
Profile: Leon Fuerth

Is Gore's 'mind-meld' the Mossad's 'Mega'?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Leon Fuerth bristles at the suggestion that he has been the source of high-level White House national security leaks to Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, thereby enabling the Greater Israel hawk to persistently sabotage the Middle East peace process. "Ridiculous," he told the *Washington Post's* Thomas Lippman, during a rare interview, published on June 16, 1998.

Fuerth had good reason to, in Lippman's words, "sputter with anger" at the charges, emanating from the State Department. As Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.'s foreign and national security policy chief, as the only non-Cabinet member of the powerful Principals Committee, and as the Clinton administration's number-one war hawk, Fuerth is unquestionably aware of the FBI's two-year hunt for an Israeli mole in the White House who is code-named "Mega."

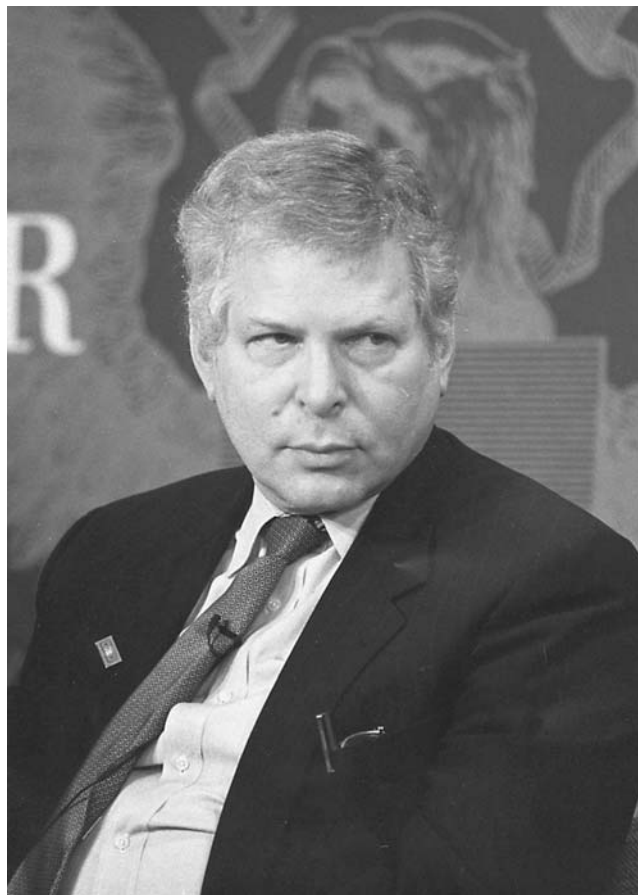
In January 1997, the National Security Agency (NSA) intercepted a phone conversation between a Mossad agent at the Israeli Embassy in Washington and the then-Mossad boss, Danny Yatom, in Tel Aviv, in which the field agent sought permission to ask "Mega" to obtain a particularly sensitive diplomatic communiqué between Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat. The Mossad chief angrily reprimanded his agent, as well as the Israeli ambassador in D.C., for raising the Mega matter. Mega's job was to steer Clinton White House policy in support of Israeli national interests—not to steal documents or carry out other lesser tasks.

Last year, one well-placed U.S. intelligence source told *EIR* that the hunt for Mega was still ongoing, and that it had been determined that the mole was in the office of Vice President Gore—not on President Clinton's staff.

Shadow warrior

Whether or not the Mega probe leads to Fuerth's door, the Veep's longest-serving aide, the man who has been described as Al Gore's "mind-meld," is shrouded in mystery—a mystery sure to generate a good deal of media attention as Gore cranks up his 2000 Presidential campaign.

Maybe his fears of exposure are the subliminal message behind Fuerth's odd reply to a reporter, who asked him about



Leon Fuerth, the biggest pro-Israel hawk in the administration and national security adviser to Vice President Gore, wakes up at night saying to himself, "They're going to find out about me!"

his influence in the White House: "Do you ever wake up at night saying, 'They're going to find out about me? I'll be exposed as a complete fraud?'"

These nightmares aside, Fuerth's name surfaces as a future National Security Adviser, or, perhaps even Director of Central Intelligence, should Gore be installed in the Oval Office, through insurrection or election.

Yet, according to a wide range of Washington policymakers interviewed by *EIR*, by the *Washington Post*, and even by the fanatically pro-Gore *New Republic*, Fuerth has gone out of his way, throughout his 30-year career in government, to shun public attention, almost to a point of obsession.

