

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



Information Age.”

Admitting that “reinvention and reform” is nothing but Newspeak for austerity, Gore says that we should not look at the necessity to “tighten our belts for its own sake—as if sacrifice were a first principle.”

Rather, Gore believes, as did the Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, that austerity is a matter of survival. “In this fast-moving, fast-changing global economy—when the free flow of dollars and data sustains economic and political strength, and whole new industries are born every day—governments must be lean, nimble . . . or they will surely be left behind.

“. . . I want us to stand together, and forge a new global coalition for smaller, smarter governance. Over the next two days—and at a parallel conference I am convening in February, on ways to fight international corruption and cronyism.”

Without ever admitting there is an international financial crisis, Gore is confident that the globalist paradigm can feast off the troubled times: “For many [nations], the catalyst [for reform] was economic crisis or calamity: crippling deficits, rising taxes, declining living standards, or international defaults.”

For the Third World and developing sector, Gore gloats that “reinvention” has meant “the privatization of state-owned assets,” the biggest criminal thievery in the history of the human race, as evidenced by Gore’s own cronies in Russia, like former Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and other International Monetary Fund collaborators who are known as the “kleptocracy.”

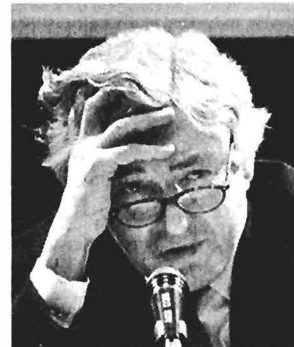
Gore’s ‘common imperatives’

Gore has no other agenda than bowing down in worship to the practices of the financier oligarchy, who in his estimation, are a higher authority than any nation or citizenry. To survive in the world ruled by these forces, Gore lays down the law—and these are not suggestions, but “common imperatives”: “Economic competitiveness. . . . Government [must] lay the foundation for economic prosperity, instead of being a drag on it—which means cutting deficits and wasteful spending. We all share an interest in the transparency of government operations—so that global investors have confidence in us, and are less prone to the rapid withdrawals of capital that we saw throughout Asia in the past year and a half. . . . In a global economy where capital can be invested anywhere, red tape is like an economic noose that says: If you send your investments here, we’re going to strangle them with bureaucracy.”

In the United States, Gore, having eliminated 351,000 jobs, now wants to eliminate job security under a new euphemism: “pay for performance,” instead of service and seniority. This is a fancy, lying concept to cover for more austerity; it was aptly dubbed a return to the “Dark Ages” by the head of the National Association of Government Employees (see accompanying article).

James Wolfensohn: ‘Big Brother’ is here

Addressing the plenary luncheon meeting of Al Gore’s Reinventing Government conference on Jan. 15, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, in his understated, mild-mannered way, announced a campaign by the World Bank, in league with Gore, to stop population growth completely in the next 25 years, through a combination of eliminating those poor people who currently exist, and preventing new poor from being born.



Expressing the fatalistic thinking that characterizes his own philosophy, Wolfensohn said: “Poverty . . . is not being alleviated or helped fast enough. Inequities between rich and poor are in fact increasing, not diminishing. The environment is not improving, it is degrading. Forests are going at the rate of an acre a second.

“I look at the statistics and then think that in another 25 years, we’ll have another 2 billion people on the planet to add to the 3 billion people who already live on under \$2 a day and the 1.3 billion who live on under \$1 a day, and the 2 billion people who don’t have power and the 1.5 billion who don’t have clean water. . . .

“Unless you roll back that 2 billion people [who will be born to live in poverty] we can never raise the GDP of all the nations of the world.”

The thread going through Wolfensohn’s speech is one-world government, administered through regional World Bank offices, where government officials of every impoverished nation can be indoctrinated.

“The Mellon Foundation,” said Wolfensohn, “has put 6 million pages of literature online so that through us . . . we can put you on line so that sitting wherever you are, whether it be in Senegal or in Côte d’Ivoire or in Brazil or in Nepal, we have this hub of knowledge. . . . And if you don’t have the [computer] link . . . there is a room in every one of our [100] missions for people to come in and take advantage of our satellite link and our technology.” As governments are shrunk by the “reinventing” austerity, globalist institutions like the World Bank, would fulfill the “service” of telling governments how, and what to learn.

