

Bilderberg Society's secrets leak out despite tight security

by Scott Thompson

On June 12, this writer met Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder at Dulles Airport near Washington, where a press conference had been hastily called. The governor had just returned from a "trade mission" to Europe, supposedly seeking jobs for Virginia's depressed economy. But when I asked him about his presence at the June 7-9 meeting of the elite Bilderberg Society in Baden-Baden, Germany, the lid came down, and this "man of the people," the first elected black governor in the United States, refused to divulge anything about the secret meeting of the elite group.

I asked how it would help Virginia's economy for Michael J. Boskin, who is chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to have bashed the Europeans in his speech to the conference, titled "Economic and Financial Threats to the Relationship." Wilder started out acknowledging that Bushman Boskin had indulged in free-trade-style bashing of the Europeans, but then he stopped abruptly and said: "I won't break the Bilderberg rule of secrecy by revealing what Boskin said there."

As he was leaving, I asked the governor again if it were true, as reported, that Boskin had mouthed views like those of recently retired Director of Central Intelligence William Webster, who had often called for economic and industrial warfare against Germany and Japan. "Those were private discussions," the governor said. "I just will not talk about them."

The governor's silence could not have more pleased the country club Republicans of George Bush's administration, which had about eight top members invited to this year's Bilderberg meet, according to confidential society documents.

'Oath of secrecy'

The Bilderberg Society was founded in 1952-54 as a secret, elite club by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands on the advice of his *éminence grise*, Joseph Retinger. Its oligarchical nature was indicated by Judith Riser, a spokesman for Michael J. Boskin, who dodged questions for days, before finally blurting out: "It's like being a member of a club. [Boskin's] privacy is more important than the rights of a citizen to be informed in a representative government. . . . Even if it does seem like Skull and Bones . . . he will not break his oath of secrecy."

The group's current chairman, Peter Rupert Lord Carrington,

who has been Britain's foreign secretary and NATO's secretary general, shot down this writer's request to him that there be greater participation by the media. Wrote Lord Carrington: "I should, however, point out that Bilderberg is a private group and at its inception many years ago the founders made a decision that there should be no publicity attached to their meetings. This has been reviewed on a number of occasions since and on each occasion the decision was made to maintain the original position. I am sorry to send you such a disappointing reply."

Not only did Lord Carrington thus reject sharing discussion papers, minutes, etc., with journalists, but at one time the Amsterdam-based Bilderberg headquarters issued orders through its American and European steering committees that no Bilderberg member could talk to this writer.

Despite the veil of silence, *EIR* was able to obtain a top-secret list of the attendees at the annual meeting. Among them were some of the top names of the Anglo-American and European establishment: **Lord Carrington**, Bilderberg chairman; **Victor Halberstadt**, honorary European secretary; **Theodore L. Eliot**, who became honorary American secretary; **Etienne Davignon**, chairman, Société Générale de Belgique; **Wilfried Martens**, Belgian prime minister; **Conrad Black**, chairman of Hollinger Corp. and The Daily Telegraph PLC; **Karl Otto Pöhl**, outgoing president, Deutsche Bundesbank; **Theo Sommer**, Trilateral Commission member and editor-in-chief of *Die Zeit*; **Otto Wolf von Amerogen**, chairman of Otto Wolff Industrieberatung und Beteiligungen GmbH; **Gen. John R. Galvin**, Supreme Allied Commander, SHAPE; **Arthur Dunkel**, director general of GATT; **Giovanni Agnelli**, chairman, Fiat; **Virginio Rognoni**, Italian minister of defense; **Jacques Santer**, Luxembourg prime minister; **Queen Beatrix** of the Netherlands; the **Queen of Spain**; **Lord Roll of Ipsden**, president of S.G. Warburg Group PLC; **Christopher Hogg**, chairman Courtaulds PLC; **Katharine Graham**, chairman, the *Washington Post*; and, **Maurice R. Greenberg**, chairman, American International Group.

There were dozens of others who attended, but as one Bilderberger put it: "Really, the only purpose of the meetings is for the inner circle of the elite to influence those on the third level."

