

campaign, LaRouche warned Bush that unless he followed LaRouche's advice on economics, if elected, he would merely be acting like the poor captain of the *Titanic* who followed company policy, to the detriment of the safety of his ship.

As the REX 84 Alpha scenario had forecast, Bush's ship hit its first iceberg in Venezuela. On Sunday, Feb. 26, 1989, Carlos Andrés Pérez, the newly elected President of Venezuela, announced a gasoline price hike in accordance with International Monetary Fund austerity demands. The following day, mass rioting broke out in the capital city of Caracas when thousands of workers could not afford the gasoline to drive to work. During the ensuing four days of rioting, 1,000 Venezuelans were killed, hundreds were wounded, 35,000 businesses were looted, and damage was estimated to be in the billions of bolivars. Pérez was forced to suspend the Constitution and implement martial law to quell the crisis!

FEMA's threat today

The man currently nominated to the director of FEMA, Lt. Gen. Calvin Franklin, will be personally advised by the FEMA Advisory Board (FAB), which is composed of 21 representatives of government, the military, science, business, and academia. The FAB meets twice a year—presumably more often in time of “emergency”—and has four standing committees: Civil Defense, Continuity of Government, Terrorism, and Industrial Preparedness.

EIR questioned the current director of the FAB's Continuity of Government Committee, Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, a former NATO supreme commander, on the role FEMA would play in the future, given that President Bush's NSDD 3 had made the National Security Council responsible for making and overseeing national preparedness policy. General Goodpaster responded: “It will be very helpful that someone who understands what FEMA is all about is heading the National Security Council,” i.e., Scowcroft.

Not surprisingly, the FEMA Advisory Board is weighed down with persons from the Council on Foreign Relations.

CFR members on the board include Samuel Huntington, the creator of FEMA; Dr. Wesley W. Posvar, chairman of FAB and president of the University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Robert Kupperman, chairman of FAB Committee on Terrorism; General Goodpaster (USA-ret.), and Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who resigned his military post upon his appointment as National Security Adviser.

On March 2, 1989, President Bush announced that he had chosen General Franklin to become the new director of FEMA. Longtime proponents of emergency planning and civil defense were amazed at the choice because General Franklin, who has spent the last eight years as the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, has limited experience in emergency planning. Sources believe that he was chosen as a figurehead, not likely to question the actions ordered by Scowcroft and the Council on Foreign Relations.

We're reaping fruits of the Carter era

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Ronald Reagan, and perhaps even George Bush, may have been swept into the White House on the crest of an anti-Carter, anti-Trilateral Commission wave, but the legacy of the “Magnolia Mafia's” four years in the Oval Office still haunts the presidency, eight years after Jimmy and Rosalyn packed their bags and returned to Georgia.

When Jimmy Carter waltzed into the White House in January 1977, ostensibly an “outsider” to the New York-Washington power corridor, he brought into power the most homogeneous collection of Eastern Liberal Establishment braintrusts in decades. In fact, Carter himself had been selected by the David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski Trilateral Commission to fulfill a very specific mission, a mission spelled out in great detail in the Council on Foreign Relations' most ambitious effort at social engineering ever.

Beginning in the early 1970s, even before the Trilateral Commission was “born,” the Council on Foreign Relations undertook its mammoth “1980s Project,” a series of studies aimed at developing a coherent gameplan for turning the next decade into an era of “controlled disintegration,” a “collapse of democracy,” and the onset of “universal fascism”—what some CFR pundits preferred to call “fascism with a democratic face.”

This malthusian world federalist vision was not in reaction to any world crisis or pending global disaster. Rather, it was the studied, conscious policy intent of the Anglo-American Establishment, to accelerate their plans for a global power-sharing arrangement with whatever leadership combination emerged in Moscow during the 1980s. Some historians have described this as the revival of the Anglo-Soviet Trust.

Revisited from the standpoint of the CFR's ambitious agenda for the 1980s, the Carter presidency was a critical moment of implementation. Laws were passed, covert operations were launched, and sweeping financial maneuvers were executed—all with the intention of setting the course of the next decade. Whether they ever realized it or not,

Ronald Reagan and George Bush have so far never managed to stray outside of the bounds set for them by the 1980s Project.

Just a few of the initiatives of the Carter-Mondale Trilateral administration for which the world is still paying a steep price include the following.

