

hearts. There won't be the protests until the coffins start coming home, then there will be serious trouble, but there are many gradations of trouble before you get to the real crisis point, until Americans get killed in large numbers, and that triggers something.

**Q:** Who can we work through as part of the crisis set-up that Carrington alluded to?

**A:** To bring European pressure to bear we would have to look toward Shultz on Central America, Weinberger on the Mideast; lower down, there is not much clout. Richard Burt [Director of Politico-Military Affairs at the State Department] may be susceptible if he is approached.

**Q:** What's going on with [*Izvestia* journalist Aleksandr Bovin and his crowd [the Anglo-Soviet Roundtable at RIIA]?

**A:** They've been at Cambridge all weekend sightseeing. Don't look for deep political angles. He's the only one who matters in the delegation. He's close to Andropov.

**Q:** He told the BBC that the Soviets saw no hope for dialogue with the United States while Reagan was in power.

**A:** He reiterated that in private meetings. But they're realists, they do business as they can, they just think it's not possible with Reagan. They think he'll be around for another four years, like we do. They seemed pretty despairing about the whole thing, and they really laid it on, because they know we're fed up too.

**Q:** So, RIIA and the Soviets are on the same wavelength on the Reagan question?

**A:** Yes, indeed. Of course, we couldn't say so. We can't give the Soviets aid and comfort, but the Soviets were able to read between the lines. They could see that the British side was not as protective of American policy as we sometimes are. The formulation would be, "We disagree with Mr. Reagan, but. . . ." They understood, they could see we were unhappy with what's going. Probably that's why they played things so cool, the line of the party is very moderate, it's a very intelligent tactic. I'd do the same if I were in their shoes.

**Q:** Moscow and London have a lot to offer each other in the current situation, to play off Reagan.

**A:** In Central America, we don't have much standing. But in the Mideast maybe a bit more. We have a lot of contacts on the Arab side, expertise, and so on.

**Q:** One last thing. We discussed at the Trilateral meeting the idea of Kissinger being made Secretary General of NATO. . . .

**A:** That's been brought up before. Carrington is another name that's been present, but I can't see him leaving business, although he would have done it months ago if he had been asked by the French and Germans. The Americans don't want him there, he's too powerful and too independent.

# Trilaterals plot the era' at their Rome

by Paolo Raimondi in Rome

Protected by several hundred policemen and in almost absolute secrecy, the Trilateral Commission held its 14th plenary session at the Rome Hotel Hilton April 17 to 19. More than 320 bankers, financiers, politicians (mostly Socialists), and

## Italy's Trilaterals call for coup d'état

"To change a political leadership like the one we have in Italy, in other countries they have resorted to carrying out a coup d'état. We cannot go on waiting without doing anything."

This was a public statement made by Italian industrialist Giancarlo Lombardi to a meeting of Confindustria on April 13, a few days before the beginning of the Trilateral conference in Rome. Lombardi is the head of the textile industrialists' group inside Confindustria, the Italian confederation of big industrialists dominated by Trilateral Commission member and Fiat magnate Gianni Agnelli.

The newsweekly *Panorama* reported on the Confindustria meeting under the headline, "Tears and Blood, but with the PCI." Opening the conference, the president of Confindustria, Vittorio Merloni, stated: "We must overcome the stalemate. From now on we must act as if the government did not exist." It was at this point that his right-hand man Lombardi intervened with the suggestion that "other countries" had solved their problems with a coup. Merloni then asked the general manager of Olivetti Corporation, Carlo De Benedetti, "Why don't you consider something like a manifesto of the industrialists to present ourselves as independent from the parties?"

Commented *Panorama's* correspondent: "Never had the party of the industrialists spoken so openly, demanding early elections and even threatening a coup d'état." A few days later the Socialist Party boss Bettino Craxi provoked a crisis

# 'end of Reagan strategy session

economists led by Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Paul Volcker, Gianni Agnelli, and Raymond Barre met to plot against, discredit, and overtly sabotage the policy of President Reagan, in particular his call for a new defensive

of the coalition government and probable early elections.

