

Exclusive Translation

The Trilateral Commission Stands Behind Carter

June 13 (NSIPS) — The following expose of the powers behind probable Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter is from an article which appeared under the above title in the June 4 issue of the Italian magazine L'Europeo.

by Guido Gerosa

There is an aspect of Jimmy Carter's rise which has not received much attention: the meticulous 'construction' of the candidate through laboratory methods and a sociology manual technique. And most surprising of all is that, as we will demonstrate in this article, the patient work of creating a political "golem," the distillation of a Frankenstein for electoral purposes, was done by well known scientists: this is, the academicians and experts from the Trilateral Commission, the very powerful international pressure group which reflects forces that identify themselves in the United States with the Rockefeller brothers, in England with the banking interests, in France with an alignment that goes from (French President) Giscard to Le Monde, and in Italy with Gianni Agnelli.

In 1973 Carter was an unknown character, even in the American political scene. The only thing known about him was his activism as Georgia governor and the strong religious component of his personality... Above all, Carter was a non-entity in foreign policy. He knew none of the American leaders who make U.S. international policy, or any foreign leader.... In spite of his lack of national and international credentials, shortly after Nixon's election to the presidency Carter began telling friends and relatives: "In 1976, I will become President of the United States." This would have been judged as pathetic eccentricity if during the same period Averell Harriman, the old man of the Democrats, the 80-year-old gray eminence of American diplomacy, the Chicago man whom Roosevelt sent to deal with Stalin, the wolf during the war, would not have paid a visit to Milton Katz, the powerful president of Harvard's international Studies Institute, to tell him: "We can't go ahead with the old faces. Why don't we target one of these young southern governors for 1976?" he drew up a list of three, with Carter's name on top. Katz carefully took down the names.

Events developed fast. In autumn 1973 Carter was invited to a dinner at David Rockefeller's house... The apparent reason was to discuss one of those Georgia business offices that Carter establishes here and there in the world: but the truth is that Rockefeller wanted to measure the man. Also present was one of the most respected American political scientists: Zbigniew Brzezinski, of Polish origin and a leading figure at Columbia University, the most informed Kremlin expert in the world and Secretary of State hopeful in the event the Democrats retake power after eight years out of office. In that period Brzezinski was building the most ambitious project of his career: the Trilateral Commission. In theory it was a great "think-tank", a laboratory for studies and experiments in international politics, achieved by

periodically gathering top politicians, bankers, financiers, industrialists, intellectuals, journalists and scholars from the three worlds, America, Japan and Europe. In reality the Trilateral Commission was shaping up as the most powerful institution of intellectual and political pressure ever imagined in the world, with a virtually unlimited ideological and economic commitment, with an array of political forces that included the Rockefellers and the banking, intellectual and diplomatic U.S. Eastern Establishment, Giscard and Agnelli in Europe and the new samurai of Japan's industry. An intellectually sophisticated holy alliance, for the dollar principle in the world: with the possibilities of recruiting from an overwhelming gamut of industries, newspapers, universities' laboratories, brains governments and under-governments. Brzezinski's idea was the most brilliant, the most "daring" of all: create an intellectual Frankenstein in a lab, a magnificent political robot, and launch him right to the White House. This superb creation, according to the Trilateral plans, had to be Jimmy Carter.

Let's see how the whole thing developed, according to our careful reconstruction right from the beginning. The first step was to choose 74 Americans for the Trilateral. This was done by a directorate of three wise men: David Rockefeller, Brzezinski and Gerard Smith, former director of the disarmament agency. Warned by the oracle Harriman, Brzezinski maintained that it was necessary to include in this assembly of brains two southern governor: one of them was to be given preeminence as the stalking horse for the elections. Two names were taken into consideration: Jimmy Carter and Florida's governor Reuben Askew. "We were very impressed by Carter," Brzezinski himself admits.

It is necessary to include here the comments of one of Jimmy Carter's lieutenants who has been with him since 1970, Dr. Peter Bourne from Washington: "David Rockefeller and Zbig (nick-name for Brzezinski) agreed immediately that Carter was the ideal politician to be built;" and the fascinating test-tube experiment started. One authoritative observer says: "Kissinger built his own personality with Nixon as a first level political protege, but with Nelson Rockefeller and his groups of political scientists standing right behind him. Now Brzezinski is playing the same game, having Carter occupying Nixon's post at the first level, the youngest Rockefeller at the post of his brother, and the Trilateral as the pressure group."

