

The rich man's club

In a recent interview with Jay Leno, former Chrysler boss Lee Iacocca revealed the existence of a rich man's club composed of himself, the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart, Perot, and Warren Buffett of Berkshire Hathaway. These men assembled with the idea that one of their number should run for President with the support of the others, Iacocca recounted. Eventually, Perot emerged as the candidate, but he preferred not to stress the existence of the group during his campaign. Those interested in knowing more about Buffett are referred to the fascinating 1992 book entitled *The Franklin Cover-Up: Child Abuse, Satanism, and Murder in Nebraska*, by John W. DeCamp.

Clinton's strategy for getting his jobs bill through the Senate relied on the byzantine parliamentary tricks of Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.). These succeeded only in antagonizing most of the Republicans, giving them increased cohesion. The Republicans, with Perot in their corner, felt they had a winning political hand. Democratic Sen. Richard Shelby of Alabama, who had placed the death penalty on the District of Columbia ballot last November, voted with the Republicans, causing Clinton to withdraw all patronage from his state. Three times the Democrats attempted to invoke cloture and cut off the filibuster, and three times they fell short of the 60 votes required. On April 7, the White House, unable to obtain a face-saving compromise, announced a truce that would last two weeks, until the end of the congressional Easter recess.

Big city mayors of both parties are lobbying hard for Clinton's bill, and they are joined by large parts of organized labor, especially the construction trades. While the Republican senators like Alfonse D'Amato (N.Y.), Arlen Specter (Pa.), Mark Hatfield (Oreg.), and James Jeffords (Vt.) are in their districts, they will be pressed to change their votes. Sen. David Durenberger (Minn.), who has just been indicted, and Robert Packwood (Oreg.), barraged with sex harassment charges, would normally be prospective GOP defectors, but they are fighting for their own survival.

The Republican position is simply that they do not care about jobs, only their deficit fetish. Clinton would be improved by a victory. But if he wants to win he will have to stay in the White House, focus public attention on the issue, and appeal directly to the population over the heads of Congress and the bond market in the way that Franklin Roosevelt and even Ronald Reagan sometimes knew how to do.

The key to unmasking the deficit demagogues is LaRouche's proposal for a one-tenth of 1% tax on derivative securities, levied on the total value of the assets being pledged at the moment of the transaction. This tax would be paid by the seller. It is estimated that this single measure would just about wipe out the deficit by itself, bringing in about \$1 billion per day in additional revenue. If the Republicans are serious about deficit reduction, they must embrace the derivative securities tax.

Trilaterals promote one-world government

by Scott Thompson

The Trilateral Commission held its annual plenary meeting at the Park Hyatt Hotel in Washington, D.C. March 27-29, under the three-way chairmanship of Paul Volcker for North America, Otto Count von Lambsdorff for Europe, and Akio Morita for Japan. The gathering kept up the infamous tradition of past chairmen, such as David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger, in promoting schemes for one-world government and dismantling the sovereign nation-state, under conditions of what Volcker himself has referred to as "controlled disintegration" of the world economy.

Top agenda items included "multilateral peacekeeping" under United Nations auspices, and population control (specifically the prevention of "migration").

Toward a world army

One of the two main discussion papers at the conference was titled, "Keeping the Peace in the Post-Cold War Era: Strengthening Multilateral Peacekeeping." The chairman of the group that wrote the draft is John Roper, the first director of the Institute for Security Studies of the Western European Union (WEU) in Paris and former member of the British Parliament. The report has all the markings of the Lord Bertrand Russell's scheme to create a "one-world government," by attaching a world army to the United Nations. The only difference is that the Trilateral program takes a step-by-step approach toward this end.

As the report begins: "In 1945 the founding members of the United Nations wanted to make it an effective instrument of collective security. . . . The international community gave the United Nations the authority through the Security Council to identify states guilty of aggression and then take action to force them to withdraw and be punished."

The report is very clear that it wants NATO and the WEU to act as regional arms of the U.N. for Europe, while it suggests that the United States should carry out a similar role, along with Japan, in Asia.

There was close collaboration between the Trilateral Commission and the United Nations in this effort. The chief commentator on the panel where the report was discussed was Marrack Goulding, U.N. Undersecretary General for Political Affairs and former Undersecretary General for Peacekeeping Operations. The report advocates a plan that goes beyond U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's call for a standing U.N. military force.

At a press conference with the Trilateral chairmen on March 29, a reporter asked whether the report was not a blueprint for a world army. Volcker responded:

"I know that participation in multilateral peacekeeping forces led by the U.N. is a big psychological step for the U.S. Probably it is not now feasible for large-scale participation by the U.S. However, there are more and more burdens on the U.N. One of the problems that I have been working on is how to finance a permanent, skeleton force with a headquarters staff. A world army is down the road."

