
Documentation

Trilateral one-world conspiracy exposed

The following are excerpts from the article "La Trilateral," a feature in the December 1985 issue of the French magazine Spectacles du Monde.

... The official goal of this "society of thought," founded in July 1973 through the efforts of Messrs. David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank, and Max Kohnstamm, the close collaborator of Jean Monet in the "Committee of Action for the United States of Europe," is as follows: "[to] harmonize political, economic, social, and cultural relations between the three market-economy regions . . . including Western Europe, North America, and Japan."



David Rockefeller

Directed by the American David Rockefeller, the Japanese Isamu Yamashita (boss of Mitsui), and the Frenchman Georges Berthoin (international president of the European movement, and ex-ambassador in London of the EEC), the Trilateral Commission recommends a double policy to governments: the progressive integration of the liberal and communist economies, through systematic use of commercial exchange; and the transfer to the Third World of a portion of

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the sums devoted in the West to armament expenditures.

The priority objective decided on at the meeting in Paris of the Trilateral Commission's European branch in October, was to pressure American official circles so that they would become aware of the "dramatic" character of the budget deficit maintained by the United States. They also intended to put pressure on Congress, to slow down the rise of military credits demanded by President Reagan.

Free East-West exchange and installation of a system of global administration, these are the subjects favored by the Trilateral, which frequently counterposes the economic "rationality" of its vision of the world to the "disorder" engendered by the "anachronistic" persistence of national sovereignties.

This doctrine was put into form at the beginning of the 1970s by Zbigniew Brzezinski, ex-director of the National Security Council of Jimmy Carter. . . . Brzezinski's main idea: The Soviet empire is based on a system of rational government, with which the West must collaborate if it wants to preserve the peace and "stabilize" international relations. . . .



Zbigniew Brzezinski

Brzezinski has always been eager to vaunt the "humanist objectives of Communism," and the "progress" that the passage to Bolshevism constituted for the Russia of the Tsars ("a chauvinist dictatorship"). . . .

Several of his works reveal the foundation of his thought, but one among them sums up, by itself, all the long-term objectives of the Trilateral: *The Technetronic Revolution*. . . .

"The technetronic revolution," explains Brzezinski, "is founded on the constitution of a new class of specialists, and on the appearance of a true intellectual technology." No one has so well defined technocratic power.

Convinced, like all technocrats, that a "pure social science" will substitute itself, sooner or later, for the "sterility" of national egoisms, Brzezinski proposes to "limit the sovereignty of states" and to transfer the exercise of power to supranational institutions, exempt from "passions"

Behind this largely optimistic vision of the correlation of forces, is a one-worldist tradition forged at the beginning of this century in the banking milieu of the East Coast of the United States, a milieu whose function was to "enlarge the sphere of rationality, and not to make money," pleads Jacques Attali, in the apologetic biography that he has just written of the British businessman Sir Sigmund Warburg, heir of the bank of the same name.

The founder of this tradition was the Englishman, Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902), the diligent colonizer and the first doctrinaire of a global "Pax Britannica," to be based on commerce. Inspired by the principles of political economy of his

compatriot, John Ruskin (1819-1900), the theoretician of what came to be baptised "Synarchy" between the Two World Wars, Rhodes was one of the original members of a "group of transnational pressure" unique in its genre: the "Pilgrims Society," deriving its name from that of the English Puritans, who landed on Nov. 20, 1620 on American soil, aboard the *Mayflower*.

Created in London in 1902, and, in New York, in 1903, the "Pilgrims" immediately became the think-tank of the American "Eastern Establishment": 100 or so families of Protestant origin, the "WASPs," or Israelites, linked to the "opinion makers" of the liberal left.

Their first breakthrough took place in 1913: the creation of the Federal Reserve Board, which removed all power over the creation of money from the American government and from the Congress, and internationalized the credit system: a decision prepared in the greatest secrecy by the chief-of-staff of the Pilgrims in the course of a meeting held in the Jekyll Isles. Two other projects were discussed there: the creation of a World Parliament . . . and the dismantling of colonial empires. . . .

