

subpoenas under section 4 (e), the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to review any order issued, or other action taken, under this Act. (c) Prior to a final judgment, no court shall have jurisdiction to grant any injunctive relief to stay or defer the implementation of any order issued, or action taken, by the President under this Act.

Enforcement

Sec. 11(a) Any person who violates an order or supplemental order issued under section 4 or an order under section 6 (c) shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation of such order. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. (b) Any person who willfully violates an order

or supplemental order issued under section 4 or an order under section 6 (c) shall be fined not more than \$50,000 for each violation of such order. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate violation. (c) Whenever it appears to the President that any individual or organization has engaged, is engaged, or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting a violation of any order issued under section 4 (a), any supplemental order issued under section 4 (f), or any order under section 6 (c), the President may request the Attorney General to bring a civil action to enjoin such acts or practices and, upon showing, a temporary restraining order or preliminary or permanent injunction shall be granted without bond. In any such action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with any such order or supplemental order.

EXCLUSIVE

Trilateral Document Demands U.S. Interventions, End To 'National Sovereignty'

The following are excerpts of "Towards a Renovated International System," a draft prepared for presentation at the Jan. 9-11 meeting of the Trilateral Commission in Tokyo. Ostensibly written by three Trilateral Commission members — Richard Cooper, a Yale University professor recently nominated by Jimmy Carter to be Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs; Karl Kaiser, the head of the Research Institute of the German Society for Foreign Policy; and Masataka Kosaka, a Professor of Law at Kyoto University — the document bears the heavy editorial hand of Carter's new National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who, according to the document's introduction, has been "brainstorming" with the authors since Dec. 7, 1974.

The document demonstrates how closely the Carter Administration follows the Trilateral Commission's supranational policies. Most striking is the document's long analysis of the alleged danger posed by the long-negotiated Brazil-West German nuclear deal... written months before Carter sent Vice President Mondale, another Trilateral member, on a European junket with the express purpose of stopping the deal. Similarly, the document's emphasis on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons — which the document essentially equates with the non-proliferation of nuclear energy — presages the statements that came out in the last phase of Carter's presidential campaign.

Most important, however, is what the document

outlines as *future* Carter policy. No piece so far published by the Commission has been so vehement in its call for "limited sovereignty" — the ability of one country to intervene, "Entebbe-style," in another. "The desire for national autonomy and the traditional concepts of sovereignty" are a major obstacle to Trilateral policy, notes the draft, especially in Third World countries; and this is complicated by the fact that national leaders have to cater to a voting constituency!

Rather, Trilateral policy dictates that certain problems should justify "limited sovereignty" solutions: pollution — which the document incredibly asserts to be caused by "industrialization, the introduction of modern agricultural techniques and the expansion of population" — and the use of extreme disassociation strategies" on the part of the Third World. Significantly, one of the "disassociation strategies" is what the document calls a "joint development bank," a hardly veiled reference to the International Development Bank proposal of U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche.

Against such bank arrangements, the document calls for the enforcement of the expanded use of the bankrupt International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Rights and commodity buffer stocks, the much-discredited proposal of C. Fred Bergsten, the economist who left the Trilateral Commission and the Brookings Institution to become Carter's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Economic Affairs.