"There is one thing anyway," the article continues, "on which everyone in Confindustria agrees: the program of Visentini." Senator Bruno Visentini, the president of Olivetti, is the chairman of the tiny Italian Republican Party (PRI). His program is a chilling echo of Liberal justifications in 1922 for Mussolini's March on Rome as a "temporary" emergency measure to restore order: Two years of "extraordinary management" for Italy with a Government of Public Salvation supported, or at least not opposed, by the Italian Communist Party (PCI). It is a program of "blood and tears" with a massive devaluation of the currency, cuts in the order of tens of billions of dollars in public spending, and strict taxation on every income. In Visentini's own words, "We must also hit the income of someone who owns just one chicken! After all, the state is only doing what is right by taking back what it has been giving to people over the past years." To help sell this brutal austerity in a country where the economy is in an advanced state of collapse, Visentini also calls for a moratorium on public debt.

Visentini, De Benedetti, and Agnelli head the closely interlocked groups of Olivetti (business machines) and Fiat (automotive) in Turin. But political insiders in Europe know they represent the Swiss and Venetian oligarchy which has steered these industrial powers into becoming the biggest funders of the "post-industrial society" in postwar Europe. What the Venetians now have in mind for Italy could not be clearer than in the statement by Gianni Agnelli which concludes the *Panorama* article: "We risk ending up like Turkey. But there [military dictator General] Evren did excellent things. These generals are really good. Good people, really very good!"

system based on beam weapons which would overthrow the MAD Mutually Assured Destruction doctrine of nuclear terror and begin a new phase of technological and industrial revival.

The program of the Trilateral Commission was best characterized by an article published in the communist paper *l'Unità* by the leader of the British-Soviet dirty operation known as the Basso Foundation, Guido Bimbi, who greeted the Rome conference as "the beginning of the post-Reagan era." The Soviet Trilateralist journalist wrote: "The present policy of the U.S. administration got its most violent and largest blow at the Trilateral meeting, that day by day is confirmed to be the center in which the post-Reagan era is being prepared. What is under attack is the whole range of Reagan's options, including security and armaments, financial policy, North-South and East-West relationships, and Euro-American relations." Kissinger—who received a subpoena from the Italian magistrates investigating his involvement in the Moro assassination and is presently a fugitive from Italian justice—opened the attacks on Reagan's strategic policy, telling the audience "not to pay attention to the words of Reagan but only to the acts of the American administration." Kissinger had just explained on Italian television that, on the new defensive system, "the President was referring to something that will take 20 years to be realized. At the end of the 20 years, there will be not only new defensive weapons but also new offensive weapons." In another interview, with member of the Trilateral Commission and former Italian ambassador to London Roberto Ducci, later published by the Italian daily *La Repubblica*, Kissinger stated that he "does not agree with the President's thesis that this will guarantee a new world . . . because it will have consequences for the arms race."

This line was more brutally elaborated at one session of the Trilateral conference which discussed the report, "Trilateral Security: Defense and Arms Control in the 1980s." The newspaper of Trilateral director Gianni Agnelli, *La Stampa*, described the report, without hiding its satisfaction, as a frontal attack against Reagan. "The document was prepared by Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT negotiations, by Paolo Vittorelli (socialist), president of the Institute for Studies on Defense (ISTRID), and by Kiiki Saeki of the Nomura Research Foundation. The report contains suggestions that will be not welcomed by the Reagan administration. It proposes to re-analyze the project, clamorously announced by the U.S. President, concerning the use of extraterrestrial space to activate anti-missile systems, and it proposes to re-start the dialogue with the Soviet Union in order to prevent the 'export' out of the earth's atmosphere of means of war and strategies of war."

## MAD forever

Instead, the report asserts that the "Trilateral countries" and the socialist countries are going to remain "vulnerable to nuclear attacks" through the 1990s and that therefore the

MAD doctrine is going to remain. As a consequence the commission suggests that a big "conventional" build-up is imperative, which would enable the Trilateral countries to confront the Russian menace in different parts of the world. The report goes as far as asking that new non-nuclear cruise missiles be built.

Following the presentation of the report, Helmut Sonnenfeld, Kissinger's former aide, restated the commitment to the insane MAD doctrine. "I believe," he said, "that the NATO doctrine of 'flexible response,' which considers also a nuclear answer to a conventional attack, remains of great value."