After a three-year stint as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, where he was assigned to intelligence work at Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi, Fuerth briefly returned to New York University, where he enrolled in a Ph.D. program in Russian diplomatic history, a program which he never completed. By 1968, he was in Washington, as a Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). He did one brief overseas

stint in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, but spent most of his 11 years—at the height of Henry Kissinger’s power in the Nixon administration—in an obscure office at INR, the Office of Strategic Analysis. Fuerth says that this was “a place that nobody really knew about . . . the place where the State Department is connected with the rest of the intelligence community on strategic intelligence matters.”

In 1979, Fuerth left State to work for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. He was assigned to work with one of the Committee’s junior Democrats, Al Gore.

Gore had already singled himself out as the House’s leading “futurist,” and now, under Fuerth’s tutelage, Gore, an asset of Soviet agent-of-influence Armand Hammer, threw himself into the world of arms control, a field historically dominated by advocates of world government through nuclear terror. Gore described the tutorials with Fuerth, to the *Post’s* Lippman: “We spend 13 months studying, probably eight hours a week, every aspect of the nuclear arms race.” A *Business Week* senior reporter, Stan Crock, called it a “mind meld.”

Riding Gore’s coattails, Fuerth quickly emerged as the biggest hawk in the Clinton administration, and, as some former White House personnel report, his position with Gore is unassailable.

Item: When ex-President George Bush travelled to Kuwait in April 1993, a bogus report was surfaced that Iraq’s Saddam Hussein had dispatched a hit team to exact revenge on the “man from Desert Storm.” While both the CIA and FBI were still pursuing leads on the alleged hit plot, Gore and Fuerth conducted their own probe and “concluded” that the story was accurate. Fuerth pressed for bombing Iraq, arguing that President Clinton would lose all foreign policy credibility if he failed to act.

In June 1993, Fuerth, with the full support of Gore, convinced the President to launch a missile attack on Iraq. The CIA and FBI both later weighed in with proof that the story about the planned hit against Bush was a hoax (in 1991, at Fuerth’s urging, Gore was one of the few Democrats—but the decisive one—to fully support Bush’s Desert Storm).

Since 1993, there has hardly been a Middle East showdown that Fuerth has not pushed. *The New Republic*, owned by another Gore mind-melder, his former Harvard professor Martin Peretz, predicted, with confidence, in early December 1998, weeks before the Desert Fox operation, that Fuerth would prevail in the White House faction fight, and that there would be a bombing campaign against Iraq.

One week later, President Clinton, boxed in by the Fuerth-dominated Principals Committee, okayed the bombing. Ashton Carter, an ex-Department of Defense official, told *The New Republic* for its article, “Fuerth in Line,” that “nobody would make a decision without including Fuerth.”

And, of course, with the Vice President in charge of a string of bilateral government-to-government commissions,

the most infamous of which is the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission (now, technically, the Gore-Primakov Commission), Washington sources confirm that Fuerth is the day-to-day manager of U.S. relations with Moscow, a position he has used to peddle sanctions against Russian military firms, to sabotage the revival of Russia’s domestic food-production and -processing capacities, and to undermine U.S.-Russian space collaboration.

A former leading Gore staffer recently told a Washington-based reporter that it was also Fuerth who arranged Vice President Gore’s behind-closed-doors sessions with George Soros, Maurice Greenberg, David E. Shaw, and a dozen other Wall Street big-wigs—sessions that involved impeachable actions on the part of the Vice President. Fuerth’s involvement in the suspected Gore-Wall Street bribery and influence-peddling scheme could land the secretive staffer in front of a Congressional Committee, where he will have no choice but to divulge his role in the events of August-September 1998.

Documentation

Al Gore: ‘We’re in the global paradigm’

At the “Reinventing Government” conference, Vice President Al Gore, flanked by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, and his National Security Adviser Leon Fuerth, three out of his top half-dozen key operatives for world government, set out the foreign policy aspect of his Presidential campaign for the year 2000, making it absolutely clear that he is a *globalist* who will abolish sovereign nation-state government, including here in the United States. What does this mean? Gore says: “Back when our economies were defined by our political borders [i.e., the nation-state and the American System of economics], reforming and reinventing government was far less of an economic imperative.”



Now, he says, we know that “we cannot compete and thrive in the global marketplace,” if the United States and other nations hold onto “the creaking governmental machinery of the Industrial Age” and fail to “make the most of the