

'Team Gore': Trilateral Retreads, Eco-Fascists, and Right-Wing Zionists

by Scott Thompson

If you still occasionally wake up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat, recalling the "bad old days" when Jimmy Carter was President, when nuclear energy was taken down, as fuel prices skyrocketed, and when Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker was driving up interest rates past 20%, then hold onto your seat, because "Team Gore," the core foreign and national security policy group clustered around wanna-be President Al Gore, is nothing but a retread of the Carter Administration—a gang of Trilateral Commission has-beens, peppered with a new generation of rabid right-wing Zionists.

If you add to the equation the presence of "deep ecologist" Maurice Strong, one of Gore's "mentors" and a leading figure in the Gore kitchen cabinet, the whole scene stinks of world government, savage Malthusianism, and a heavy dose of "Greater Israel" zealotry.

As a public service, we provide the following profile of Team Gore.

Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group

Ambassador Marc Ginsberg is one of two Senior Coordinating Advisers to the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. This collection of some two dozen people, whom he is vetting with his counterpart, Dr. Bruce Jentleson, is to grow to 100 people, who would form the core of a Gore transition team. If, on the outside chance that Vice President Gore is elected President, they would be the principal manpower pool from which foreign policy and national security officials would be selected.

Ambassador Richard Newton Gardner

Ambassador Gardner, who is a member of the highest levels of the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy, is one of two experts on Europe on the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group, and handles Gore policy toward the United Nations and international organizations.

On June 10, 1956, Gardner



married Danielle Luzzato, whose family, of the Venetian oligarchy, came to the United States during the Second World War. Gardner was a Rhodes Scholar (1951-53), and he received his PhD from Oxford University in 1954.

Unlike Bill Clinton, who as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford had found British class society repugnant, Gardner became a rabid Anglophile. For example, Gardner adheres to a form of the late Earl Bertrand Russell's "one-worldism" policy, as demonstrated by his 1964 book *In Pursuit of World Order*. But, he disagrees with Russell's anti-Americanism.

Gardner's longest teaching assignment has been with Columbia University, and he rose through the ranks of academia to become the Henry L. Moses professor of law and international organizations, taking frequent leaves of absence from Columbia to hold government positions. He has also been "of counsel" with two top Wall Street law firms, including Coudert Brothers, while serving at Columbia University.

Gardner's government service began under the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations in the U.S. State Department, but he has held multiple positions as a U.S. representative or adviser to the U.S. delegation to the UN. Most significantly, he worked with Gore kitchen cabinet member Maurice Strong, who is one of the world's leading genocidalists (see below), while serving as a consultant to the UN Secretary General on the UN Conference on the Environment in 1972, and, again, in the same capacity with the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Throughout the Carter Administration (1977-81), he was U.S. Ambassador to Italy. In 1988, Gardner was foreign policy adviser to then-Senator Gore, in Gore's first campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. From 1993 to July 13, 1997, during the Clinton Administration, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Gardner is a member of the board of directors of Freedom House, the UN Association, Foreign Policy Association, the International League for Human Rights, and the National Endowment for Democracy's core institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, part of the Project Democracy apparatus which has been accused of acting as a "secret, parallel government." He is a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission, as well as having served (1988-92) as co-chairman of the Aspen Institute Program on the United Nations



Jimmy Carter, the Trilateral Commission President, with members of his Cabinet, including Cyrus Vance (to his right) and Zbigniew Brzezinski (behind Carter's left shoulder). The Gore advisory team is a motley crew of Carter Administration and Trilateral Commission has-beens.

and Collective Security, which had been established under the auspices of the U.S. and Russian UN Associations.

Today, Gardner moves in the highest circles of the Anglo-Venetian establishment. One longtime close friend is Arthur Ross, who has served as the British intelligence station chief in New York City.

One of Gardner's most notable, Russellite one-worldist pieces appeared in the Summer 1974 issue of the CFR's *Foreign Affairs* magazine, in which he argues that, to date, such one-worldist policies as "world federalism," "charter review" for the UN, and "world peace through world law," have failed in the face of rising nationalism and will have to be implemented piecemeal. Gardner propounds a version of one-worldist, British Fabian-style "permeation," in which national sovereignty is eroded step-by-step. This article remains a cornerstone of the CFR's ideological superstructure, and it might be viewed as a leading piece in the march toward today's policies of globalization.

Gardner complains: "Certainly the gap has never loomed larger between the objectives and the capacities of the international organizations that were supposed to get mankind on the road to world order. We are witnessing an outbreak of shortsighted nationalism that seems oblivious to the economic, political, and moral implications of interdependence. . . ."

"In short, 'the house of world order' will have to be built from the bottom up rather than from the top down. It will look

like a great 'booming, buzzing confusion,' to use William James' famous description of reality, *but an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault*" (emphasis added).

