

the Trilateral Commission, **Jack Watson**. According to all reports, Watson has gained the upper hand. His recent appointments to the Carter transition team bear out that conclusion. Yesterday, Watson announced that three former aides of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will lead Carter's transition teams into the foreign policy bureaucracy: **Anthony Lake**, author of *The Tar Baby* Option for race war in southern Africa and a former Foreign Service officer, will lead the team for the State Department; **David Aaron**, former Foreign Service officer and member of the National Security Council staff and now aide to Vice President Elect **Walter Mondale**, to the NSC staff; **Fred Bergsten**, a Brookings Institution economist and former State Department official, to handle international economics as it cuts across the Treasury and State Departments. In addition, **Richard Steadman**, a partner in the New York investment

company **J.H. Whitney** and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, will head the team for the Pentagon. **Richard Holbrooke**, who was a Carter foreign policy aide during the campaign, will act as a consultant to the State Department transition team, Watson also announced yesterday.

While the Trilateral Mafia is hastily insinuating itself into the Washington power centers — and attempting to usurp the powers of the Ford Administration — former "anti-war" power brokers and factional spokesmen in the Democratic party — men like **Averell Harriman** and Senator **Adlai Stevenson** — court Carter in the hopes that flattery will win them a voice in the new Administration. Given the composition of the Atlanta Mafia, their actions are foolhardy at best. The only way to avert a Trilateral dictatorship is stop the Carter coup d'etat cold — by keeping Carter out of the White House.

World Press Rejects "Man With the Smile"

New Statesman, British weekly, Nov. 5 lead article:

As a candidate Mr. Jimmy Carter never captured the international imagination in the way that Senator Kennedy did in 1960. But that may be all to the good: it is difficult today to recall the bluster and bombast of the Kennedy inaugural without feeling a blush of embarrassment. Mr. Carter is altogether a lower key figure — indeed, to the outside world he remains even after two years campaigning largely an unknown quantity....

More discouraging has been the reliance he has so far chosen to place in the old insiders' club of the American foreign policy establishment. The vision of **Cyrus Vance** as Secretary of State or **Zbigniew Brzezinski** as White House national security advisor is, no doubt, mightily reassuring to the chancelleries of Europe. It will do rather less to encourage the Third World — whose leaders may even be tactless enough to recall that such men were among the earliest architects of **LBJ's** Indochina policy. There is no lack of advisors with less stained credentials to whom Mr. Carter could have turned, and it is puzzling that he should have preferred to place his trust in men who, having been so disastrously wrong once, hardly deserve to be so again. Nor should the President-elect's rather newer friendship with Mr. **Ford's** sacked Secretary of Defense, Mr. **James Schlesinger**, count as a favourable omen. Dr. Kissinger may well have deceived himself about detente, but that is no reason for going to the other extreme and reverting to America's cold war stance of the 1950s.

... If he genuinely intends to restore and repair America's reputation in the world, he will have to seek help outside the self-promoting clique that, regardless of the party in office, has largely shaped American foreign policy over the past two decades.

"The Legacy Kissinger Leaves To Carter"

The Observer, London daily, Nov. 7:

... The great doctor has left behind for Mr. Carter a mixed bag of achievements, mistakes and unfinished tasks.... A more determined attempt at a comprehensive Middle East settlement guaranteed by both the U.S. and Russia is one of the most urgent needs facing the Carter administration.... Mr. Carter has said he will pay more attention to America's allies and be tougher with its adversaries. Dr. Kissinger was sometimes imperious

with the allies, but to accuse him of weakness towards the Russians or the Chinese because of his detente policy is absurd. The way in which Kissinger was able to recognize and develop, under the label of detente, a common interest between the nuclear super-powers in preventing war was not his great failure, but his great achievement. It was, of course, only a beginning of that embryonic world order which can be dimly discerned as the alternative to nuclear destruction. But it is a foundation that Mr. Carter and Mr. **Brezhnev** need to build upon.

"Foreign Policy Contradictions Of A 'Soft' Hardliner"

The Sunday Times, a London weekly, Nov. 7:

(by **Geoffrey Hodgson**) ... When we talked in Atlanta, Carter's only full-time foreign policy advisor, **Richard Holbrooke**, spoke firmly of the dangerous state of U.S.-Soviet relations. "The era of detente is at an end," he said, and went on to compare the situation President Carter would face in January with that faced by President Kennedy sixteen years earlier, when, in 1961, **Khrushchev** made the mistake of trying to test Kennedy's will. "I hope that the Soviet leadership understands," **Holbrooke** said, that the Soviet leadership's decision to put multiple warheads on its missiles and other recent actions, for example in **Angola**, were being interpreted in the U.S. "as hostile acts."

