

ternational economic transactions, and to prevent competitive manipulation of exchange rates, e.g. deliberate international economic transactions, and to prevent competitive manipulation of exchange rates, e.g. deliberate under-valuation of a currency to help create an export surplus and domestic employment...

...Such discussions should encompass not only official reserve holdings, but also the growth of international liquidity, some in official hands, some in private hands, that occurs annually through the medium of the international financial markets, and especially the euro-currency market. This market is only lightly regulated, and while it has been the source of much of the strength of international financial relations during the past decade, it also represents a source of potential vulnerability to the system's stability as well as a relatively uncontrolled source of international liquidity.

With respect to both tasks, it is desirable that the International Monetary Fund increasingly evolve into a central bank for national central banks. It already performs this function as a source of financial support, although it is not yet a true lender of last resort due to limitations on its resources. If SDRs become the principal reserve asset, the IMF will play a central role as a creator of international reserves. Moreover, under the

Jamaica agreement of 1976 the IMF is charged with exercising close surveillance over currency interventions to influence exchange rates, with a view to assuring their consistency with agreed objectives and limitations on the use of exchange rates...

#### *Problems Of Peaceful Use Of Nuclear Energy*

The magnitude of the expansion of the nuclear sector raises serious questions about the safeguard system developed through the NPT and the IAEA. They appear increasingly inadequate to deal with the danger of nuclear proliferation by way of the sensitive parts of the fuel cycle, notably through enrichment and reprocessing procedures which offer the potential for producing nuclear material of the quality required for weapons.

Finally, the rise of terrorism has made us aware of the great potential danger from the nuclear energy sector's vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Hence the physical security of both nuclear installations and transport of nuclear materials has become a major problem and will become even more important in a world of hundreds of operating nuclear reactors, each requiring supplies of fissile material and removal of dangerous waste products...

**EXCLUSIVE**

## "Remaking Foreign Policy":

# The Trilateral Commission Plan for U.S. Dictatorship

Prior to the November elections, David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission drew up plans to seize control of the U.S. Executive Branch and assume dictatorial powers over U.S. economic and foreign policy. Immediately following the elections, Trilateral Commission member Graham Allison and supporter Peter Szanton received Rockefeller and Ford Foundation funds to publish a detailed plan to "streamline" the U.S. Congress and reorganize the Executive Branch in line with the pre-election plan, which premised its success on credible "crisis-management."

The Allison-Szanton report calls for replacing the National Security Council (NSC) with an executive committee of the cabinet, in which "emergency powers" are delegated to "crisis-management" subcommittees chaired by "czars" of energy, defense, and foreign and domestic economic policies. The report calls for dismantling the institutional means of power of the traditional military officers corps and constituency-based Senators and Congressmen; it calls for strengthening the State Department at the expense of the CIA and the military services.

Within days of the inauguration, the Carter "team" rushed to implement the bulk of the Allison-Szanton proposals, and at this writing, we are in the midst of a con-

trived natural gas crisis managed by the "Energy Czar" (of the report), James Schlesinger with Carter already having sent a bill to Congress to give Schlesinger dictatorial powers.

The Allison-Szanton report, entitled "Remaking Foreign Policy," was originally commissioned by Trilateral members and David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations in 1975. A draft was written up in the fall and winter of 1975-76 and circulated well in advance of the 1976 Democratic National Convention. With Trilateral Commissioners Carter and Walter Mondale now formally heading the Executive Branch and the 11 other Commissioners confirmed or designated for high Cabinet or sub-Cabinet positions, their premeditated insurrection against the U.S. Constitutional process is now on record in the public domain — a report which denounces the Constitutional process, and proposes to dismantle it.

Allison has long been a Trilateral Commission instrument for attacks on the Constitution. As Dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, he assisted in recruiting Samuel Huntington and a Harvard staff to draft "Crisis in Democracy: Report on the Governability of the Democracies to the Trilateral Commission," which proposed replacing democratic governments wherever they are found. Huntington, Allison and their colleague

Joseph Nye are all now under consideration for high-ranking positions in a reorganized Department of Defense under Trilateral Executive Committee member Harold Brown, now Secretary of Defense. Szanton, once an employee of the Rand Corporation, previously worked with Allison on Nelson Rockefeller's Murphy Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy.

