

# Who Is George Miller?

Senatorial confirmation of Carter nominee George William Miller as Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank would place the U.S. dollar and the nation's economy in grave peril of being smashed and brought under the complete policy control of America's City of London adversaries. A close look at Miller's career tells why.

A 1952 graduate of the University of California Law School, Miller received on-the-job training as a British agent-of-influence against U.S. national interests at the New York City-based law firm of Cravath, Swain, and Moore. Four years at this London-linked law firm brought Miller in contact with the top personnel responsible for carrying out Britain's debt collection policies against Germany following both world wars. John J. McCloy, the U.S. military governor and High Commissioner for Germany from 1949-1952 who played a crucial role in creating the occupation forces' legal and intelligence apparatus after World War II, was an early member of the firm. Cravath, Swain, and Moore, also responsible for guiding the Church Committee's watergating investigation into the illegal activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, counts as its top clients the Rothschild associated Kuhn, Loeb investment banking house, IBM, CBS, and *Time-Life* Magazines.

In 1956, Miller was drafted into the corporate leadership of Textron, Inc., a Providence, R.I. industrial conglomerate. Brought in as an assistant secretary, Miller was promised a vice presidency within the year if he could successfully implement policies of milking Textron's industrial subsidiaries toward the goal of bringing annual rates of "profit" up to 8-10 percent. Within four years Miller was president of Textron, Inc.; in 1968 he assumed the additional post of chief executive officer of the firm; he has been chairman of Textron since 1974.

Textron is not an industry, nor is it interested in enhancing the industrial potential of the United States, as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* have tried to convince their readers. It is, put simply, a financial conglomerate committed to "making a profit" off of all the companies it had swallowed up since Textron began "diversifying" in the 1950s.

"To look at Textron's operation," said the *New York Times* on Dec. 30, "is to look at an industrial and financial supermarket." Billed in its financial prospectus as a "growth company," the Providence-Boston-based conglomerate started out in 1923 as a special yarns corporation, expanding by the end of World War II to become a leading textile firm. Under the leadership of President Roy Little, Textron became one of the nation's first conglomerates, acquiring Bell Helicopter in 1952.

When Miller joined the company, he continued the process only begun by Little. The final touch was applied in the early 1960s when then-Chief Executive Officer Rupert C. Thompson reorganized the management of Textron into a competitive profit center à la General Motors.

As the company exists today, Textron is roughly

broken up into five different operations each consisting of several different companies which compete for the highest annual profit. The first is Textron's aerospace section, consisting most prominently of Bell Helicopter. It is known that Bell Helicopter provided much of the helicopters and parts for the Vietnam War effort under very lucrative contracts from Robert McNamara's Defense Department.

The second is Textron's consumer items section, accounting for 20 percent of its business and including the manufacture of Talon zippers and Speidel watch bands. Textron's industrial and metal products groups consist of acquisitions in the ball bearing, machine tool, castings, and engine manufacturing sectors.

Finally in the 1970s, Miller formed the "creative capital group" of investment and insurance companies, rounding out Textron's "for profit only" image which is pushed by their investment bankers at Lehman Brothers.

As late as May 1977, Textron was agreeing to buy up 2.7 million shares of Allied Chemical stock owned by the Solvay Company, a Rothschild firm based in Belgium. Miller is on the Board of Allied Chemical which is a major holding of the Andre Meyer family of the Lazard Brothers investment house.

## *The Rohatyn Connection*

London-inspired press circles in the U.S. have reported the story of Miller's success at turning Textron away from a policy of industrial production in glowing terms. What has been meticulously deleted from all press accounts of the nominee's professional history, however, is his intimate personal and policy connections to Felix Rohatyn, former head of the banker's Big MAC dictatorship over New York City and a leading spokesman for the City of London operating out of the lower

## *Miller quotes*

Federal Reserve chief nominee Miller, the only corporate executive in attendance at Felix Rohatyn's fascist planning session of the Conference of Northeast Governors (Coneg), chaired a panel session on decentralizing the U.S. defense industry at that November 1976 meeting. As Miller put it when the discussion took a turn toward defense considerations in the event of a Soviet missile attack, "We should aim to spread production around. If an atomic bomb hits one city, we can begin production elsewhere." Textron chairman Miller, also a director of the Conrail holding corporation that bailed out the Northeast's bankrupt railroads, suggested that the most efficient way to achieve decentralization of U.S. industry is to put factories on railroad flatcars, "so they can be moved around."

