

Who's Who in the Carter Cabinet

Zbigniew Brzezinski Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Brzezinski's principal association is with the Rockefeller interests. Since 1973, he has been the Director of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, to which he recruited Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, most other members of the Carter Cabinet, and their ranking deputies and staff officers.

Brzezinski has also functioned in related but distinct capacities for the Rockefellers, as a strategist in the family's vast "private intelligence" apparatus, and as David Rockefeller's leading associate at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

Brzezinski's principal field of interest is destabilization of the socialist countries, emphasized by numerous publications on this subject and his on-location involvement in 1968's "Prague Spring" crisis while ostensibly on assignment from the State Department. Following that action, Brzezinski was singled out by a major Soviet publication as "a double-dyed anti-Communist dedicated to subversion of the socialist countries."

For a decade, Brzezinski has been an advocate of the fascist reorganization of the federal government. Under his directorship, the Trilateral Commission sponsored a series of seminars around the world on the subject, "Beyond Democracy." Brzezinski's personal point of emphasis has been the necessity for a "technocratic dictatorship" to supersede constituency-based democracies in the advanced sector nations. He has called for a corresponding, "purely symbolic presidency, in which functionally necessary experts replace constituencies and political parties."

James Rodney Schlesinger Special Assistant to the President on Energy Affairs

James Rodney Schlesinger, whose advisory post will include executive control over all matters relating to nuclear power, is currently the foremost public spokesman for the "utopian" faction of military strategists, believing that nuclear war, if it is grounded in intense psychological warfare, can be fought and won by NATO against the Warsaw Pact alliance led by the Soviet Union.

A former strategic policy specialist for the Rand Corporation, Schlesinger spent five months as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency during 1971, ordering

thousands of experienced agents "fired" — reassigned to state and local government, police intelligence units and related domestic operations.

Schlesinger is credited with developing the idea of "tactical nuclear warfare," an extension of NATO's "flexible response" doctrine founded on the incorrect conjecture that the Soviet Union might be induced to limit its military response to a NATO attack (or NATO-provoked "regional nuclear war") to something less than the "total war" to which the Soviets are unconditionally, publicly committed.

While Secretary of Defense under the Nixon and then Ford administrations, Schlesinger sought to have his "tactical war" doctrine adopted as official policy of the NATO alliance — secretly circulating the infamous defense strategy guidelines.

Following his dismissal by the President, Schlesinger joined with Eugene Rostow and others to form the now-public Committee on the Present Danger, to covertly support the Carter candidacy as more amicable to nuclear war prospects. Following the election, the Committee has gone public to concentrate on "psychological preparation" of the U.S. population for military confrontation abroad.

Schlesinger told a Princeton University audience this month that "international relations are not run by good will, but power... America must regain the aura of power it has lost since Vietnam... the ability to strike terror... The Soviets say that if there is war, it will automatically become general, but they don't mean it... In reality they won't attack us, even if there is a limited use of nuclear weapons."

Cyrus Vance Secretary of State

Vance is a prominent member of the Rockefeller brothers' inner circle of political strategists, and has distinguished himself as a "trouble-shooter," both foreign and domestic. He is the current Director of the Rockefeller Foundation, a member of the Trilateral Commission, Vice-Chairman of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and a member of the New York Times board.

While serving in the Defense Department under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Vance was a principal in the U.S. military invasions of Panama (1964) and the Dominican Republic (1965). In 1967, Vance presided over a secret February meeting of relevant intelligence personnel which activated the joint NATO-CIA "Operation Prometheus" to topple the Greek government; Vance functioned as case officer for the

subsequent fascist military coup. In October, 1967, Vance conducted "shuttle diplomacy" between Greece and Turkey to settle the pre-arranged Cyprus crisis with pre-arranged "concessions" from Greece to Turkey to strengthen NATO's hold on the latter ("NATO's southern flank").

In July, 1967, Vance served as President Johnson's representative on the scene during Detroit's race riots, and delayed responding to then-Governor George Romney's request for Federal troops until the "riot zone" had significantly spread. This permitted deployments in accord with "Operation Garden Plot," a Vance-authored plan for nationwide martial law during such civil disorders, portions of which were activated during the many riots that followed the April 1967 assassination of Martin Luther King.