Brzezinski performed a Carthusian job on Carter. He and his colleague from Columbia University, another high caliber mind, Richard Gardner, prepared Georgia's governor at the Trilateral meetings the same way in which great academicians lovingly cherish the doctoral theses of their favorite students. "At that time," says Peter Bourne, "nobody would have wasted half an hour explaining to Jimmy what was at stake in the Middle East, Asia or Europe; Brzezinski and Gardner spent weeks with him" Gardner really fell in love with his student"...

This complex gestation undertaken by the Trilateral was going swell: the Carter phenomenon was taking its own shape. Brzezinski recalls one of the first circumstances in which he was pleased by his efforts: "it was one of Carter's first appearances as a candidate. He had to explain to a group of journalists why, being almost unknown, he was undertaking such a big adventure. The audience was manifestly hostile... However Carter did not pay attention to the provocations and centered every problem with a great style... For the first time I was convinced that he could get the presidential nomination. He had the whole scheme in his head."

At his point, the Trilateral used all its muscle. With an easiness that he never would have known without being backed by such a powerful organ, Carter magically expanded his foreign contacts, touching on the entire spectrum of the big national and international political establishment. At home he made a major move in 1975, establishing a link to the Brookings-Institution, one of the most prestigious American think-tanks. An old friend... introduced him to Henry Owen, former head of the State Department's planning office and now conductor of international politics seminars at Brookings. Owen completed Brzezinski's job, performing a sensational brainwashing job on foreign policy. A series of high level "lessons" — organized with sublime finickiness — were taught to the brilliant student by top U.S. diplomatic experts. Carter submitted himself to this awakening of his intellectual powers with the stoicism of a young French monarch from the 16th century: for some weeks he passed from one teacher to the next, from expert to expert, having his brain irrigated with explanations on current world problems and forecasts up to the year 2000. A superb job which deserves to be recorded in volumes. Barry Blechman was in charge of opening up his head on defense issues, C. Fred Bergston, who used to be one of Kissinger's most brilliant lieutenants, initiated him on international economics, Ed Fries submitted him to a seminar on energy and the rise of Arab oil power. Finally, the "golem" was ready, perfectly indoctrinated, to run around the streets.

Naturally, this sentimental education has been reflected in Carter's campaign apparatus. To support the Georgian candidate, portrayed in the press as "new" and "naive," an intellectual-political machine has been built unlike any that has ever been seen in the USA: the great Trilateral battery, including leaders from the press, powerful Wall Street-linked offices, super-banks and super financial institutions, "think-tanks," the establishment's intellectual reserves, and naturally, from the Council on Foreign Relations.

But above all, Carter has profited by the capital he has accumulated in the Trilateral meetings... He met Leonard

Woodcock, the powerful president of the Autoworkers Union; I.W. Abel, president of the equally influential steel union; and a top press leader, Henry Donovan, director of Time, who according to some famous journalists, "has done more than what is humanly possible to get Carter into the White House." But most of all within Trilateral circles, Carter has been able to meet, some of the most prestigious world characters and captured their support: I just note Giscard, the Agnellis, the London bankers. It was not accidental that Turin's La Stampa was one of the first newspapers in the world to spell out the happy "push" of the candidate who came out of political limbo, nor that L'Espresso echoed it right away. And for those who try to see international developments as a whole, it is easy to understand why Carter, in a sensational Newsweek interview, stated that as president he would talk with ease with Italian Communists. Coming from the Trilateral candidate, this was strong support for that which within a few months could have resulted in the policy of Gianni Agnelli, had he entered the Italian political arena. For some weeks, Agnelli and Carter have been having a dialogue from their favorite tribunes (Time, Newsweek, La Stampa, Le Monde), following a strategy in perfect harmony concocted by the Trilateral's golden brains. If the total stupidity of his staff had not destroyed Agnelli's candidacy, rendering laughable his peeping at the Italian public scene, this dialogue with Carter would have developed along very close lines. Therefore, the idea that Agnelli was counting on the presence of his candidate at the White House in order to crown his own political growth is by no means unfounded.

But going back to Carter, will he succeed in presenting himself as a new force when his ideological lining and his political apparatus are fundamentally old? Is it possible that some big forces of the American establishment, the same ones that destroyed Nixon's tyranny, could tolerate a group with such a worrisome international power as the Trilateral winning, with only one turn of the roulette wheel, the invaluable strong positions behind the presidency: the position Secretary of State, the National Security Council, which Kissinger's Machiavellian mind has turned into a number one power?... If the Trilateral Commission, placing its portentous robot in the White House, takes control over all these instruments it would become the most fearsome force in the whole world and could establish an incredible U.S.-Japan-Germany axis that would use the great potential of the big technocratic, financial, banking and industrial empires of the world. The ideology of this technocratic axis would probably be an authoritarian ideology of the intellectual right wing, that which L'Europeo has indicated many times....