To realize this program, the Trilateraloids think that none other than Henry Kissinger will be needed as a new Trilateral dictator. Colonel Gianlfranco D'Avossa, member of the Italian chiefs of staff, and of the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) of London and of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, wrote the final suggestions for the Trilateral Commission, which, as reported by the Italian daily *La Repubblica*, supports the candidacy of Kissinger to be Secretary-General of NATO. The Commission has plotted to "change the role inside NATO, giving the direction of the secretariat of NATO to an American politician and the command of the European forces in Europe (SACEUR) to a European." "Why should we not involve men of quality and international stature like Kissinger in this role?" writes D'Avossa. Second, the Trilateral Commission endorses the candidacy of a French general to lead the European SACEUR, to break the Gaullist independence in terms of defense and military matters. The Commission also proposes to speed up the one-worldist policy of undermining the independence and sovereignty of the western countries, giving more power to the United Nations Organization, to prepare that institution to play a major role against the developing sector in particular, in view of new upcoming wars and destabilizations in the Third World. If Doctor Strangelove should obtain the command of NATO, nuclear holocaust would be guaranteed.

Kissinger also led the rest of the Trilateral members to attack Reagan on several other fronts. As reported by the Italian press, Kissinger warned the Europeans in a press conferences he gave in Rome and in Paris April 20 that their friends in the East Coast "establishment"—from the New England families in particular, who are more sensitive to the European influence—have now fallen into disgrace. Now the newly powerful men from the South and the West rule, and they "do not accept easily the traditional ideas of common defense." He also went further to denounce Washington for falling into the illusions of economic protectionism against the Europeans. This language was used to provoke Europe into a clash with Reagan on strategic questions. Raymond Barre, for example, immediately attacked the U.S. decision to begin economic warfare against the Soviet Union, adding that this could provoke tensions and breaks in American-European relations.

While many political observers have suspected the hand of Kissinger was behind the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, as part of the operation to provoke war in the Middle East and sabotage the Reagan's peace policy, the Trilateraloids happily stated that the Reagan policy in the region was dead. Kissinger again said that it was a Reagan "mistake to make the negotiations depend simply on a document" and it was another mistake to "put together Lebanon, Transjordan, and Gaza."

Brzezinski took the opportunity given him by Fat Henry to elaborate a global strategy built upon "Reagan's strategic mistakes." Brzezinski first said that the Soviet Union is facing major internal problems, particularly a weak and collapsing economic system, and that Reagan's continual dramatic mistakes in foreign policy are creating many opportunities for Soviet gains internationally. According to Brzezinski, these mistakes are: 1) abandonment from the American side of the strategic dialogue with China which Carter had developed to its highest point, 2) U.S. passivity in the Middle East, and 3) the excessive reactivity in Central America—this from the mouth of the architect of the "Arc of Crisis" theory and of Khomeini's coup in Iran!

But even more grotesque, if possible, was the attack launched on Reagan for the economic policy of the United States. Paul Volcker himself criticized Reagan for allowing too much freedom in exchange rates between currencies, and demanded that the United States contribute to international exchange rate stability by means of interventions on the currency markets. So, having first propped up the value of the dollar with his insane high interest rate policy, Volcker now says U.S. taxpayers' money should be thrown out of the U.S. economy into the hands of international speculators to depress the artificially inflated value of the dollar!

### **McNamara's hand**

Then came Robert McNamara, who criticized Reagan for the high interest-rate policy, omitting to mention that it has been Fed Chairman Volcker, his brother in the Trilateral lodge, who, originally under the Carter administration, autonomously implemented this policy which broke the industrial economy of the United States and the rest of the Western world. McNamara, in the report he wrote, together with the creator of the Asian Development Bank, Watanabe, and with the French professor Lesourne, expressed his full support for the ideas and analysis of IMF president de Larosière, denying the existence of a debt crisis. McNamara said that vis-à-vis the Third World debt there is no crisis of insolvency but only a crisis of liquidity. After a demagogic tirade in favor of a more just distribution of wealth between North and South, he revealed his real intent, demanding that the Bank for International Settlements be given a more prominent role in international financing, in a mediation role with the IMF, the banks, and the debtor countries.