Vance, who was quietly a leading force in the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as a "domestic CIA," became President of the New York Bar Association in 1972. In that capacity, he sat on the Knapp Commission which conducted "Watergate" operations against the New York City police department, preparing it for LEAA-takeover.

Harold Brown Secretary of Defense

Brown, a member of the Trilateral Commission, holds views on military defense questions essentially indistinguishable from those of J. Rodney Schlesinger. Brown personally favors a vast military build-up premised on an early war with the Warsaw Pact, but something less than "total war." He is an advocate of the "utopian" doctrine of "air power" and "wonder weapons." During his first press conference, he stressed that "defense cuts" promised by Jimmy Carter will be made in personnel, not military production, which will be increased.

Brown, who was a protege of Nelson Rockefeller's "personal scientist," Dr. Edward Teller at the Livermore Laboratories, was one of the "whiz kids" brought into the Defense Department by Robert McNamara. As Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Brown presided over the "wonder weapons" development of the F-111 and C-5A aircraft (the largest boondoggles in military history), the use of napalm in Vietnam, "electronic battlefields," and the many other "special forces" gadgetry with which the Green Berets were equipped.

Brown became Secretary of the Air Force under Johnson, and advocated Gen. Curtis LeMay's "bombing North Vietnam back into the Stone Age." This policy (and the many crashes of the F-111) earned him the nickname "Bomber."

Werner Michael Blumenthal Secretary of the Treasury

Werner Michael Blumenthal, Chairman of Bendix Corporation and Jimmy Carter's designated Treasury Secretary epitomizes the "professional manager" who

infiltrates corporate bureaucracies for the Rockefeller family. Blumenthal's chief contribution has been to destroy U.S. industrial capacity while achieving productivity through speed-up rather than technological development.

Blumenthal's allegiance to the New York banks is attested to by his service in numerous Rockefeller-controlled policy bodies: the Trilateral Commission, the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Atlantic Council and the Atlantic Institute. Blumenthal participated in the now defunct Initiatives Committee for National Economic Planning, whose self-described goal is to regiment American business into "fascism with a democratic face."

After fleeing the Nazis, German-born Blumenthal trained as an economist at Princeton University, completing a research project on "Co-determination in the German Steel Industry." From 1955-57 he was a labor arbitrator for the state of New Jersey and later served John Kennedy as a deputy special representative for trade negotiations at Geneva before going to Bendix. Bendix sponsors labor relations studies with the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, a pioneer in industrial brainwashing.

Patricia R. Harris Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Harris is a member of the Board of David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank, and a member of the Board of IBM. She is a partner in the law firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Kampelman, which represents the Committee on the Present Danger.

In 1968, Harris was appointed to the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, known as the Walker Commission. The Commission labeled the "Weatherman" riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention a "police riot," effectively weakening the political position of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley to the point that the Institute for Policy Studies, which organized the rioting, was subsequently able to take over Democratic Party policy making.

Harris' law firm includes among its clients the Americans for Democratic Action, and the J.M. Kaplan Foundation, which has been exposed as a conduit for CIA and other monies to sham "left" organizations ("countergangs").

Joseph Califano Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Califano's appointment as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was recommended by Cyrus Vance. A member of the law firm, Williams, Connally and Califano, he was special assistant to Vance, then General Counsel at the Defense Department, and continued as Special Assistant to Vance after the latter became Deputy Secretary of Defense. He was directly involved (with Vance) in the U.S. invasion of the

Dominican Republic, and the beginning of the "strategic hamlet" policy in Vietnam. He is also a principal in the Indonesian massacre of 1965, set up by the "Berkeley Mafia" of CIA-connected academics, "Social Democrats," and technocrats in that country.

