dangerous and odious manifestations.

The Trilateral Commission, whose membership is now listed at around 300, was formed in June 1973, when the crisis which continues to convulse the capitalist world was already looming ahead. The idea of such a body was conceived by David Rockefeller, who until recently headed the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the more powerful financial empires in the West. Among the Commission members are prominent political figures in the U.S.A., West European states, and Japan, heads of major corporations, and leading bourgeois economists and political scientists.

Recommendations issued by the Trilateral Commission cover a broad range of issues and at times pursue openly short-term goals. However, persisting in all its documents starting with the initial report, is concern caused by the statemonopoly capital's diminishing ability to influence the course of social development and by the growing economic, social and political instability in the capitalist system. . . .

The works produced by the Trilateral Commission have mirrored the changes that have occurred at the turn of the 1980s in the military and political strategy of imperialist states. At that time more strident and aggressive foreign political attitudes were resuscitated, and a search for arguments began to justify the need for the protection of "vital interests" of capitalism through stepping up the arms race to achieve military superiority over existing socialism.

The Trilateral Commission did not fail to make its own contribution to the modification of the foreign political doctrine of imperialism. True, its reports did not echo the hysterical urges to launch a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. The ideas set forth in them were couched in military and even superficially "scientific" terms. . . .

However, the U.S. ruling circles have gone so far in their militarist policies that this cannot but arouse the anxiety of many Western leaders. The Trilateral Commission has opposed some of the military programs adopted by Washington which threaten to upset the strategic balance. It demanded that the U.S.A. begin talks with the U.S.S.R. on limiting the testing and deployment of space-based weapons to avert "an expensive weapons competition in the 1990s or thereafter." The Commission insisted that the U.S.A. should relinquish its "complex, hard to understand, and potentially destabilizing" stand on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments adopted in 1982-83 and agree to the introduction of universal limitations on the number of nuclear charges, including into this number missile warheads and aircraft bombs on carriers with a range of over 1,000 nautical miles. The Commission experts emphasized the necessity to ratify the agreements banning the testing of nuclear weapons of over 150 kt. They also urge Washington to resume talks on a complete nuclear test ban. The Trilateral Commission refused to support the declaration stating that the Soviet Union has disrupted the military-strategic balance to its own advantage. The Commission report read: "Others, including apparently President Reagan, believe that the Soviet Union already has acquired a position of superiority in offensive forces which has practical significance. We do not share this view."

Statements like the one quoted above show that even the imperialist ruling circles do not always extend unqualified support to the policies of the military-industrial complexes at "super-arming" the West. Indeed, heated debate is under way among the ruling course of bourgeois society on the trends and objective limits to the militarist course."

In its Sept. 14-15 weekend edition, France's Le Figaro carried a commentary by Jacques Guillème Brûlon, entitled, "Bienvenue Tovaritch" ("Welcome Comrade"), discussing the phenomenon of appeasement of the Soviet Union, in the context of the planned Oct. 2-5 state visit to France of Soviet leader Gorbachov, and the mid-November summit between Gorbachov and President Reagan. Noting the willingness of certain Western financiers and industrialists to transfer advanced technologies to the Russians, notwithstanding the rise of East-West tensions, Guillème Brûlon writes:

. . . The Julius and Armand Hammers have naturally paved the way to the United States; but have been very rapidly joined by an impressive coterie of businessmen, including prominently the names of certain individuals who are presumably considered the most anti-communist, like Ford or Rockefeller, among 100 others. The list would be long of personalities of the American industrial world, who, at the nose and at the beard of their successive administrations, had to fraternize with Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov . . . while waiting with breathless anticipation to discover the discreet charms of the "liberal Marxism" incarnated by Gorbachev and his wife.

The obvious lessons of the past evidently amount to nothing. Unless we are living in a world ruled by absolute cynicism, the height

ultimately, in the questionable art of trampling underfoot the moral principles and the rules of traditional life upon which, over the course of centuries, our civilization has been elaborated. . . .

Different organizations created from 1967 to the present day, such as "The Intervention Committee for American Trade," "The U.S.-Soviet Trade Council," "The Council for International Relations" (the first and the third, composed of industrialists, of university professors, and of men unconditionally attached to détente; the second, of American businessmen and Soviet officials), finish by imposing, by one manner or another, their will on the White House...

