

Reorganization for crisis-management

New White House clique orchestrates crisis in foreign and domestic policy

The Nov. 16 announcement that Phillip Klutznick of the World Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith will become the new U.S. Secretary of Commerce has completed a vast reorganization of the Carter administration that has made the executive branch of government exclusively a "crisis management" apparatus. By no coincidence, the circles responsible for the waves of firings, resignations, and new appointments from the cabinet level on down—effecting this transformation in a matter of months since the summer—have done so in parallel with their decisions to provoke major international and domestic crises for the changing administration to "manage."

Since Jimmy Carter returned from the Tokyo summit in late June without European agreement to curb oil imports, and announced an energy program that the American people cannot accept any more than the Europeans, experienced "crisis management" figures have taken up positions on the White House staff, the National Security Council staff, the Federal Reserve, the Energy Department, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Justice Department, offices for trade negotiation, and more. Some people have traded jobs. Whole new agencies have been created. Special titles have been concocted where no other excuse could be found to get the crisis manager into position. And, since the same June-July period, Anglo-American policy-making circles in and out of government have been preparing the crisis-events which will put the crisis-management team to work in accord with policy objectives planned out even months earlier.

The geopolitical policy behind the transformation of the Carter administration was mapped out in a series of meetings this past spring which brought together the British policy-making elite, the European nobility, and their relevant allies in the U.S. financial and political communities. Then, government shake-up itself was planned in late spring, notably at a June meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels, which featured General Alexander Haig and members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith including Amos Perlmutter.

In March and April 1979, two semi-secret meetings

were held, one in Austria of the Bilderberg group, the other at the New York estate of Averell Harriman. The latter meeting included key members of the Council on Foreign Relations, the National Security Council and the major U.S. and British oil companies. The subject of discussion was how to stop an alliance between the nations of the European Monetary System and those of OPEC, which would transform the EMS into a powerful engine of world industrialization and effectively destroy the power of the International Monetary Fund. The plans that emerged included provoking a world oil crisis, eliminating the dollar as a reserve currency, a series of crisis-confrontations with the Soviet Union—in short, most of those spin-off features looming out of the current Iran crisis.

From these meetings, the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, prepared a report predicting major oil shortages by the fall. Similar reports began circulating in the United States, in the wake of a summer gasoline-crunch test run. In the early summer a memo was being passed to all the executive officers of Standard Oil of California, a "seven sisters" oil company, one of whose heads is former CIA Director McCone. Titled "A Corporate Strategic Market Report," it outlined plans for the "institutional unravelling of the nation" which will happen, according to the report, "no later than October 1979." The report outlined a series of draconian energy-austerity measures, including creation of maximum-security walled compounds for dispensing gasoline.

At the same time, the National Security Council memorandum, PRM 32, was drafted by staff member Samuel Huntington. Huntington is the author of the book, *Crisis in Democracy*, which calls for a "greater degree of moderation in democracy." PRM-32 revamped U.S. military policy and provided for quick-strike forces for intervention in such contingencies as a Middle East oil fields crisis. In conjunction with the memo, the President's Reorganization Project, working with Huntington, drafted plans for a crisis management command structure to run the country during critical periods. This agency structure was called the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

In crisis conditions the FEMA director will head an Emergency Management Committee, including the National Security Council advisor, the director of the Office of Management and the Budget, and the White House Assistant on Domestic Affairs and Policy and Intergovernmental Relations. This group will in fact run the machinery of government. On July 1 FEMA was officially established and set up networks inside all government agencies. John Macey, who oversaw the appointments for the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and supervised such events at the Cuban Missile Crisis, became FEMA's head.

Thus by the summer, the inner circles of the Anglo-American elite had decided on an oil crisis by the fall, and a major international economic collapse that would bring Europe and OPEC to their knees. An included feature of the planning was a "playback effect" of the crisis to pave the way in the U.S. for a strongman figure like Haig to move in the White House in Nov. 1980. Haig announced his candidacy on cue, last week as "Iranian students" occupied the U.S. embassy in Teheran.

On July 6 President Carter began about 10 days of meetings at Camp David with most major government, corporate and behind-the-scenes political leaders. "reas-

sessing" his administration and its policy. It was in the context of this that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance orchestrated the mass resignations of the cabinet on July 17, resulting in the new appointment of key people to the administration.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger was replaced by Charles Duncan who, as number two man at the Defense Department, had just finished a series of Pentagon purges to break the clout of the traditional military apparatus. Duncan had also overseen the creation of the quick-strike forces to "protect" Middle East oilfields. In August the number two man at Energy became John Sawhill. Sawhill, as head of the Federal Energy Agency in 1973, helped coordinate the first oil embargo scenarios organized by Henry Kissinger. Sawhill was ousted from government for his insistence, even then, on extremely "tough, mandatory conservation" measures, as he put it.

At approximately the same time, John Macy was appointed to head FEMA, which had been under an acting director. Attorney General Griffin Bell was replaced by Benjamin Civiletti, an employee of the major Baltimore mob-Zionist families and an old Justice Department hand of Bobby Kennedy.

Included among those whose resignation was ac-

Who's who in the crisis government

John Macy was special assistant to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for review and recommendation on White House appointments. He was chairman of the Public Broadcasting Corporation, a "clone" of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He is now director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

John Sawhill headed the Federal Energy Agency from 1973-75 during the Middle East oil crisis. He was dismissed by President Ford for insisting upon "tough mandatory conservation measures." He was co-author of the Trilateral Commission report on energy, a Ford-MITRE energy report, and a recent Ford Foundation Energy Report, all promoting such "tough" measures. He headed the Aspen Institute Energy Committee which included Henry Kissinger. He was President of New York University. He is current Deputy Undersecretary of the Department of Energy.