In 1967, Califano was promoted to Special Assistant to the President (Johnson) on Domestic Affairs, in which capacity he headed up the presidential commission which created the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). One of Califano's first active assignments was to head up the Appalachian Regional Commission (APC), which involved planning and pilot projects in "labor relocation," labor-intensive work projects, and the fostering of "Southern folk culture" (Volksgemeinschaft). Califano was directly involved in covert operations which saw the Justice Department secretly funding the Ku Klux Klan in the south — those KKK chapters which carried out the most attacks on civil rights workers.

Califano left the White House in 1969 to join the CIA's leading law firm, Arnold and Porter. His own law firm was more recently established as a "Special Operations" outfit. The firm or its partners have been directly involved in Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board activity, the CIA's European "deserters movement" during the Vietnam war, the Democratic National committee's foreign policy task force, and all legislation drafted by Senator Walter Mondale in the past three years, including the National Employment Relocation Act.

R. Ray Marshall Secretary of Labor

R. Ray Marshall, professor of economics and director of the Center for the Study of Human Resources at the University of Texas, is an epigone of Columbia University's Eli Ginzberg, in whose view "Hitler did an excellent job" in the field of labor policy. Marshall is a member of Ginzberg's National Manpower Policy Task Force. Marshall, whose doctoral thesis was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, has worked on over 100 special "recycling" projects for the Ford Foundation, and his nomination was greeted with approval from Lane Kirkland, the Trilateral Commission leader in the AFL-CIO.

In the 1960s, Marshall worked with Joseph Califano on the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) as a specialist in "conservation of human resources." He was directly involved in ARC programs designed to break the power of the United Mine Workers preparatory to the Yablonski killing which destroyed the UMW's Boyle leadership.

Marshall's Human Resources Center at the University of Texas is funded by the Ford Foundation. Its emphasis is labor-intensive work for relocated "human resources," typified by its "Operation Mainstream," which uses elderly rural unemployed in a variety of state "pick and shovel" public works projects. Marshall's

outlook is capsulized in a chapter he contributed to a book recently published by Ginzberg's Columbia group, *Transition From School to Work*. Marshall's thesis is that education is now "outmoded." The best education for people is work.

Juanita Kreps Secretary of Commerce

Juanita Kreps is the current Vice-President of Duke University and head of the "Research Triangle" (Duke, and two other southern universities) which provided all the studies for the Rockefeller family's "New South" project. She is a member of the boards of Eastman Kodak, R.J. Reynolds, NCNB, Inc., and Western Electric. She is the Director of the New York Stock Exchange. She is a member of the board of J.C. Penney, an important Rockefeller corporation politically, whose executives were employed in numerous capacities in New York City and its Municipal Assistance Corporation (Big MAC) to "restructure" the city's debt and drastically reduce its social services. Kreps is also a member of Eli Ginzberg's National Manpower Policy Task Force, where she has specialized in "Affirmative Action" (union busting with blacks) programs and the Elderly (how to get them to work). Kreps has also been a leading public advocate of "corporate responsibility," a policy designed to subject industry to corporatist economic planning policies.

Robert Bergland Secretary of Agriculture

A three-term Congressman from the state of Minnesota, Bergland is a protégé of Senator Hubert Humphrey. He has been a member of the Democratic Study Group, the think-tank of the "Fabian" Democrats and others associated with the Institute for Policy Studies.

Bergland's record as a Congressman and his current policy commitments center around two goals: price supports on wheat and other food stuffs high enough to essentially take U.S. farmers out of the world market; and "food control," centered around the policy of a centralized grain reserve as a "disincentive to production." Both are intended to make the United States a "residual" rather than "primary" supplier of grain to the world.

In a speech to the Michigan Farm Bureau this month, Bergland called for price support increases on wheat from the present \$2.25 to \$3.10, and on corn, from \$1.25 to \$2.10, which would effectively eliminate U.S. sales on the international market. Frequently portrayed as a "bridge" between farmers, consumers and government policy, Bergland has campaigned for a grain reserve "controlled by the farmers." Under anybody's control, the grain reserve combined with price supports will collapse production in the American farm belt, and ensure the starvation of millions of persons in Third World nations.