- Paul Volcker's 20% interest rates: In the fall of 1979, Federal Reserve Board chairman Volcker initiated a sudden and dramatic increase in the lending rate of the Fed, setting in motion a process that would drive the prime rate over 20% by the time Ronald Reagan was sworn into office. Following on the heels of a half-decade of petro-dollar lending, the Volcker shock lay the basis for what emerged in 1982 as a full-blown global debt crisis. By the time George Bush stepped into office early this year, that debt crisis had spilled over into the domestic banking system to the point that the savings and loan industry has nearly gone under.

- The fall of the Shah of Iran: The Khomeini fundamentalist revolution was designed in London and manufactured in Washington. Back in 1978, Carter National Security Adviser and Trilateralist Zbigniew Brzezinski had set into motion a project alternately called the "arc of crisis" or "the Bernard Lewis plan." Whatever the monicker the Carter team installed the Khomeini fundamentalists in power, and when an ungrateful Khomeini seized all the personnel at the U.S. embassy in Teheran, the Carter White House responded with a covert arms-for-hostages plan that laid the foundations for the subsequent Reagan-Bush folly. And, after decades of relative peace in the Persian Gulf, in September 1980, war broke out between Iraq and Iran. The Gulf war would go on for almost a decade, would see an estimated \$240 billion in military hardware pumped into the region, hundreds of thousands killed, and oil prices steadily soar back over \$20 a barrel.

- The Sandinista revolution: It was Jimmy Carter's human rights policy that led to the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza regime in Nicaragua and the "democratic" Sandinista revolution. The overthrow of the Shah and Somoza were the antecedents of the Reagan-Bush era Project Democracy. It doesn't take a genius to figure out that, but for the Carter coups against the Shah and Somoza, the term "Iran-Contra affair" would never have found its way into the American political lexicon.

- FEMA: At the 1975 Trilateral Commission shindig in Kyoto, Japan, Samuel P. Huntington, on his way from Harvard Square to the Old Executive Office Building as a Carter NSC staffer, called for the creation of "Project Democracy," a corporatist alliance among leaders of banking, labor, and government to manufacture popular consensus for the CFR austerity agenda, and to place government covert operations into private hands. Not coincidentally, in that same speech and policy paper, Huntington proclaimed the "crisis in democracy" and called for the creation of a government-by-decree structure to run the United States top down in antici-

pated times of crisis. In 1978, Carter passed legislation through Congress establishing the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- Office of Special Investigations: Underlying the 1980s Project was the commitment to revive the World War II Yalta alliance of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill. Under the "New Yalta," Americans would learn to love the Russians and revive wartime frenzy against Germany and Japan—this time blaming German and Japanese technological "arrogance" and "greed." A seed crystal of that process was launched during Henry Kissinger's heyday in the form of State Department "informal" cooperation with the Soviet government in swapping information on war criminals. In 1978, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.), with the blessings of the Carter White House, introduced legislation creating the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), a Justice Department unit whose *raison d'être* was to hunt down old Nazis in collaboration with the KGB and Israeli Intelligence. From this Nazi-hunting collaboration was born a marriage of convenience between Soviet bloc and Western security services. Soviet justice was given a formal place in the American judicial system, Soviet manufactured "evidence" was accepted in U.S. courts of law, and an elaborate back channel was established for KGB influence inside the Department of Justice.

- Abscam and Brilab: One astute Washington insider recently said of Abscam: "The real victims are the 99 senators who chose to capitulate to the FBI's blackmail and sell out their constituencies—not the lone senator, Harrison Williams, who chose to fight alone." With Abscam, directed by Kissinger crony William Webster, a Reagan-Bush era director of both FBI and CIA, the U.S. Congress was rendered impotent overnight. Likewise, through a parallel series of "sting" operations run by an increasingly out-of-control FBI, the labor movement, and eventually the Pentagon, were ground up, paving the way for the Project Democracy brand of "democratic" corporatism.

- The CIA purge: Under Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA purges begun under James Schlesinger and fueled by the Church Committee hearings of the mid-1970s, were accelerated. A "pink slip" list prepared by Iran-Contra operative Theodore G. Schackley, then the chief of CIA covert operations, and implemented by Turner, gutted almost the entire upper echelon of the agency. Henceforth, all covert operations and intelligence estimates would have to come from either private agencies or foreign governments. After the purges were completed, Shackley himself took leave, only to surface subsequently as one of the key behind-the-scenes figures in the Iran-Contra operations associated with Oliver North's antics.

Anyone hunting for clues as to the whereabouts of what Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) dubbed "the secret, parallel government" need look no further than the Trilateral Commission/Council on Foreign Relations structure that pulled the strings during the Carter era, and continues to do so today.