Volcker has been working on how to obtain increases in U.N. peacekeeping reserves—the Working Capital Fund and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. The Trilateral report calls for the United States to make up its arrears to the U.N., as well as suggesting additional levies on other member states, possibly through their Defense Ministry budgets.

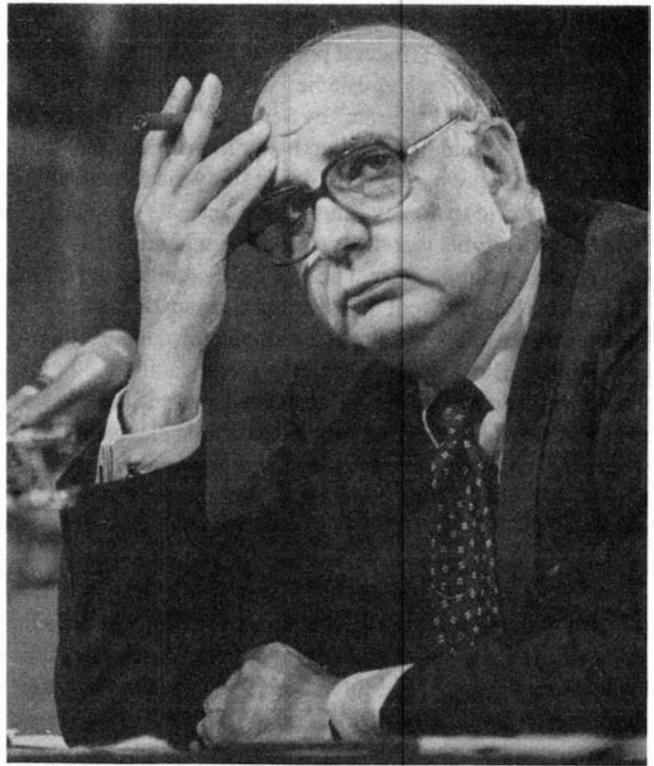
Initially, the report envisions a three-tier U.N. force: "At the first level, the United Nations should have at its disposal a highly trained standing ready force of four or five battalions (600-700 troops each) drawn from one or two nations and trained as a single unit. Such a force could be used quickly for preventive deployments or as the advance guard of a more substantial force. At the second level, the United Nations should have rapid deployment forces from the armed forces of member states. . . . If ten countries . . . were each prepared to provide a brigade group (about 5,000 troops each), the U.N. could deploy forces of up to 50,000 men. . . . The very availability of such a capacity . . . could have a deterrent effect. At the third level, in the case of serious aggression by a regional power (such as Iraq against Kuwait in 1990), it would be necessary to assemble a coalition of more substantial forces. . . . Trilateral governments need to recognize that U.N. peacekeeping is now a central, ongoing mission for their national security, and be prepared to fund it accordingly."

Population policy: the migration issue

The second major report at the plenary conference was titled, "International Migrations: A New Challenge for a New Era." The project chairman is Robert D. Hormats, vice-chairman of Goldman Sachs International. Hormats began the first of many posts in the U.S. government as senior staff member for economic affairs at the National Security Council (1969-73, 1974-77), where he was a protégé of Henry Kissinger. Kissinger directed the drafting of National Security Study Memorandum 200, which took the neo-malthusian view that "overpopulation" represents a national security danger to the United States.

Hormats advances similar arguments in terms of migration flows:

"Population policy is a first-order priority. The decade of the 1990s presents the last chance for action if world population is to be stabilized by the middle of the next century. With the change of administrations in the United States, a



Trilateral Commission North American Chairman Paul Volcker. The former Federal Reserve chief, who collapsed the U.S. economy, wants his policy of "controlled disintegration" for the whole world.

major philosophical shift in official attitudes has occurred which should be the basis for renewed American leadership."

Hormats calls for nations to prevent migration:

"In some circumstances, sizeable emergency migrations can even constitute legitimate security concerns, when they undermine the well-being of receiving countries. Thus, migration prevention must become a legitimate objective of international diplomacy and national policy."

But the Trilaterals offer no solution to the political and economic problems that cause large numbers of desperate people to leave their homes. They simply call for giving people some bare incentives to stay where they are:

"Comprehensive policies that address the causes of political and economic migrations will require a fundamental shift in the outlook and actions of Trilateral states. That shift should be anchored in a new international imperative, the right of individuals to stay where they are. . . . The vast majority of individuals prefer home and will stay there, if conditions are even barely tolerable."

