

# EIR Investigation

## The Trilateral Commission's 'Autumn Offensive' in Europe

by an EIR Investigative Team

As the "Autumn Offensive" of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission begins to take off, in earnest, throughout Western Europe, Commission member and Trilateral favorite son for next President of France, has made a most extraordinary political move.

According to an item in the "Figaro-Ci Figaro-La" column, appearing in the Sept. 21-22 weekend edition of *Le Figaro* newspaper, under the title, "Barre, Shadow and Light": "Raymond Barre has personally called on his partners in the Trilateral Commission, who are supposed to congregate in the French Senate from Oct. 25-26, to open their works up to the press." *Le Figaro* then quoted an unnamed member of Barre's "entourage": "The Trilateral Commission . . . is a little bit like the monster of Loch Ness. In certain circles, an effort is being made to present the Commission as a secret society, a sort of conspiracy of politicians, businessmen, and of super-technocrats, seeking to establish their regency over the Western world. . . . Raymond Barre wants to demystify that."

The full motivations behind M. Barre's statement are, as of this writing, not known. A pessimistic evaluation might hold that the former French prime minister was being brazen, and was asserting, in effect, that the Trilaterals had nothing to fear, given their immense power in the world of finance and industry and their sway over governments, and could afford to posture and boast, in the weeks leading up to the Commission's "European Membership Summit" in the halls of the French Senate Oct. 25-26. Such a pessimistic evaluation might hold that M. Barre was emboldened by the summer

1985 edition of the Soviet foreign ministry's *International Affairs* publication, praising the Trilaterals as a "reasonable" alternative to the Reagan administration on global strategic issues (see *Documentation*). With Soviet strongman Mikhail Gorbachov due to visit France on a state visit beginning Oct. 2, and with French institutions unraveling in the "Watergate"-style Greenpeace affair, Barre could, it would seem, afford to posture.

While the political situation in Western Europe presents ample pretext for pessimism, that evaluation would miss the point. It is more likely that M. Barre has committed what the French call a *faux pas*, or what in the United States might be labeled a "flight-forward" mistake, which could potentially cost him his most-desired French presidency (assuming that the nation of France itself survives the current Trilateral-steered "Greenpeace Affair"), and cost the Trilateral Commission considerable influence in Europe. Most probably, a nervous Raymond Barre was reacting to the mounting anti-Trilateral campaign in Western Europe, catalyzed by the political associates of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, who have circulated across France a dossier documenting the Trilaterals' orchestration of the Greenpeace affair, via Commission member Lloyd Cutler, self-appointed lawyer for the Greenpeace group. This has created the atmosphere inside France, in which articles have begun to appear attacking the Trilaterals, and the Commission's global "New Yalta" deal with the Soviet Union.

Barre's reaction has taken other forms, as well, and, judging by his actions, there is no "mystification" in his mind about the "certain circles" he is attacking. The Sept. 23 edi-

tion of the French newsletter *L'Hebdo*, a known mouthpiece for Barre and his circle, published an absurd, cheap-shot slander against LaRouche's associates, claiming that they were running an East bloc-linked operation. In the highly charged political atmosphere in France, this slander could backfire, and blow up in Barre's face. Insiders across the French political spectrum are already suspicious about how eagerly the voices in Barre's "entourage" are calling for François Mitterrand to resign over the Greenpeace affair. Such an excited sense of ambition might bode ill for a future President.

In a wider sense, the emerging confrontation between Barre and LaRouche-allied forces, could well be the outline of the predominant, emerging political trends across Western Europe. It is no exaggeration to say, that the political future of Western Europe, and the political map of the world more broadly, will be determined by whether the various policies and projects of the Commission—including the dissolution of sovereign governments through "spy scandals," a "New Yalta" accord to deliver Western Europe to the Soviet imperial sphere of influence, the undermining of European-American cooperation to develop the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the further decimation of European economies—can be smashed by patriots in Europe over the weeks leading up to the late-October meeting in Paris, and beyond, toward the March 1-3, 1986, "international plenary" of the Trilateral Commission in Madrid.