McNamara went further in attacking Reagan, trying to

profile him as responsible for all the economic problems which, in reality, had been consciously created by President Jimmy Carter of the Trilateral Commission. He blamed Reagan for the large defense budget, saying that this will result in the doubling of the budget deficit to \$220 billion in 1987-88 and produce the collapse of international markets. Contradicting himself on the non-existence of the debt crisis, McNamara stated that there will be no prospect of economic growth for the developing countries until at least the end of the decade. This was also the analysis of David Rockefeller, who added his own strong pessimism on the chances for a real economic upswing or even a reduction in interest rates.

In short, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome declared war on Reagan and made transparent that it is going to use everything, from wars to destabilization, from economic collapse to coups d'état, to attempt to reverse the push for technological and industrial mobilization implicit in the President's March 23 speech.

Several Italian papers wrote that the Trilateraloids were beginning, here in Rome, an effort to defeat Reagan in the 1984 American presidential election campaign. The important thing to understand immediately is the presence in the ranks of the Reagan government of several Trilateral agents who may stab the President in the back at any time. In this context it is interesting to note the visit of Ray Cline to Rome in the past days, where he gave a press conference to proclaim: "The Trilateral Commission is an organization in which many Democrats work. It is alarming that Kissinger is part of the group. In the past the Trilateral Commission was responsible for the election of Jimmy Carter, and this has particularly weakened the U.S.A. vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. They are now probably preparing the campaign for Walter Mondale. His election would be a disaster. The fact that he was number two in the Carter administration is not a good calling card."

For the Western countries, this Trilateral conference could be fatal. If the "end of democracy" issue was, until today, a theoretical idea of the Trilateraloids, from now on their dictatorial plans are operational. Let us look briefly at the Italian example: Following the Trilateral gathering, and particularly the meeting that Kissinger had with Bettino Craxi, leader of the Socialist Party, the Italian government was collapsed, pushing the country into a new crisis which threatens to undermine the already shaky democratic institutions.

These methods should not surprise anybody. In fact, contrary to the propagandized liberal image that the Trilateral Commission has given itself, using its control over the international press and media, the Commission is a secret Freemasonic cult. Over the past months, Italian magistrates investigating the dirty operations of the Propaganda-2 Lodge of Licio Gelli ended up in Monaco, location of the famous "Comité Montecarlo," which is the P-2 center for the criminal activities of the Trilateral Commission and of its members like Henry Kissinger.

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## WEST GERMANY

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# Case study: Nazis in the peace movement

by Rainer Apel in Bonn

Recent police investigations in the Federal Republic of Germany into an autumn 1982 wave of terrorism against U.S. military facilities have led to a unique series of arrests and intelligence leads. Anti-terror investigators discovered to everyone's surprise that the bombs had been placed, not by left-wing terrorists as was previously assumed, but by a group of neo-Nazis, some of whom were arrested several weeks ago. The arrests uncovered a network of overlapping "right" and "left" extremists, all operating under the rubric of the "anti-imperialist peace movement." The "left-wing" networks are protecting and safehousing the "right-wing" networks, and vice versa.

The Nazi International controlling this process is headed by Swiss banker François Genoud and his collaborators, like the Swiss-based publisher of Nazi literature Jean Amaudruz (see *EIR*, April 19). They are currently positioning themselves to exploit the mass protests and violence which will soon erupt in West Germany over the initial deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles there this fall. The Nazis seek to turn the ecology movement, the regional separatists, and similar groups into a political battering ram against the leading institutions of the industrial nations in the West. As Amaudruz underlined in private remarks recently, the worsening of the economic depression and the ensuing collapse of republican institutions in West Germany, Italy, France, and the United States will give them the opportunity they are seeking. Amaudruz believes that "the extreme right is in the same opposition to the System as is the extreme left," and therefore the two should cooperate against "the System."

### The neo-Nazi Kühnen

A paradigmatic case is that of Michael Kühnen, head of the neo-Nazi Action Front of National Socialists (Aktionsfront Nationaler Sozialisten, ANS). Kühnen was released from prison last November, where he served four and half years for illegal Nazi activities. Kühnen is a controller of the right-wing "punks" who are now joining "peace" demonstrations.

Kühnen and Amaudruz, who make little distinction be-