To make conditions "barely tolerable," Hormats suggests creating "buffer states." To halt the flow of migrants from the Americas to the United States, Mexico would become such a state under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), while migration from the Middle East and Africa to Europe would be halted by limited investment in certain

Mediterranean states.

The fraud of the Trilateral policy is revealed most starkly in the case of former Yugoslavia, where millions of people have been forced to "migrate" by Serbia's "ethnic cleansing" policy. They would like nothing better than to return to their homes, but are prevented from doing so by the refusal of the rest of the world to do anything to stop Serbia's genocide.

Hormats admits that there is a problem here:

"In attempting to protect people inside their countries [in the Balkans] and prevent displacement, persuading people to remain where they are poses fundamental dangers to life and liberty. But helping people to move facilitates ethnic cleansing. The humanitarian agencies have put the lives of civilians first, though it aids and abets ethnic cleansing. . . . There are limits to what humanitarian action and presence can accomplish; those limits have been dramatically exceeded in ex-Yugoslavia."

The Balkans and Russia

At the press conference, a reporter for *EIR* asked Count Lambsdorff about Gen. Paul Albert Scherer's analysis of the Balkans crisis (see *EIR*, March 26, 1993). General Scherer, the former head of West German military intelligence (MAD), had on a recent U.S. tour charged Russia with catalyzing the Serbian aggression against Croatia and Bosnia, triggering a crisis that might be the tinderbox of World War III. Because of the weakness shown by the West in response, General Scherer presented evidence that the Russian military was preparing attacks either on the Baltic states or Ukraine. The *EIR* reporter also asked Count Lambsdorff to respond to General Scherer's "endorsement of Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for the Productive Triangle as the only way to solve the underlying economic crises in Europe and the Community of Independent States."

Both Volcker and Lambsdorff flinched at the mention of LaRouche. Lambsdorff replied: "We don't share the position you have just quoted. It is not the position of the German government. While it is true that there has been Serbian aggression, we don't think that all the parties involved [in the Balkan war] are angels. It would not be right to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Bosnia, since this would just be pouring fuel on the fire."

As for the Productive Triangle, which is a plan by LaRouche for a modern infrastructure grid to integrate eastern and western Europe, as the cornerstone of an international economic recovery program, Lambsdorff responded: "I do not share General Scherer's opinion on this, either. I never have shared and do not now share the opinion of Lyndon LaRouche on anything."

Another reporter asked whether the Trilaterals were prepared to abandon the "shock therapy" policies identified with Harvard professor Jeffrey Sachs, which had collapsed the economies of Poland and the former Soviet Union to lower levels than under communism. The reporter noted that emer-

gency aid for Russia was to be a major topic at the next meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations. He asked whether alternatives were being considered for a combination of debt relief and government-backed credits for building modern infrastructure—e.g., rail and modern energy sources—as well as the conversion of antiquated industry.

Volcker responded: "I cannot agree with your prejudicial comment on advisers [i.e., Jeffrey Sachs]. Yes, debt relief is under consideration. But the question remains how much and in what way to invest in Russia."

Lambsdorff stated that when German Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to meet President Clinton, he told him that Germany had been the largest contributor to the CIS, and it could do no more without a common effort. Lambsdorff adopted the "Big Lie" of Jeffrey Sachs, that the Polish economy was better off now because of "shock therapy":

"Given the adviser you mentioned, it is unjustified to say that the economy of Poland has fallen below communist levels. Balcerowicz and Mazowiecki accomplished a lot. The economy is more stable. Yes, there has been some pain, but the economy is on the right path. It has been moderately successful."

According to a Trilateral official, a decision had been made to add a closing panel at the plenary on Russia, because of the upheaval there. An attempt was made to get Ambassador-at-Large Strobe Talbott, who is the special coordinator for all aid projects in the Clinton administration, to speak, but he rejected the offer.

Clinton snubs Trilaterals

President Bill Clinton turned down the request of Paul Volcker for a reception for all the Trilateral members at the White House at the end of the plenary. Clinton had himself been a member of the Trilateral Commission for several years, but he never attended a meeting. Sources in Europe report that Clinton may have wanted to distance himself from the Trilateral Commission, given the problems that association with it caused President Jimmy Carter.

Still, there were plenty of members of the Clinton administration who took the opportunity to meet with the Trilaterals.

The opening panel on March 27 was called "The New U.S. Administration." The speakers included Leon Panetta, the director of the Office of Management and the Budget; Mickey Kantor, U.S. trade representative; and John Deutch, undersecretary of defense-designate for acquisition. Deutch, who has not yet been confirmed, is still an active member of the Trilateral Commission.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, until recently a longtime member of the commission, hosted a reception for the members at the State Department on the evening of March 28, while on the morning of March 29, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen addressed a breakfast of Commission members.