... The first influence on Carter was **Zbigniew Brzezinski**.... when, in 1973. **Brzezinski** was helped to set up the Trilateral Commission to promote it, two State governors were recruited. One was Governor **Jimmy Carter** of Georgia. Carter still shows strong traces of **Brzezinski's** influence.... Quite early in his primary campaign, however, Carter reached out to a wider group whose standing as foreign policy experts provided a sort of certificate of his own competence.... With few exceptions Carter drew his foreign policy advisors from the "revisionist" Foreign Policy wing of the Establishment, rather than from the old Foreign Affairs crowd. (This refers to the journals by these names. — ed.) But older men were called in. (Mentions **Cyrus Vance**, **George Ball** and **Henry Owen**. — ed.)

... Once Carter had the nomination, however, he acquired a third, and this time a conservative, set of advisors. He took care to let it be known that he was talking with **James Schlesinger** ... (and) another figure even closer to the traditional anti-Communist Right: the former chief of naval operations, **Ad-**

miral Elmo Zumwalt.... (Carter) wants to give higher priority to relations with America's traditional allies, including Britain — yet, there too, he may be underestimating the conflicts of interest and point of view between the allies....

“Bonn: Disconsolate After Carter's Election”

Der Spiegel, West German newsweekly, Nov. 8:

Jimmy Carter's election as the new U.S. President has disturbed Bonn. The coalition knows very little about him and his future team. But above all the Germans fear that now the U.S. will push harder on their claim to Europe's leadership — a further burdening of the Federal Republic and its “international economist” Helmut Schmidt.... A phase of German-American partnership which the Chancellor has praised as one in which Washington and Bonn have had ‘the best relationship ever’ seems to have come to an end.

Agnelli's Pal

Il Giorno, Milan daily, Nov. 6:

(by Franco Pierini)...Two days after the election of the new President, some points which could be significant in understanding Carter's outlook toward the Italian situation are beginning to be clarified....Meanwhile, L'Avvocato (Gianni) Agnelli has publicized in Italy, in the course of an interview, his familiarity with the new President, born in the circles of the Trilateral Commission....The impression one gathers in New York on the problem of the relations between America and Italy during the Carter era is that in this period of limbo before the inauguration of the new President, “special relations” of the type Carter has with Agnelli will possess great importance. It does not seem difficult to recognize in Carter's judgment on Italy the echo of the opinions of the president of Fiat. Apart from who the next Secretary of State will be, the dossier on Italy which Carter knows best is assuredly that which the major Italian entrepreneur dispatched to the Trilateral Commission....

In the elite banking circles of New York...Robert Roosa continues to be pointed to as the man Carter will put in charge of running the economy.... (Confindustria chief) Guido Carli has a positive judgment of Roosa, defining him as our friend....I recall Robert Roosa well enough...and from what I remember, I do not share the impression of Guido Carli that Roosa could be defined as friend of Italy in the sense of a special sympathy for our way of running our economy...

“No Innocent Farmer”

Aftonbladet, Swedish Social Democratic daily, Nov. 7, article by editor Dieter Strand:

Jimmy Carter is no innocent farmer. He has long been a member of a fairly unknown international club of Western high finance, which I can now reveal in Sweden. It's the so-called Trilateral Commission, which consists of a couple hundred of leading financiers in the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan.... They are busy, for example, coordinating their activities in the developing countries by deciding on arms deliveries to suitable regimes and by influencing the World Bank....

Carter Perspective Is Nuclear War

Norskenflamman, daily newspaper of the pro-Soviet faction in the Swedish Communist Party, Nov. 9:

The hawks have won the Presidential elections in the U.S.... It is a disgrace for the U.S., a plague for humanity, a heightened threat of the destruction of civilization. The most compromised hawks in the U.S. entered Jimmy Carter's staff at an early stage, among them retired Admiral Zumwalt; James Schlesinger, the war minister President Ford fired because of his push for nuclear war against the Soviet Union; Eugene Rostow, who was President Kennedy's security advisor and forced the attack against Cuba as well as the accompanying show of force against the Soviet Union; Paul Nitze, who was kicked out by President Eisenhower because of his activities on behalf of offensive war against the Soviet Union; Lane Kirkland, treasurer of the trade-union confederation and member of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. This is the kernel of what is now called the Committee on the Present Danger. Their perspective is nuclear war....

Why then was the conservative President Ford the lesser evil?... Ford represents the realistic forces who understand what a catastrophe a nuclear war would be for the U.S. itself....

Election fraud characterized the American elections.... In New York it was so obvious that the Ford Administration gave the police orders already on election night to confiscate the election material there and investigate it. It was a sensational measure but the decision was too late and too limited, because what happened in New York also happened elsewhere. It was manipulated with millions of votes ... at the same time the smaller parties' votes were juggled away, including McCarthy's.... Why then did Ford and his Administration revoke the police investigation of the New York vote after election night?... The thumbscrews were already put on Ford. To assassinate presidents in the U.S. is not all unusual....