The objectives of the Allison-Szanton plan for crisis-management are as follows:

\*\*\*\*Replace the National Security Council with an "Executive Committee of the Cabinet — ExCab, a super Cabinet," which would include Cabinet members not previously included and exclude the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Carter has announced that this plan, if not formally, is effectively being implemented now. Brookings economist Charles Schultze, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Trilateral Commissioner W. Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury, have been added to the National Security Council, and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps has also participated in recent meetings.

\*\*\*\*Create four "Assistants to the President," "czars" for the areas of defense, foreign policy, domestic management and energy. James Schlesinger is now energy czar and Trilateral Commission director Zbigniew Brzezinski is foreign policy czar.

\*\*\*\*Combine the staffs of the National Security Council, the Domestic Council and the Economic Policy Board into a single, streamlined foreign-and-domestic policy staff for the ExCab and the czars. Brzezinski has already announced a reorganization of the National Security Council staff which establishes a new Office of North-South Relations (for operations against the Third World) and institutionalizes unauthorized procedures for his personal review of foreign-economic policy. This constitutes a major step toward the merger of domestic and foreign economic policy proposed by the Szanton-Allison report.

\*\*\*\*Establish "ExCab crisis-management subcommittees" under each "czar" along the lines of the National Security Council's existing Special Action Group. Composed of the czar and Deputy Secretaries from chosen departments, a subcommittee would be advised in crises by a staff, which Allison states, would "provide staff work (policy recommendations) for presidential decision...managing continuing processes of implementation, review and redecision."

The Szanton-Allison report repeatedly emphasizes the need for an energy czar. Reviewing the failure of past approaches to meet U.S. "energy needs," it states: "But none of these entities had much weight....all viewed the issue through essentially domestic lenses, as a problem of ensuring supplies to match U.S. consumption. The foreign policy aspects of the problem passed largely unnoticed..." As is now apparent, the Carter "team's" emphasis is to ensure a shortage of supplies, and reduce U.S. and European consumption to match.

After naming Schlesinger "czar," Carter announced Jan. 3 that energy problems "will be the first major undertaking of the Administration...One person, Mr.

Schlesinger, will be in charge of the whole energy field." Schlesinger proceeded to fill four positions on his staff: Dean Abramson, Jay Gustave Spaeth and Anthony Reisman of Laurence Rockefeller's National Resources Defense Council, and James Cubie of Ralph Nader's Rockefeller-funded Environmental Policy Center. He chose John O'Leary, his former aide from the Atomic Energy Commission, to head the Federal Energy Administration.

Schlesinger and his Trilateral Commission colleagues have run the natural gas crisis since it struck in mid-January.

#### *Breaking the Opposition*

Allison-Szanton also proposed sweeping changes in Congress and the Pentagon in a report which takes care of its own opposition. It recommended a reorganization of the Congressional and Senate Committee systems, "to offset the Congressional forces of fractional and special concern." The report's proposals — "abolishing seniority, putting committee assignments on a random and rotating basis, lengthening representatives terms to four years running concurrently with the President's, reducing the number of existing committees," etc. — parallel point for point the original Stevenson bill for reorganizing the Senate, and the Obey Commission report for reorganizing the House of Representatives. The major addition is the report's demand that a procedure be established for implicating Congressmen and Senators in the Trilateral administration's policies. Key Senate and House leaders should constitute an "Interdependence Committee" in each house to sponsor sessions between resistant Congressional leaders and the President and the ExCab staff.

They also propose that the Joint Chiefs of Staff be dismantled and replaced by a "single chief military officer" who alone would have access to the president. Defense Secretary Brown has not yet dared mention this in his plans to reorganize the civilian Pentagon posts — but the Allison-Szanton document itself urges a very careful approach.

