

George Bush's malthusian fascist new world order

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

Both George Bush and former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have said it over and over again for the past six months: The crisis in the Persian Gulf is not about liberating Kuwait. It is not about oil—it is about the New World Order.

Last Sept. 11, speaking before a Joint Session of the U.S. Congress, President Bush spelled out four American objectives in the Persian Gulf: protecting Saudi Arabia from Iraqi attack, securing the release of American hostages, restoring the Emir of Kuwait to his imperial throne, and driving Iraq's army out of Kuwait. To these he added: "Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective—a new world order that can emerge; a new era—freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace."

On Nov. 8, 1990, responding to reporters' questions about American motives in the Persian Gulf as he was about to fly off to Moscow, Secretary of State James Baker bluntly remarked, "It's about the credibility of the United Nations."

And in his Jan. 29, 1991 State of the Union message before the Congress, President Bush reiterated:

"What is at stake is more than one small country. It is a big idea: a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind—peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. . . .

"The leadership of the United Nations, once only a hoped-for ideal, is now confirming its founders' vision.

"The world can . . . seize the opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order, where brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance."

In the Bush-Thatcher world of Orwellian Newspeak, war equals peace, and a malthusian one-world dictatorship is euphemistically labeled collective security.

President Bush may very well understand what he has in mind when he invokes the phrase "new world order." After all, his father Prescott Bush, and his father's



George Bush, Margaret Thatcher, and NATO secretary-general Manfred Woerner at the White House last summer. For these modern-day followers of Bertrand Russell, no country of the "South" shall ever have the right to technology, and it does not matter how many have to die to enforce this policy.

Smart Lewis

lifelong friend and business partner W. Averell Harriman, were among the early enthusiastic backers of another proponent of a "new world order," Adolf Hitler. In 1932, the senior Bush and Harriman sat on the board of the Union Banking Corp., jointly owned by the Harrimans and Nazi steel magnate Fritz Thyssen, when the bank loaned several hundred thousand marks to the National Socialist Workers' Party to help secure Hitler's electoral victories.

From his preparatory school days at the oh-so-Anglophilic Phillips Academy, to his Yale college years as an initiate in the secret freemasonic Skull and Bones Society, to his brief tenures as United Nations ambassador and director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and his membership in the Trilateral Commission, George Bush has been steeped in the tradition of one-worldism.

Nowhere was Bush's allegiance more explicit than during his trip to South America last December. Speaking from Uruguay on Dec. 4, Bush announced that, "the nations of the Americas are on the brink of something unprecedented in world history—the first wholly democratic hemisphere." But this "new dawn," he warned, would not be without pain: "Change will not come easily. Economies now dependent on state regulation must open to competition. The transition, for a time, will be painful." His message is clear enough: The "new dawn" consists in warfare against the Anglo-American-dominated North against the developing South with its "arrogant" pretensions of becoming modern industrial nations.

Bush's credentials as a true believer do not, however,

qualify him as a leading ideologue and spokesman for the cause to which he has devoted his entire political career. Bush, like his British nanny Margaret Thatcher, is a mere practitioner of the most evil ideas of the twentieth century, ideas which were spelled out by Lord Bertrand Russell, Dr. Leo Szilard, and self-proclaimed British agent Henry A. Kissinger.

Although many people throughout the world recognize Henry Kissinger as one of the most evil figures to strut across the political stage in recent years, and some even recognize in Kissinger's near-incomprehensible rantings about balance-of-power politics some of the seeds of President Bush's "new world order" scheme, few people are familiar with the actual writings of Russell, Szilard, and Kissinger as they relate to the shaping of Bush's vision.

Over the past decade, American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. has emerged as the leading public opponent of their policies. He has written and delivered numerous televised addresses tracing the history of the malthusian world federalist scheme that President Bush has fondly labeled his "new world order."

The editors of *EIR* have assembled from its archives some of the most representative commentaries by Russell, Szilard, Kissinger, and other leading ideologues. We have also gathered some of Lyndon LaRouche's most prescient statements on the subject. We present them here in order to provide our readers with a deeper insight into the real issues that have drawn the United States into the present tragic quagmire.