The 'free trade' agenda

Despite extraordinary precautions as compared with previous years, *EIR* has learned from "not for circulation" documents and by other means that discussion at Baden-Baden followed many items forecast by *EIR* in last week's issue. An economic adviser to Bilderberg steering committee member David Rockefeller, for example, corroborated the story of Boskin's Europe-bashing. Boskin's theme was similar to that which Rockefeller had chosen when he nominated former Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker to be North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission in April. Rockefeller himself has been a member of the Bilderberg steering committee for decades, and, according to several members, he is one of the two most important American Bilderbergers, along with former State Department Undersecretary George Ball. In his April 22 speech nominating Volcker, Rockefeller had demanded that the Europeans place a global free enterprise system on a par with European integration.

According to this Rockefeller adviser, Boskin's adoption of Rockefeller's program had the full backing of President Bush, as the cooperation between Bush and Rockefeller to ram through the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) would suggest. "Boskin is very loyal to the President," the source said. "If the President says black is white, Boskin says black is white. He follows the party line that much." This source said that at the Bilderberg meeting, Boskin warned that the European Community must not follow protectionist policies, must avoid a breakdown into what Rockefeller has called "neo-mercantilist trading blocs," and must rather become a free trade zone, under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As *EIR* reported in its last issue, it was at the May 1990 Bilderberg-Trilat round that the NAFTA slave labor policy began to be formulated, together with decisions to push GATT to the fore. Moreover, after those meetings, world politicians carried out policy discussions led by Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger, by boosting their nations' quotas to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), so it could better help bail out banks like Chase Manhattan, which were floundering in Third World debt.

The 'great bargain' exposed

Several other top Bush economists were on the Bilderberg "provisional list" of attendees, including Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Robert B. Zoellick, who is the State Department's Counselor and Secretary-Designate for Economic Affairs. While Brady's spokesmen dodged dozens of calls as to whether he actually attended the Baden-Baden get-together, Zoellick's office explained that the two spent the time of the meeting in London, where they were working on preparations for the July Group of Seven summit, and specifically on how to deal with the Soviet crisis at that meeting.

Most of the Bilderberg panels, according to a "not for

circulation" agenda, were on East-West relations. They included: 1) "Session 3—Eastern Europe: Economic Prospects," where U.S. Ambassador to Poland Thomas W. Simons, Jr. spoke; 2) "Session 4—Developments in the Soviet Union: Political and Economic Impact on the Alliance," where U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Jack F. Matlock spoke; 3) "Session 5—Basics of the Transatlantic Relationship: the Practical Agenda for the Alliance," where Henning Wegener spoke in place of Robert Zoellick; and 4) "Session 6—Do We Have the Institutions To Deal With the Agenda?" when former Bush National Security Council Soviet expert Robert Blackwill spoke, as did NATO Secretary General Manfred Wörner.

While *EIR* does not yet have all the internal details of the discussions during these panels, certain things can be surmised.

Robert Blackwill had just returned from launching what is known as "the great bargain" for U.S. aid to the Soviet Union, at an Arden House forum. In essence, "the great bargain" calls for Soviet compliance with IMF "shock treatment" of the sort that Blackwill's co-worker on the project, Harvard monetarist Jeffrey Sachs, has imposed on Poland. The "carrot" offered to the Soviet Union would be a \$100 billion "Marshall Plan" spread out over three to four years, which is money the U.S. certainly does not have. Co-author of "the great bargain" is Graham Allison, who is not only a colleague of Blackwill at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, but is himself a frequenter of Bilderberg meetings. If the presence of Sachs on the Allison/Blackwill "working group" does not send off alarm bells, then that of Grigory Yavlinsky, the recently resigned deputy prime minister of the Russian Federation, who wrote the fascist "500 Day Plan" austerity package, should do so.

The enemies of global development

The head of a major think tank who has broken with his former Bilderberg colleagues corroborated to *EIR* that internal documents of the group ("not for publication or quotation") show the society's aristocrats, bankers, and their political allies to be among the leading enemies of human development.

For example, according to a journalist who spoke to Bilderberg officials at the latest Baden-Baden meeting, long-time Bilderberg steering committee member Henry Kissinger was euphoric about the fact that President Bush had followed his advice to make a horrible example of Iraq to the Third World. During one of the Baden-Baden forums, Kissinger is reported to have called for a U.N. Army that "must be able to act immediately, anywhere in the world, without the delays involved in each country making its own decision whether to participate, based on parochial considerations."

In future articles, we will document the Bilderberg Society's leading role in countering the global economic policy initiatives of Lyndon LaRouche.