Hedley Donovan was a director of Time-Life Corp.,

and a Director of the New York Council on Foreign Relations; he is a trustee of both the Carnegie Endowment and Ford Foundation. He was trained as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, where he is currently an Honorary Fellow; he was a naval intelligence officer during World War II. Currently, he is considered one of the more important representatives of the British monarchy in the U.S.A. He is now Special Advisor to the President (on everything)—a post specially created to bring him into the government.

Charles Duncan was at the Rand Corporation for 10 years under J. Paul Austin. As "number two man" at the Department of Defense, his last position, Duncan supervised the "policy review" which devised plans to "protect" Persian Gulf oil fields with special strike-forces. He is considered an expert in martial-law administration of energy supplies. He is now Secretary of Energy.

Lloyd Cutler was the 1968 chairman of the DC Commission on Administration of Justice under Emergency Conditions; he was director of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence from 1968-69. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Economics Division at the Brookings Institution. He is now White House counsel.

cepted at this time was Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Blumenthal was later replaced by Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller.

Paul Volcker replaced Miller. Volcker was one of the key coordinators of the 1971 demonetization of gold. Volcker's current astronomic interest rates are intentionally gutting the industrial foundation of the U.S. economy, which he explained before his appointment in a speech in London. He revealed himself to be a champion of "the controlled disintegration of the world economy during the 1980s," echoing the Council on Foreign Relations Committee reported titled *1980s Project*.

The resignations were also the occasion for a re-vamping of the White House staff. Most important, Hedley Donovan, former Editor in Chief of *Time* magazine was made special advisor to the President. Donovan is a Director of the Council on Foreign Relations and a Rhodes product of Oxford. Donovan coordinated much of the recent "Soviet troops in Cuba" scenario. Brought in to work on the staff with Donovan was Alonzo McDonald, a former associate of Donovan's at McKinnsey and Company, an intelligence-connected business consulting firm.

In the last several weeks there have been a number of changes on the National Security Council staff in line with the cabinet and White House changes. Robert Hunter, who had coordinated Western European intelligence was suddenly shifted to Middle East oversight. Hunter was formerly a foreign policy aide to Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass) and as such, drafted Kennedy speeches that demanded the busting of OPEC.

Brought on as a consultant to the NSC staff was William Griffith of MIT. Griffith is an old Middle East hand who last year showed up at an MIT conference on Iran which featured Bernard Lewis, the author of the infamous "Bernard Lewis plan" for the disintegration of the Middle East. The conference foretold the fall of the Shah and resulting anarchy in Iran.

In October Energy Deputy Secretary Sawhill established an interagency task force to oversee energy crises. Working in close association with FEMA, the group drafted contingency plans for an energy crisis as drastic as a 12 billion barrel a day cutoff due to a closing of the Persian Gulf. It is this task force which has been operating in the context of the current Iran crisis. It was FEMA which activated plans to freeze Iranian assets.

Early this month, Sol Linowitz was appointed special Middle East negotiator. This week Phillip Klutznick was brought into the Commerce Department. Shortly before, Feinberg was appointed to the special trade negotiators staff. These three men represent the top echelon of a "kook" Zionist faction deployed by the Anglo-American cabal.

A new Secretary of Commerce— but what kind?

President Carter's announcement late on Nov. 16 that Chicago real estate magnate Philip M. Klutznick has been appointed the new U.S. Secretary of Commerce has Washington wondering "what kind of commerce?" The 78-year-old Klutznick was characterized in the 1978 trade bestseller *Dope Inc.* as an unregistered agent in the Israeli Mossad intelligence service's international funding of drugs and terrorism.

Klutznick is also the honorary chairman of the B'nai B'rith International and is a member of the National Executive Committee of its Anti-Defamation League (ADL).

Klutznick, as *Dope Inc.* reports, was chairman from 1965 to 1975 of the Geneva Continental Foreign Trade Bank. He sits on the bank's board to this day. The Continental Bank was formally established by the Israeli government in 1950 to sequester Mossad foreign operation funds. Continental's closest Geneva correspondent bank, Banque pour le Credit International, which was owned by Klutznick's wartime friend, Israeli Tibor Rosenbaum, was bankrupted in 1974 in a scandal revealing that it laundered millions in illicit narcotics, gambling, and other funds for organized crime czar Meyer Lansky. The bank also was exposed as funding the Italian Red Brigades and West German Baader-Meinhof terrorists.

Simultaneous with Klutznick's appointment was the naming of Sol Linowitz as the new U.S. Special Ambassador to the Mideast, and Abraham Feinberg as the head of the President's International Commission on Trade and Tariff Negotiations. Linowitz is a special consultant and director of the Israeli Maritime Fruit Co., founded by known Mossad operative Yaacov Meridor. Feinberg headed Americans for Haganah, Israel's postwar military support group in the United States.

Klutznick, Linowitz and Feinberg have led that faction of U.S. Zionists pushing a policy opposed to their more realistic colleague Nahum Goldmann, chairman emeritus of the World Jewish Congress. In September, Goldmann called for a comprehensive, U.S.-Soviet joint solution to the Mideast crisis based on economic development in the region.

Klutznick, et al., on the other hand, are promoting Canadian liquor magnate Edgar Bronfman's proposed Middle East Treaty Organization (METO) which would place the Mideast under NATO-Israeli control.