Griffin Bell Attorney General

Bell, an Atlanta attorney and former judge in the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, is a member of the King and Spaulding law firm, at the center of what is now known as the "Atlanta Mafia," whose clients include Coca Cola Company. Coke's chairman, J. Paul Austin "discovered" Jimmy Carter and brought him onto the Trilateral Commission.

Bell headed the Atlanta Crime Commission under Governor Carter. The Bell Commission brought all law enforcement agencies and programs in the state under centralized LEAA control. Bell was also instrumental in the establishment of the Georgia Judicial Council, which standardized judge "training and sentencing," organized a "crime intelligence unit," reorganized the juvenile court system, and introduced new police training programs along LEAA guidelines.

Bell set a judicial precedent while on the bench, putting a Georgia school district into receivership pending desegregation, with as violent consequences as were more recently provoked in Boston by a similar "desegregation" procedures. Not inconsistently, Bell's "racist" decision upholding the refusal of Georgia's lower house to seat elected representative Julian Bond made a *cause célèbre* of Bond, previously an unknown field worker for the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies.

Bell is currently a member of the Supreme Court's Federal Judicial Center, where he helped draft a proposal for a National Court of Appeals, with members to be appointed by the President, and who will have "final say" on many of the cases that presently would go to the Supreme Court — effectively cutting off public access to the highest court in the land.

Brock Adams Secretary of Transportation

Brock Adams, Congressman from Washington's southern district, is dedicated to government control of rail and other means of transport in the U.S., and their re-organization in line with corporatist "national economic planning" and in particular, special job-creation projects. In a recent interview, NBC news commentator John Chancellor asked Brock Adams how the nation's transport system could be made to serve the people of the inner city. Adams answered that he would "use existing rail lines to get them to jobs outside the cities."

Adams congressional career was marked by his primary sponsorship of the legislation creating "Conrail," the government agency now overseeing bankrupt U.S. railroads. During the 1974 fight to get Conrail passed, Adams repeatedly declared that he wasn't interested in improving the rails, but only in preventing large bank failures in the Northeast as a result of such disasters as the Penn-Central bankruptcy. Conrail's \$2 billion in appropriations "does not mean corporate giveaways, subsidies, or grants," he said. The government

would not spend the money unless a railroad were about "to default on a loan."

Adams was also the author of 1973 legislation which created the Congressional Budget Office. The legislation was drafted for him by the Rockefeller family's Brookings Institution, whose Alice Rivlin currently heads the office with a large staff drawn almost entirely from the Brookings Institution.

Cecil D. Andrus Secretary of the Interior

Andrus has been Governor of Idaho since 1971, and is currently Chairman of the National Governors Conference. His administration has been distinguished by an exclusive emphasis on the "Quality of Life" in opposition to economic progress, which he believes is contrary to nature.

"We must not allow irreplaceable natural resources to be destroyed for temporary economic gains," Andrus told reporters recently. He wishes to keep America's resources "in the ground." Andrus allows one exception to this rule: shale-oil or similar "Project Independence" schemes for labor-intensive work. "It's not an accident that Idaho has the lowest number of welfare cheats," says Andrus. He pared the rolls by pushing the unemployed into public works programs.

Andrus' administration in Idaho has cut the number of state agencies from 270 to 20, with those remaining fully decentralized. His Executive Reorganization Act employed the same Trilateral Commission model-recommendations used by Jimmy Carter's simultaneous reorganization of Georgia government. He is expected to "collapse" the federal government's environmental agencies into a single department with augmented powers to police economic resources.

Charles Schultze Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors

Schultze, a former staff economist with Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors and Director of the Budget under the Johnson Administration, is currently a Senior Fellow at the Rockefeller family's Brookings Institution. He has been the leading Brookings policy-maker for the domestic economy, and is distinguished as an "efficiency expert" and "public spending advocate."

Schultze was a principal architect of the "Humphrey-Hawkins" Bill, which calls for public works employment and publicly subsidized private employment programs in the context of corporatist national economic planning. Schultze was a principal advisor to James Earl Carter during the presidential campaign, and largely designed many of Carter's forced-work schemes including his youth employment programs.

