

Kissinger, Trilateral Commission Executive Committee member, as his Secretary of State.

If the choice of candidate were left exclusively to Republican voters, the fact that only Reagan has a base and the capability to create party volunteer organizations would settle the convention question as of this moment.

### The Anderson facade

Such, however, is not the case, as the Massachusetts primary demonstrates. In Massachusetts Reagan won an absolute majority of GOP voters in a state where he is traditionally weak. Behind the media garbage concerning Anderson's vote, the facts are that Anderson received most of his votes from liberals, primarily students who are registered as "independents," but including Democrats. Anderson will also receive the vote from this anti-mainstream layer in Illinois, Connecticut, and New York this month, being the unique beneficiary of the CFR decision to keep Jerry Brown out of the running in the March primaries.

Anderson's bankrollers are the California and New York liberal Democrats in the media world, like Stanley Sheinbaum and Norman Lear, who in the past helped bankroll Jerry Brown into the governorship, and also bankrolled the disastrous McGovern radical-liberal candidacy in 1972, the effects of which Democratic political machines have yet to recover from.

The Massachusetts GOP primary was anything but that. One statistic proves the case. There are 421,000 registered GOP voters in the state. The turnout for the "GOP" primary was 390,000; 93 percent.

In every state where the crossover rules apply, the liberal Trilateral GOPers and liberal Democrats will attempt the same vote pattern. That, plus the huge media play accorded Anderson, is the only way he can stay around with the convention.

As shown elsewhere, Anderson's other designated CFR purpose (Anderson himself is a member of long standing of the CFR, the Trilateral Commission and the "one worldist" Bilderberg Society) is through his standard "New Citizens Coalition" speech and theme, to use his candidacy for the active promotion of a zero-growth fascist movement in the U.S. Anderson is Jerry Brown in Republican clothing.

The key to wrecking the CFR electoral strategy is the continued demonstration in the campaign of *the reality principle*. That is, as demonstrated in the New Hampshire campaign, Reagan and LaRouche are the two best vote-getters. If the Reagan local machines mobilize through statewide volunteer organizations, and if the votes cast for LaRouche are actually tallied in Illinois or Wisconsin, then the media constructed "candidates," Carter, Kennedy, Bush, Anderson, etc., are untenable.



# Trilateral will meet to choose next President

by L. Wolfe

Some Americans think that they choose their presidential candidates through party primaries, caucuses, conventions, etc. In 1980, as it was in 1976, the next American President is being chosen among the boys in the back room at the New York Council on Foreign Relations and its offshoot, the Trilateral Commission.

A subsequent issue of this journal will detail the ugly truth about the way the Trilateral Commission and its minions control U.S. policy. Let us focus here on what the Commission has in store for the 1980 election, using information recently obtained from sources close to executive director George Franklin.

According to Franklin, the Commission meeting scheduled for London March 23-25 will have two agendas. The public one will discuss crucial international policy questions, including discussions on global security questions, the crises in the Mideast and Persian Gulf, the international economic crisis, with special emphasis on its effect on national governments and international institutions. Significantly, the Commission will receive major input from what are called "Empire People."

### The "British model"

This refers to the leadership of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Oxford and Cambridge University and the royal family itself. Special input will be provided by the relevant controllers of the current Thatcher regime in Britain, including the Prime Minister and her Svengali, Sir Keith Joseph. Sources report that the economic policy discussions will be framed around a discussion of the "British model" for austerity as administered by Joseph and company. The plan of the Commission, these sources indicate, is to export the model in workable form into the United States.

This provides the context for the "private agenda," a

# What they'll discuss

*The Trilateral Commission will be meeting in London from March 23-25. Here's a preview of the agenda and the speakers.*

## March 23

### Morning Session

*Opening statements by the three regional chairmen*

Takeshi Watanabe, Japan

David Rockefeller, North America

Georges Berthoin, Western Europe

*Seminar on current developments in Britain*

Peter Jenkins, *The Guardian*

David Watt, director, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

Peter Openheimer, lecturer in economics, Oxford University

### Luncheon

Speaker: Kiichi Miyazawa, member of the Diet

Luncheon chairman: Edward Heath, former Prime Minister

### Afternoon session

*Seminar on state of trilateral relations*

George W. Ball, senior managing partner, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Sir Andrew Shonfield, professor of economics, European University Institute

Hisashi Owada, visiting professor, Harvard University; former assistant to Japanese Prime Minister

### Reception and dinner

Reception and dinner with H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread (Chiswell Street, London EC1)

## March 24

### Morning Session

Discussion of draft task force report on "Technological and Structural Changes and Their Implications for Employment"

Heinz Markmann, director of Economics and Social Science Institute of the DGB, Düsseldorf

Richard Nelson, professor of economics, Yale University

Tadashi Hanami, dean of faculty of law, Sophia University, Tokyo and former member of Central Labor Council