Closely related, they recommend the elimination of the civil service merit system and the rotation of civil servants between executive departments. They explain:

"Formulating goals, making decisions, and announcing them...is a main responsibility for Presidents and Cabinet members...but they must be interpreted by middle-level officials...(who) embody (different) perceptions, objectives and constraints...at the root of this problem is the 'permanent government', a foreign policy and national security establishment of more than 3 million people, virtually none of whom change with administration."

Allison-Szanton drape their proposals for defusing constituency pressure on Congress and the Pentagon's pre-eminence with the same rhetoric against "bureaucracy" and "special interests" used by their candidate Carter. They argue that the distinction between foreign and domestic policy be dropped because there is "a pervasive weakness of broader foreign policy considerations when pitted against specific military, economic, and domestic concerns...A principal cause is that the institutional guardian of those considerations, the State Department

ment, repeatedly fails to compete effectively with the military services, the Secretary of Defense, the Treasury Department or even with the lobbyists of private corporations...A closely related imbalance is the excessive weight accorded to narrow military requirements as against the broader conceptions of American security..."

As an example, they cite nuclear policy in two respects: 1) the fact that the discussion of Schlesinger's "limited nuclear war" insanity since 1961 has not resulted in a definitive policy decision due to opposition by the traditional military, and 2) the failure of the policy of "nuclear non-proliferation" — the Trilateral Commission's cover for imposing an embargo on shipments of materials for nuclear energy plants to developing nations, effectively overridden by pro-development industrial interests who support expanded trade and technology transfer.

With similar reasoning Allison-Szanton propose a separation of intelligence functions into "operations" and "intelligence," with the latter to be placed under...Cabinet departments, principally the Department of State.

The State Department is to be "strengthened" to handle these covert operations capabilities through the assistance of teams of outside experts:

"For each of several foreign countries, three or four panels would be established. One would be composed of Foreign Service officers; the second of professionals from other agencies...A third...of experts drawn primarily from the universities and think-tanks. Finally, private individuals with reputations as 'wise men' about developments in each country might be identified..." These last two committees would also train foreign service officers.

Implementation of this plan was begun by the Rockefeller family's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board when it chose an "outside team" to compete with CIA analysts on the recently reported National Estimate of Soviet military capability. As planned, the "outside team" released a report intended to discredit the CIA and its conservative supporters in Congress and industry, and thus pave the way for State Department assumption of intelligence functions as a result of CIA "incompetence."

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## The Machinery of Trilateral Crisis-Management

The following are the Trilateral Commission controllers of the Carter administration and their close co-retainers of David and Nelson Rockefeller.

### *State Department*

- \* Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State; Trilateral Commission, Rockefeller Foundation.
- \* Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary; Trilateral Commission, former Vance aide per Allison-Szanton requirements that the Secretary's Deputy be his "alter-ego."
- \* Philip Habib, Undersecretary for Political Affairs; Vance assistant at Paris Vietnam peace-talks 1968-69.
- \* Richard N. Cooper, Undersecretary for Economic Affairs; Trilateral Commission.
- \* Lucy Wilson Benson, Undersecretary for Security Assistance; Trilateral Commission, Common Cause executive committee, in charge of 1976 presidential debates.
- \* Richard Moose, Deputy Secretary for Management; Kissinger aide who first proposed "super-cabinet" in 1968.

- \* Mathew Nimitz, State Department Counselor; or "trouble-shooter," a Vance law partner.
- \* Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Trilateral Commission.
- \* Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.; Trilateral Commission.
- \* Anthony Lake, Director of Policy Planning; Trilateral Commission, formerly Nelson Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for Americans.

### *National Security Council*

- \* Zbigniew Brzezinski, Chairman; Director of Trilateral Commission.
- \* David Aaron, Deputy for Brzezinski; a former aide to both Walter Mondale and Henry Kissinger.

### *Treasury Department*

- \* W. Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of Treasury; Trilateral Commission, Rockefeller Foundation.
- \* Anthony Solomon, Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs; Trilateral Commission.
- \* C. Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs; Trilateral Commission (employee).

### *Defense Department*

- \* Harold Brown, Secretary; Trilateral Commission Executive Committee.