Schultze has been a firm believer in "wage and price controls" for nearly two decades, and blames inflation on "excess demand" by key industrial corporate sectors, whom he has said must be squeezed with price controls while public spending makes up the resultant loss in jobs.

He has similarly advocated "cuts" in the defense budget, but his fiscal design is in keeping with Harold Brown's promise of military production increases, based on a single highly centralized procurement program for the armed services.

Andrew Young U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Andrew Young, a Georgia Congressman, boasts that he is the only black man ever to be admitted "to the war room at Rockefeller Center." Young headed up Jimmy Carter's "Get Out the Vote" campaign, which bore direct responsibility for the hundreds of fraudulent votes in New York and the thousands in Ohio which gave Carter

his presidential victory.

Young was elected a Congressman in 1972, with the active support of Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, and McCarthy, and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Before that time he had spent 15 years as a "civil rights" worker, most of them on the payroll of the CIA's Field Foundation. He played a prominent role in the creation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by the Rockefellers' Institute for Policy Studies.

Young became nationally prominent during the CIA's involvement in the Angolan revolution last year; during the debate in Congress over Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's channeling of arms and other aid to the CIA's "liberation fronts" in Angola, Young, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, denounced the Soviet Union as "more racist than South Africa."

European Press Reaction to Carter Cabinet

Italy

L'Unita, Dec. 17: Talks of the possible naming of James Schlesinger to the Carter Cabinet and says that Schlesinger, already "ousted" by Ford, would represent an armaments option, and would hold back dialogue with the Soviets. Schlesinger is supported by Eugene Rostow and Committee on the Present Danger, "an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet organization."

Il Messaggero: U.S. correspondent Lucio Manisco writes that Zbigniew Brzezinski is "one of the main enemies of the Soviet Union and a Cold War crusader." Manisco describes Brzezinski as intransigent on détente, and appreciative of Eurocommunism because it destabilizes the Eastern European states. On Georgia Rep. Andrew Young, Carter's appointee to the UN: Young is "anti-Martin Luther King and will not at all be a guarantee for blacks."

Corriere Della Sera, Dec. 27: Ugo Stille writes favorably of all the Carter appointments, but reports that there are "left liberal layers" who attack Carter and his Cabinet, noting especially Anthony Lewis of the *New York Times*, who calls Cyrus Vance a "man of yesterday," noting his previous government service in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Il Giorno: *Il Giorno* depicts Carter's Cabinet as controlled by the Trilateral Commission, formed by billionaires whose "most successful product" is Jimmy Carter. Achille Lega, the author, says an unnamed source characterized Carter as a "robot, created by the Trilateral Commission."

Il Messaggero: The CIA, Pentagon and "independent experts," says correspondent Lucio Manisco, want to

impose on Carter a policy of "rearmament." Manisco cites the *New York Times* articles of the previous day on a CIA study saying the Soviets seek military superiority, stating the "experts" were Paul Nitze, Gen. Keegan and others.

L'Unita, Dec. 29: "The nominations to the Carter Cabinet do not reflect the struggle within the industrial-political complex. The calm climate of some weeks ago is not comparable with now," (referring to the opposition developing in the Democratic Party to the Carter appointments). Correspondent Polito also says that Defense Secretary designat Cyrus Vance is "advocating a return to the world of Johnson, McNamara and Rusk."

France

Le Figaro, Dec. 28: In an editorial entitled "Carter comes on the scene" journalist Alain Vernay writes: "The designation of Professor Brzezinski, to occupy the post of Kissinger in the White House, and of Michael Blumenthal at the treasury, augurs an economic conception in the direction of international affairs inspired by the Trilateral Commission of which Carter is a member..."

Le Monde, Dec. 25: Journalist Henri Pierre comments that James Schlesinger, whose hard stand on the USSR has lead the Soviets to call him the number one enemy of détente, impressed Carter, "but the vigorous opposition of liberal Democrats fearing that this return to the defense department might compromise détente, prevented Schlesinger from getting back his old past... Because energy problems, in his (Schlesinger's - ed.) opinion are essentially defense problems, Schlesinger accepted the new post proposed by the President-elect.