Wolfensohn praised the “increasing availability of family services”—e.g., birth control, abortions—which the Bank is helping finance, in order to “roll back the 2 billion” souls that were to have been added to the human population in the next quarter century.

And in an almost humorous admission, Wolfensohn identified the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest official of the Church of England except for Queen Elizabeth II, as a resource in the “global Re-Go” coalition. Wolfensohn reminisced on his collaboration with the Archbishop in spreading ecologism and population control through churches, accomplished by arranging a Conference of Religions under the patronage of his friend Prince Philip. (See *EIR*, Jan. 22 for Gore’s relation to the Prince in this dirty operation.)

Wolfensohn sees the usefulness of his British friends in the “Re-Go” movement. As he told the Archbishop of Canterbury, “You have a helluva of a network through which to get out your message.”

New Zealand’s Shipley: Eliminate sovereignty

Jenny Shipley, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was the highest-ranking government official to attend the conference. A few days before her appearance, members of Parliament in New Zealand exposed that under present conditions, New Zealand would be so bankrupt within five years, that it would have to give up being an independent country, and would have to petition Australia to become one of its states. (See *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1997 and Jan. 15, 1999 for a full analysis of the economic collapse caused by New Zealand’s privatization and free-trade policy.)



“In the early 1980s, I think you could genuinely describe New Zealand as the sick dwarf of the OECD,” Shipley said. “We had frozen, we had fixed, . . . almost all the main indicators in the New Zealand economy. Wages, rents, exchange rates, and interest rates were all controlled. And through subsidies we picked winners, and we in fact ignored the innovators. We were binding our human and our physical resources into straitjackets and into economic inefficiency, and we were fooling no one but ourselves.

“Since then, I am proud to say that successive governments in New Zealand, from across the political spectrum, have cast a path to a different future for our people. The reforms we have pursued—in our opinion—have drawn on, and now helped to define, new standard orthodoxies in economic policy.”

She then went on to indicate some of the elements in that “New Zealand model.” “Perhaps the first most significant thing in the early ’80s that we did was that we cut subsidies and industry protection across the board. Apart from contestable

funding to support research and development, we no longer subsidize agriculture or industry. We want business acumen, not government protection, to drive investment. And today, that is true in New Zealand. Secondly, we pursued comprehensive taxation reform, reducing the rates of personal and corporate taxation and introducing a broad-based valued-added tax. . . . The third area was that we pursued wide-ranging trade policy reform to open our economy to the world and to provide New Zealand consumers and businesspeople with access to the world’s best products at the world’s prices. Just last year, we committed ourselves to, and have now legislated for, the removal of all import tariffs by the year 2006.”

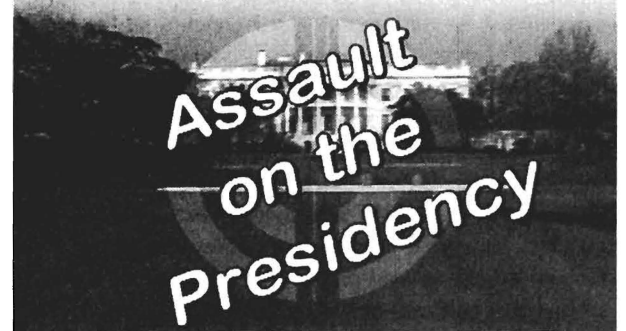
Similar to Al Gore’s proposal to introduce “performance pay” for Federal workers, Shipley has also helped block the ability of trade unions to negotiate wages.

“In the labor market, as the Vice President has also outlined as a critically important area, in the labor market in New Zealand you have the right to negotiate your own conditions and rewards for work or to choose the agent who does it for you,” Shipley said, “subject to particular protections from the abuse of employers. This change in New Zealand dramatically improved the flexibility and productivity of the New Zealand labor market.”

Similar to Newt Gingrich’s “Contract on America,” Shipley envisions reinventing government as “a contract with the people.”

“Long before Paula Jones, long before Monica Lewinsky, there was a conscious decision, made in London, that there would be a full-scale campaign to destroy Bill Clinton, and to destroy, once and for all, the credibility of the office of the Presidency of the United States.”

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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