We should not, however, cast the first stone only at the Americans. The majority of Western nations follow them. . . . In truth, a celebrated international bureau of the West, the famous "Trilateral," created, conceived of, and inspired by David Rockefeller, . . . groups together the champions of this political folly, which consists of transferring Western technologies to the Soviet Union. . . .

It is not useless to underline, in this context, that the unhappy President Carter was literally a prisoner of a "Trilateral" whose members included Vice-President Mondale, the chief of the State Department, Mr. Cyrus Vance, the head of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, and the boss of the National Security Council, Mr. Brzezinski. Mr. Ronald Reagan him-

self is less free to transform his words into deeds than might appear to be the case. Without even speaking of Congress, growing pressures are being brought to bear on him, from the side of industrial lobbies and financiers, that he eliminate from his administration the most "anticommunist" elements. . . .

It is . . . from this perspective that it is useful to locate the coming visits of Mr. Gorbachev to Paris (October) and to Geneva (November), where he will meet Messrs. Mitterrand and Reagan. . . . The times seems right for him to realize the program which he has committed himself to, and whose outlines are scarcely mysterious:

1) Do everything possible to separate Europe from the United States; 2) break apart a European Community that is already vacillating, by dealing separately, and in different terms, with each of its members; 3) succeed, finally, in concluding with Washington the great planetary negotiation, frank and massive, the "Yalta II," which, in the mind of Mr. Gorbachev, must secure and affirm, in a provisional way, the conquests of Marxism of the 20th century.

Welcome, Comrade Gorbachev! Dream on. For the "Trilateral," your desires always effectively appear as orders, in the purest style, with the methods and objectives defined, since the '20s, by the Hammer tribe.

On Sept. 13, the French magazine Monde et Vie, under the title, "Greenpeace Under the Wing of Rockefeller," wrote:

. . . A new fact has just reinforced our skepticism: The director of one of the great law offices of the United States has offered his services, free of charge, to Greenpeace, in the judiciary action that this association is bringing in France. This sponsor is named Lloyd Cutler. He was adviser to ex-President Carter, was for a long time director of Kaiser Industries; but, especially, he has been for fifteen years one of the aides to David Rockefeller in directing the Council on Foreign Relations, the CFR, and was one of the founders of the Trilateral Commission. When one knows that Greenpeace is supported financially by the Trilateral, and that this latter organization dreams of a "great political-economic consolidation of the Pacific," one begins immediately to better understand the generosity of Mr. Cutler . . . and the action of the "Greenies" in Mururoa, as well as in New Caledonia.

The French magazine VSD (Vendredi-Samedi-Dimanche) reported in its Sept. 5-11 edition:

... The American presence in the Greenpeace inquest is marked by the arrival of Lloyd Cutler in this dossier. He is the leader of one of the most powerful American law firms. He was the counsel of President Carter, and advises the Washington Post. Through his network of informants, Lloyd Cutler has the means, beyond his task as a jurist, to play the role of a veritable private inquisitor. That is why he came to Paris at the end of the week.

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David Rockefeller: To some, the Trilateral Commission is a sinister plot by Eastern Establishment businessmen who will do almost anything-including going into cahoots with the Kremlin-for the sake of financial gain. The fact that many former members, including President Carter, are now members of the Administration is hailed as proof of how devilishly well the conspiracy works.

-Letter to the editor of the New York Times, Aug. 25, 1980

Moscow: The Trilateral Commission has opposed some of the military programs adopted by Washington which threaten to upset the strategic balance.

-Yu. Fedorov, in International Affairs, July 1985

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.: The general object from the side of the Liberal Establishments was to establish a global Pax Romana, a thousand-year empire of shared global rule between the Trilaterals and the Soviet empire. . . . It happens, however, that the Soviets intend to cheat. They will maintain their partnership with the Liberal Establishments no longer than the Trilaterals and similar types continue to be "useful fools" working to advantage of Soviet imperial interests. Once the usefulness of those fools has been exhausted, the Soviets will variously assimilate or obliterate them.

—Foreword to The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution: Fact or Fiction?

To destroy the evil influence of the Trilateral Commission in American political life, one must expose the delusions in which the Trilaterals obsessively believe. EIR's Special Report provides a comprehensive textual analysis and refutation of key Trilateral writings, including: Zbigniew Brzezinski's delphic attacks on the Strategic Defense Initiative; George Shultz's argument for the decline of American power and influence; David Rockefeller's "socialism." Foreword by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.