### Luncheon

Speaker: James Callaghan, leader of Labour Party; former Prime Minister

### Afternoon session

*Assessment of global security balance*

Christoph Bertram, director, International Institute for Strategic Studies

Robert Ellsworth, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense (1976-77)

Kiichi Saeki, president, Nomura Research Institute

Reception with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street

### Dinner

Speaker: Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington at Lancaster House

## March 25

*Breakfast meeting of executive committee at Carlton Tower Hotel*

### Morning Session

*Discussion of the task force report on "North-South Trade"*

Albert Fishlow, professor of economics, Yale University

Jean Carriere, former director of the World Bank European office; director-general of French National Tobacco Company

Sueo Sekiguchi, senior research fellow, Japan Economic Research Center

### Luncheon

Speaker: Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary-general of The Commonwealth

### Afternoon session

*Open discussion of Middle East problems*

Dr. Arrigo Levi, columnist, *La Stampa* and *The Times*

*Future program and activity of Trilateral Commission*

discussion of the 1980 U.S. presidential race and in the words of Franklin, acceptable options in both parties. Jimmy Carter, former Commissioner placed into the White House by this crowd in 1976, is an acceptable candidate in the Democratic Party. But this is not sufficient. Franklin and his fellow commissioners fear that the economy will "soon catch up to Jimmy Carter." He may be propped up long enough to get through the primaries, Franklin recently commented, but he "will have a hell of a time making it through the general election." The plan is for Carter to formulate a "cosmetic" economic policy package that has little hope of success, but it one flavored with some "emergency actions" that will take people off his back for a while.

The real problem, Franklin thinks, is that "no one really knows what to do in the short term about the economy and poor Jimmy Carter is going to pay for it." Franklin pointed out that the only thing saving Carter right now from an angry public is Senator Edward Kennedy. Kennedy is viewed as such a total incompetent by the American public that Democrats will vote for Carter. As long as no one else makes headway in the Democratic Party, then Carter is assured of the nomination. His real fall from grace, Franklin indicates, will come after the Democratic convention in August.

This means that the Trilateral Commission must find an acceptable candidate in the Republican Party. Franklin and others have identified Commissioner John Anderson and George Bush as acceptable candidates. Anderson, however, is not yet viewed as a real possibility to get the nomination. Former Commissioner George Bush is a preferred candidate, but his campaign, despite "the best efforts of many good people," is faltering.

Ronald Reagan, whose troops waged successful warfare against the Commission in the recent New Hampshire primary, is totally unacceptable to most members of the Commission. He must be stopped, said Franklin, or if not stopped "slowed down and placed in a harness."

If the combination of Bush and Anderson can't stop Reagan, then somebody else will have to do it. Franklin identified the most likely "somebody" as former President Gerald Ford, whose top advisor is Commissioner Henry Kissinger. Ford will be meeting over the course of the next week in Washington with several U.S. Commissioners, including Kissinger and will decide soon on making an open run for the White House.

Franklin and his friends resent the attacks on them by Reagan and others for manipulating U.S. politics.

"It is true that Jimmy Carter was a Commissioner," says Franklin. "It is also true that many of his top personnel and cabinet officers are Commissioners. But that would be true of any person who is elected. We are not really a conspiracy."

# Will Trilateralists be able to stop Ronald Reagan?

by L. Wolfe

The "boys in the back room" at the New York Council on Foreign Relations and its offshoot, the Trilateral Commission, are decided that Ronald Reagan is not the preferred presidential candidate of the Republican Party. It is not that they particularly fear Mr. Reagan as an individual. What concerns people like Trilateral director George Franklin and others is the potential of a Reagan candidacy to mobilize a grassroots constituency within the U.S. against the Commission and its policies.

Franklin and others expressed this fear in the aftermath of the Feb. 26 New Hampshire primary. They openly admit that it was the mobilization of the Reaganites at the local level in New Hampshire against the Trilateral Commission that produced a victory of landslide proportions for Reagan over the commission's George Bush.

It was this victory which prompted the Trilateral Commission to move to regain control over the GOP.

As of this writing, in the wake of primary results in Massachusetts and Vermont, the GOP race has been scrambled. Enough life was breathed into the sagging campaign of former Trilateral Commissioner George Bush to get him through the southern primaries and into the March 18 Illinois primary. Trilateral Commission member John Anderson—thanks to an extensive campaign by Walter Cronkite, the *New York Times*, and other media outlets—has been catapulted into national prominence; the irony is that most of his votes in both Massachusetts and Vermont came from "liberal" Democrats and independents, who crossed over to vote for "straight-talking John" under Cronkite's prodding. And just on the sidelines is former President Gerald Ford, whose fortunes are known to be manipulated by Trilateral Commissioner and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Ford will enter the race if Kissinger sees fit.