Manhattan offices of the Lazard Freres investment banking house.

Miller is a director of the Policy Research Center of the Conference of Northeast Governors (Coneg), which is chaired by Rohatyn. Miller chairs its Energy and Transportation Committee. It was the Coneg Policy Research Center which hired Lazard Freres' attorneys, the firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, to draft its proposal for the Energy Corporation of the Northeast (Encono), a scheme to give Lazard and allied British-linked investment banks leverage over northeast industry by giving them control over the region's energy supplies.

Miller was also the only corporate executive to attend the notorious Coneg "war council" in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. following the election of President Carter. That meeting mapped out a "100 Days" program for the Carter Administration of deindustrialization, "reverse energy embargos," and other plans for artificial energy shortages in the U.S., power blackouts and other emergencies to force populations to accept austerity and economic regimentation, and development of labor-intensive jobs projects. Its work was reflected in the zero-growth energy austerity program unveiled by the President last spring.

At that conference, Miller advocated a program of "decentralization" of both U.S. industry and urban centers ostensibly to safeguard them against Soviet rocket attack. He also backed plans for U.S. development of mobile land-based missile systems against the USSR.

Miller's activities outside of Textron also include:

\*his position as Class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the past six years. This branch of the Federal Reserve is known nationally for its orientation toward the needs of finance capital rather than industry.

\*his appointment by President Kennedy in 1963 as the first national chairman of the Industry Advisory Council of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Miller's appointment coincided with the beginning of the federal government's union-busting Affirmative Action push among U.S. minority workers.

\*his chairmanship, at the request of the Labor Department, of HIRE (Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment), billed as a national effort

to find jobs for Vietnam veterans, but actually a prototype for low-wage training of unemployed workers.

\*a presidency of the New York-based businessman's organization, the Conference Board. Conference Board chief economist Albert Sommers has been an outspoken advocate of wage-price controls for U.S. industry, and is favorable to Humphrey-Hawkins-type public works programs. Sommers is also a consultant to the Rothschild's Drexel, Burnham, Lambert investment banking house.

*With Friends Like These...*

Miller's appointment has been hailed by the British-inspired Mondale faction in the Carter Administration. Economist Arthur Okun quoted Treasury Secretary Werner Blumenthal — the architect of the recent fall in the value of the dollar and a leader of the pro-British forces who has urged Carter to dump current Fed Chairman Arthur Burns — characterizing Miller as "the best thing on wheels that's ever come along."

Slave labor jobs advocate Rep. Henry Reuss said "he sounds great. His record on jobs is excellent, and I would like to see the country's monetary policy focused not just on a stable dollar, but on stable jobs."

Walter Kicinski, the director of the Coneg Policy Research Center said, "This is wonderful. He's the best possible choice from our standpoint." Kicinski characterized Miller as a "strong believer" in regional banking schemes of the type represented by Rohatyn's Encono.

There can be no doubt that Miller will use the Federal Reserve post to steer the nation's credit policies in support of the hyperinflationary, labor-intensive job creation policies of Vice President Mondale, Energy Secretary Schlesinger, and Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres. These policies are explicitly designed to deindustrialize the United States, destroy the U.S. dollar as an international trading currency, and end America's role as a leading world economic force. The imposition of such policies by Britain upon Germany in 1933 through the installation of the Nazi regime and its British-tool Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, led directly to the degeneration of the German economy into the slave-labor concentration camp death system and World War II.