

Trilaterals promote ungovernability for all

by Scott Thompson

On April 9-11, the Trilateral Commission, which draws its members from North America, Europe, and Japan, met in Tokyo. Trilateralists, who worship the British piracy cult of "free trade," were there during the collapse of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's government. As late as April 21, the North American office of the Trilateral Commission reported that a team had remained behind during the Japanese government transition. Among the team's leaders was North American Trilateral executive director Charles Heck.

Trilateralist Masamoto Yashiro, who is executive vice president of Citicorp, gave away the game, saying, "No one in the Trilateral Commission thought that it was a terrible situation that Hosokawa's government fell." Nonetheless, Hosokawa, who had announced his resignation on April 8, appeared before the Trilateral Commission plenum to give his farewell address on April 9, surprising everyone on the commission.

Steven Bosworth of the New York-based U.S.-Japan Society and a former ambassador, complained that he was surprised Hosokawa had shown up, after his failure to undermine the power of the bureaucracy in government institutions such as the Ministry of Finance. As Yashiro put it: "When the government is nonexistent and you think there is a vacuum, the good news is that the country runs, but the bad news is that the bureaucracy does not give up power when a new political leadership is elected."

This bureaucracy in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), and other institutions is a bugaboo to Trilateral thinking because it stands in the way of British-style "free market deregulation." "Free market" structural reform was a major theme of the meeting.

Hosokawa was followed by Tsutomu Hata, then foreign minister and deputy prime minister, who was already expected to be Japan's likely next prime minister. Hata was described by Charles Morrison, a co-director of the East-West Center in Hawaii, as a "puppet." "Behind the screens," Morrison said, was an "internationalist" powerbroker in Tokyo known as Ichiru Ozawa, who wrote that he follows the Anglo-Venetian model and wants Japan to be more involved with one-world politics and multinational institutions such as the United Nations, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund.

Former *Washington Post* publisher Katharine Graham, in a speech on April 9, said that the scandals being fanned in the media would undermine President Clinton's government, creating conditions of near-ungovernability in the United

States. Graham, while admitting there were probably no "criminal acts involved," nonetheless said: "This much is certain: Whitewater won't simply go away; the outstanding questions must be resolved. It's taking a toll on the White House, diverting attention, time, and resources from the President's agenda. And it's affecting Clinton's public standing and may affect his ability to lead."

Graham's regretful tone was less than convincing, since the President has been under intense attack from media organs linked to the Trilateral Commission. Taking the point in the scandal mongering against President and Mrs. Clinton's alleged pre-presidential behavior, has been the British Special Operations Executive-founded Hollinger Corp., based in Toronto. Hollinger owns the Telegraph PLC companies in Britain and the *Jerusalem Post*, as well as a network of smaller newspapers. Hollinger chairman and chief executive officer Conrad Black has been a member of both the Bilderberg Society and the Trilateral Commission, as has been Graham. Other Trilaterals sitting on Hollinger's international advisory committee include Henry Kissinger, Paul Volcker, Dwayne Andreas, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Allan Gotlieb, and Paul Desmarais.

It was the Hollinger Corp.'s *Sunday Telegraph* that first broke the story about decade-old alleged bribes to Prime Minister Hosokawa. While this alone may not have caused more than a couple days' headlines, three members of the Trilateral Commission conveyed that Hosokawa was a monumental failure who needed to be gotten rid of.

Japan-China-U.S. Triangle

A full day each was devoted to China and Japan, yet Trilateral observer Morrison said that no consensus had been reached on the future of what he called the "Japan-China-U.S. Triangle." Only a minority wanted China to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, irrespective of "structural reforms." Likewise, irked by free market trade demands to wreck its industrial system, Japan is turning from the United States toward Asian markets.

According to Morrison, this is creating conditions under which the Chinese are pressuring the Japanese to break from the United States. Morrison said that the Japanese hesitate, for fear that China will create an economic sphere of influence and pose a security risk to Japan that only the United States can counter. Ironically, Morrison's boss at the East-West Center, former Carter National Security Council member Michael Oksenberg, has admitted that he was responsible for giving the Chinese the technology for the third stage of their Long March missile, which can hit not only Japan, but also the United States, with thermonuclear weapons.

At the same time that Japan turns toward Asia, which Citicorp/Trilateralist Masamoto Yashiro calls "short-sighted," the Trilateralists project rising tension on U.S. trade surpluses with Taiwan, South Korea, and possibly China in the near future.