(Carter's) real vote was the Rockefeller trust, which was unhappy with Ford... (Carter) is now commanded to further exploit the population in order to manage the debt service of the bankrupt cities for the Rockefeller financial interests and to improve business for the military-industrial complex. He is supposed to use war threats to force the bankrupt developing countries as well as industrial countries like Italy and England to fulfill debt obligations that exceed their possibilities.... At the same time he is supposed to push confrontation in the Mideast and Southern Africa and trigger new floods of blood....

What Are The Connections Between Carter And Rockefeller

Cumhuriyet, Turkish Social Democratic paper, Nov. 8-9; from a series on the U.S.:

(by Dr. Nermin Abadan) According to the West European observers, the new intellectual climate spreading in the U.S. is of a nature that strengthens authoritarian and fascistic tendencies. Because when the legitimacy of the Administration itself becomes a subject for consideration, it brings alongside a new ideological current. Carter, to fill this vacuum, has defended a conservative populist view, and did not even feel any necessity to have his views accepted by the Democratic Party....

Thus he got his power from a different political tradition that

could not be considered democratic. Instead of a mass-based party organization with a clear program, he based (his campaign) on words that are made of unclear, obscure principles. Such conduct has been adopted by many authoritarian leaders in the beginning of the 20th century, all of whom slipped later into dictatorships.

Therefore the time has already come to ask these questions: Are the 1976 candidates using different methods from the past (elections)? Has Carter been really elected by a chance? What kind of connections exist between David Rockefeller's "Trilateral Commission" and Carter? Is Carter, in today's America, the representative of the Southern states, or is he a spokesman for a right-wing populism based on 'limited democracy' and defended by a group of American intellectuals?

The leading newspapers and magazines of the U.S., while offering the public interesting information varying from Mother Carter's Indian visit to the lemonade sales of little Amy, and at the same time announcing that Carter is a modest young politician for the people, fail to report that this person has almost totally been created by a very effective limited group of selected individuals made up of scientists, thinkers, businessmen, trade unionists, and so forth.

(The article then describes how the Trilateral Commission was formed by David Rockefeller, as a response to the passage of the action plan on a "New World Economic Order" by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. The article says that while the Trilateral Commission is operating in several areas, the most interesting of these was the commission on the "feasibility of democracies" which has been "the first institution to widely advertise Jimmy Carter to the public in the U.S.")

"Not Promising"

Cumhuriyet, Turkish Social-Democratic daily, Nov. 4: Foreign Ministry officials warn that "a new difficult period could begin in Turkish-U.S. relations with this development (Carter's elections - tr.)" The proposed Turkish-U.S. defense agreement could be jeopardized. Ecevit said that "some of Carter's speeches during the campaign were not promising" (referring to Carter's so-called pro-Greek stand).

Return to the Cold War

Eleftherotypia, left-liberal Greek daily, Nov. 9: Andreas Papandreou (Greek socialist leader - ed.) told the press that Carter's election will be accompanied by "disturbing developments on an international scale. I will risk predicting," said Papandreou, "that we are returning to a phase of cold war in the relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, comparable to that of 1963, and with terrifying consequences for our internal developments."

Papandreou also stated that the former field of confrontation in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa will be extended to Europe as well. Carter's foreign-policy positions put the Helsinki spirit into dispute. Of course, the fundamental reason for the disturbing process toward a new cold-war era is not Carter's intentions and policies but the deep international crisis that capitalism is going through. Papandreou added that in Greece, "we witness the fastest return to NATO's embrace and to the cold-war climate imported from the U.S."

"He Never Missed A Meeting"

El Dia, Mexican daily, Nov. 9:

The article by Horacio Quinones describes David Rockefeller and his Trilateral Commission as Carter's backers, noting the Trilateral Commission links of Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel Huntington, "author of the theory of resolving the problem of Vietnam with bombs and napalm." "But now comes the neatest stuff." In 1972-73 Carter was trained in foreign policy matters by the Trilateral Commission "without missing a single meeting." At the beginning of 1975, Brzezinski told a reporter Robert Scheer that Carter, a relative unknown, would be the Democratic Presidential candidate. "Carter had made an impression on David Rockefeller, who is part of the group that governs this country (the U.S. - ed.). All this and more is revealed by reporter (Robert) Scheer" in the Playboy Magazine article, "and yet none of this was taken up in any of the debates before the election."

Rockefeller's Guest

La Opinion, Buenos Aires, Argentinian daily, Nov. 4:

It is generally admitted that last year (David) Rockefeller held a banquet for Jimmy Carter, whose name had been proposed by Averell Harriman. Harriman maintained that after eight years of Republican government...the country would elect a Democratic administration, and the party needed a new face, a man without compromises with the past... Ten or twelve Trilateral personalities gathered around the table to examine the ex-governor from Georgia, who proved to be a fascinating "politician to construct"....If perhaps the initial proposal was create a robot and carry it to the White House, Brzezinski now declared that Carter was a brilliant pupil, superior to his first expectations.