### Some questions for the Trilaterals

To escalate that fight immediately: Since M. Barre has made the suggestion, why not follow his advice, and pose some questions to him and his "Trilateral partners" to help them "open their works"? We could begin with the following, and invite our readers, and other investigative teams, to follow suit:

1) Under what authorization is the Trilateral Commission allowed to meet in the French Senate?

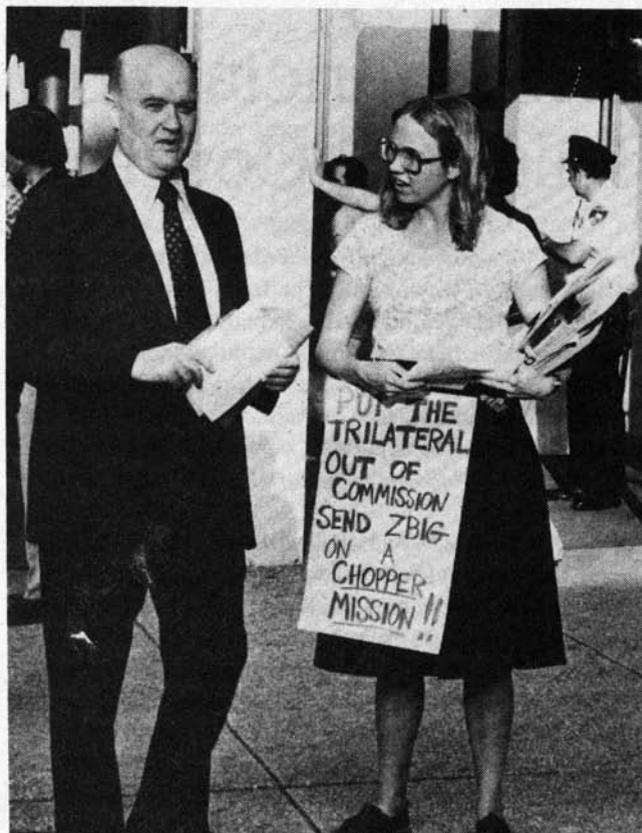
2) The Soviets have now, publicly, praised the Trilateral Commission's efforts to sabotage Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). How would the Commission deny that it is operating as an "agent of Soviet influence?"

3) Trilateral stalwarts—Barre and Cutler in France, Socialist International figure Horst Ehmke in West Germany—have been key in manipulating current scandals (the Greenpeace affair in France, the Tiedge spy scandal in West Germany, etc.), to undermine U.S.-European cooperation on the SDI, and to destroy sovereign intelligence capabilities in these two nations. In this light, would the Commission deny charges, often heard in Europe, that it is conspiring with the Soviets to bring M. Barre into power in France, and a Socialist International government to power in West Germany?

4) The British Foreign Office confesses to providing an annual subsidy to the Commission's activities in Great Britain; that confession was repeated to a caller as recently as

Sept. 23 of this year. In this light, how would the Commission deny charges that it operates as a special arm of the British Foreign Office, as one instrument of various arrangements-of-convenience between the British and the Soviets?

5) Foreign Office-linked sources in Britain have told *EIR*, privately, that one of Whitehall's closest collaborators in the Commission is Karl Kaiser, of the Society for Foreign Relations in Bonn. Kaiser is scheduled to head the panels on East-



NSIPS/Suzanne Klebe

*Never exactly popular, the Trilateralists now find themselves under increasing public attack. Shown here is a picket against Zbigniew Brzezinski, during the Carter administration.*

West relations and strategic defense at the Oct. 25-26 meeting in France. To what extent will that panel follow British Foreign Office guidelines for sabotaging the SDI?

6) The 25,000-circulation French newsletter *Lettres de l'Afrique*, has charged that the Trilateral Commission, through special relations with Anglo-American Corporation's Sir Harry Oppenheimer, is working with the Soviet intelligence services, to coordinate the current destabilization of southern Africa. How would the Commission deny such charges?

7) It is frequently charged that the Trilateral Commission plans coups and destabilizations against governments that challenge its policy-hegemony. Most immediately, these charges have been raised, to describe threatened Trilateral "punitive action" against President Alan García of Peru. Who, in Trilateral Commission circles, is overseeing such plans?