The most powerful banker of this epoch attended this meeting: John Pierpont Morgan. A disciple of Rhodes, he saw in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 the embryo of a social and economic upheaval likely to precipitate the creation of a planetary political system.

His disciple, Nicholas Murray Butler, asserted 20 years later, during a breakfast organized in New York by the Pilgrims Society: "Communism is the instrument of a planetary government, police, and monetary system."

To judge from the *Washington Post* of Feb. 2, 1918, Morgan dispensed in that year almost one million dollars to the partisans of Lenin. Besides this, there were two banks that would particularly aid the Soviet regime to consolidate its power: Warburg and Kuhn Loeb.

German Jews who became naturalized Americans in 1902, Paul and Felix Warburg became in this epoch the two pillars of Wall Street. Remaining in Germany, brother Max continued to support the war effort of the Second Reich. The majority of funds destined for the Revolution were transmitted through him.

Jacob Schiff, director of Kuhn Loeb, was to be the favored financier of Lenin and Trotsky. In February 1917, the latter was repatriated from America to Russia with the help of Charles Crane, the all-powerful president of the Finance Commission of the Democratic Party.

Close to President Wilson, and the inspiration of Wilson's "14 Points," Crane is the man who, even before the definitive victory of the Bolsheviks, was preparing the implantation in Russia of the largest American firms, notably Ford and Westinghouse.



J. P. Morgan

Three names symbolise even more this policy conceived by the Pilgrims: [Armand] Hammer, [Henry] Ford, [John D.] Rockefeller.

John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil, and his son John II . . . sponsored in 1920 a specialized emanation of the Pilgrims: the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), which Paul Warburg directed and which influenced the foreign policy of the United States for many years. Its current president is David Rockefeller, 70 years old, son of John II and of Abby Aldrich, heir of the bank of the same name.

Installed in New York, in a sumptuous building on Park Avenue, the CFR (1,400 members today) has always wanted to be "cross-party." Its representatives in the 1930s simultaneously included Averell Harriman (the billionaire of the railroads) and Harry Hopkins, respectively the special counselor and the secretary of state for foreign affairs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. . . .

"We will have a world government, whether that is wanted or not," declared Paul Warburg to a Committee of the U.S. Senate, Feb. 17, 1950. "The only question is to know if it will be created by conquest, or by consent."

Less than four years later, in the middle of the "Cold War," the CFR decided to open itself to non-Anglo-Saxon Europeans, assembled in an organization baptised the Bilderberg Group, from the name of the small city of the Netherlands where it met for the first time. Since 1954, its members have meet each year in a different place. . . .

The Bilderberg [Group] was installed in Europe by Joseph Retinger, a person about whom we know little . . . and who became after the war the confidant of Jean Monet.

Called "the orchestrator" by General de Gaulle, and the "father of Europe," by his admirers, Monet was then at the climax of a full career. Michel Debre, who relentlessly combatted him in the 1950s, recalls that Monet was behind all the projects conceived, according to Debre, "to destroy the personality of France," the European Defense Community, in particular.

Son of a major exporter of Cognac, Monet was introduced during the period before the war of 1914 into the Establishment of the East Coast of the United States. His functions as the director of the Lazard Bank of New York (which he had joined, at age 20, in 1908), installed him as a first-class international financier. . . .

Attracted by the active politics of the Liberation, Monet nevertheless found it more exalting to devote himself to the putting into operation of the "Supranational Europe"—that of the "geometers and the synarchists," as General de Gaulle said. . . .

The architect of the Trilateral Commission, David Rockefeller . . . chose 300 individuals for the Commission, a veritable pantheon of the world of business and of politics, representing by themselves alone, 60% of the economic power of the world. "And even a bit more," Georges Berthoin, President of the "European Region of the Trilateral Commission, conceded coldly. . . .