"The Man Who Smiles"

El Sol, Mexico City daily, Nov. 8:

(by Salvadore Lozano) When Hitler rose to power, the whole world knew that one of the immediate objectives of German imperialism was to annex Austria, but everyone consoled themselves each time the Nazi Chancellor or some member of his cabinet declared that there were no such intentions. Because of the tragedy and outrageousness of the situation, one can't help but smile when reading newspapers from that period containing statements from the politicians who were considered brilliant, practically begging the Nazi Regime's reassurances each time the Nazi's revealed their real plans. As soon as any soothing words came out of Berlin, they all breathed easier. Finally the Third Reich's troops invaded Austria. The previous invasion of Ethiopia by Italian fascism didn't teach these politicians anything, and many of them still believed they could appease Hitler with the surrender of Poland.

Today there are many that are looking for words of consolation from Carter. Everybody knows that the monetary and financial crisis has given priority among imperialist objectives to the imposition of political economies, which will have very serious consequences for our people, and to the submission — either through military means or through manipulations through the artistry of the CIA — of those governments who object to being coerced through International Monetary Fund pleasantries. The whole world knows — and President

Echeverria has just reiterated it — that such a situation puts the world in very serious danger of general war. But nobody wants to acknowledge the consequences that can be derived from these facts. In politics, there is no lie more effective than that which people want to hear for reassurance. The experts in charge of Carter's electoral campaign have availed themselves well of this (lying technique), not only in the U.S., but throughout the world.

But there's no argument that can refute a fact. The man who smiles — just like Thiers, who smashed the Paris commune with blood and fire, always smiled — besides discouraging many with his announcement that U.S. foreign policy towards the USSR will be harder, has surrounded himself with a team of advisors whose mere names should disillusion even the most credulous: Schlesinger, for example, theoretician of nuclear war and whose oriental slight-of-hand could deceive even the Chinese; or this man Averell Harriman, who has been accused many times of having Mafia connections, whose deceitful mission to Moscow a few weeks ago was totally unsuccessful, Brezhnev was not taken in; or take this other man with the unpronounceable name, who some European journalists called Zbig (Brzezinski, who spent many years advising the CIA in complex destabilization and espionage operations; or this North American variety of Fidel Velasquez called Leonard Woodcock. Then you add in a few financial speculators and one or two open defenders of the theories of Milton Friedman entangled with those of Parson Malthous.

What you wind up with is a team, definitively prepared to carry out an aggressive policy towards the Third World, towards the Socialist camp and even towards the rebels of Europe. This policy corresponds exactly to the political priorities of imperialism in this phase of acute crisis. If it is true, as commentators have remarked, that the American electorate voted more against Kissinger than against Ford, then they've acquired a team made up of creatures, equal or worse than him.

We cannot respond to Carter's laughter with smiles of hope. We have to know that imperialism is going to use all its resources to try to resolve its crisis and that these resources include the most brutal aggressions against the rights of peoples and the most adventurist political options. To think that Schlesinger will be different under a smiling president than under a stern

one, or that because the new emissary of war is named Zbig and not Henry we will be any more able to come to an understanding with him, is to return to thinking that Hitler will not take Austria, that he did not take it, and that there was never a Second World War.... It would be better for us to occupy ourselves in backing the Mexican peoples' anti-imperialist front, to increase the programmatic and political perception of the masses, to organize the defense of our country before it's too late.

A Creation of the Media

Bangkok Post, Thai daily, Nov. 4:

Runs Associated Press story datelined Columbus, Georgia — The son of the Late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia criticised America's news media, its new President-elect Jimmy Carter, and its method of choosing him in a speech here Wednesday.

Prince Faisal Mohammed Saud al Kabir...told a civic group that when he first came to Georgia, "no one cared for Carter," and he called Carter's success the doing of the news media."

"Carter had a poor reputation but the news media made it green and beautiful," Faisal said...."Your candidates are not qualified for the job," he said. ...Faisal saved his worst salvos for the news media, accusing them of manipulating those in the limelight, and warning his audience, "Your news media can send your nation to war." Using Watergate as an example of the power of the press, the Prince said, "They completely destroy a President."

"Carter Reiterates His Threats Against The Arab Countries"

El Moujahid, an Algerian daily, Nov. 11:

Mr. Jimmy Carter told the press on Wednesday that he upholds the resolutely pro-Zionist statements he made during the electoral campaign concerning unconditional support of Israel.

He added that he would respond to a new Arab oil embargo with a total blockade, even including food, a scarcely veiled threat of intimidation.

"I believe another oil embargo against the U.S. would be far more serious than the one in 1973..."