Gardner proceeds with a list of ten goals that might be achieved through his "world order." The top four include:

1. Gardner hones in on President Richard Nixon's ending the Bretton Woods system, stating: "The non-Communist nations are embarked on a long-term negotiation for the reform of *the international monetary system*, aimed at developing a new system of reserves and settlements to replace the dollar standard and at improving the balance-of-payments adjustment process. The accomplishment of these objectives would almost surely require a revitalization of the International Monetary Fund, which would have unprecedented powers to create new international reserves and to influence national decisions on exchange rates and on domestic monetary and fiscal policies."

2. Presaging the creation of the World Trade Organization, Gardner writes: "New standards are also envisaged to regulate protectionist measures to cope with 'market disruption' from imports. To make these new rules of the game meaningful, GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the precursor of the WTO] arrangements for consultation, conciliation, and enforcement of its decisions will have to be greatly improved."

3. Coming after the 1972 UN Conference on the Environment, he proposes international environmental regulation: "The next few years should see a continued strengthening of the new global and regional agencies charged with protecting the world's *environment*. In addition to comprehensive monitoring of the earth's air, water, and soil and of the effects of pollutants on human health, we can look forward to new procedures to implement the principle of state responsibility for national actions that have transnational environmental consequences, probably including some kind of 'international environmental impact statement' procedure by which at least some nations agree to have certain kinds of environmental decisions reviewed by independent scientific authorities." This seems to presage the 1997 UN-sponsored Kyoto Protocol on reducing "greenhouse gases" that Vice President Gore has promoted.

4. Gardner's road to world order also includes Malthusian zero population growth: "We are entering a wholly new phase of international concern and international action on the *population problem*, dramatized by the holding this year of the first World Population Conference to take place at the political level. By the end of this decade, a majority of nations are likely to have explicit population policies, *many of them designed to achieve zero population growth by a specific target date*" (emphasis added). This statement in favor of population control was nearly coincident with National Security Study Memorandum 200 by National Security Adviser and Secretary of State Sir Henry Kissinger, which said that it was in U.S. national security interests to markedly reduce the populations of especially darker-skinned peoples—a theme dear to Bertrand Russell's heart.

Toward the conclusion of the piece, Gardner remarks: "Thus, while we will not see 'world government' in the old-fashioned sense of a single all-embracing global authority, key elements of planetary planning and planetary management will come about on those very specific problems where the facts of interdependence force nations, in their enlightened self-interest, to abandon unilateral decision-making in favor of multilateral processes."

Maurice Strong

Born into the family of a Canadian railroad man who was laid off during the Depression, Strong has become one of the most important eco-fascists, who has had frequent meetings with Prince Philip and Prince Charles, as well as being one of the most important members of Gore's kitchen cabinet. Today, Strong is Undersecretary General of the United Nations and chairman of the Earth Council. Strong has worked intimately with



Gore for well over a decade.

Strong was a co-founder with Prince Philip of the secretive 1001 Club, the main piggybank of the green-genocidalist World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The other 1001 Club initiator was former Nazi SS officer Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Strong was WWF vice president during the decade that Prince Philip was its president, and is a politician and businessman extraordinaire. Strong handpicked the entire Canadian membership of the 1001 Club, from its inception in 1967, and thereby created what he admits might well be called "The Strong Kindergarten." Among the 80 or so "initiates" into the 1001 Club from Canada are:

Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, the late head of the Montreal-based British intelligence front company Permindex (Permanent Industrial Expositions), which was accused by the French secret services and New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison of financing the attempted assassinations of President Charles de Gaulle and the murder of President John F. Kennedy, respectively.

Conrad Black, head of the Hollinger International Company, the British-steered global media cartel behind the attacks on President Clinton.

Peter Munk, the owner of Barrick Gold, the Canadian mining company involved with both former U.S. President George Bush and former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a worldwide raw materials grab, including trying to buy U.S. government-owned gold deposits at fire-sale prices.

In order to fully appreciate the following interview, we provide first, a brief biographical sketch of Strong, principally as presented in Elaine Dewar's excellent book, *Cloak of Green* (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1995). Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons for Strong's rapid rise through oligarchic circles is his sponsorship by a member of the American branch of his family, Anna Louise Strong, who is to all appearances a top-level member of what *EIR* has detailed as "The Trust," the Anglo-Soviet oligarchical back channel. Like Gore's family patron, Dr. Armand Hammer, Anna Louise Strong had early cultivated ties to the heads of state of the Soviet Union, China, and the United States.

One of Strong's first big breaks was to become head of the Power Corporation, a junior octopus of oil and gas companies, which permitted him to provide patronage jobs. One person he hired was James D. Wolfensohn, a Harvard MBA, to run Power Corp.'s Australian-based subsidiary, SuperPower International. After a career as a private investment banker on Wall Street, Sir James Wolfensohn is today head of the World Bank, and a partner with Prince Philip in his genocidal schemes to change the orientation of the bank away from great projects toward funding "sustainable development."

Strong left his high-paying job with Power to take over

Canada's External Aid program. Through a combination of public-private covert operations, and with charitable contributions from the likes of John J. McCloy of the Rockefeller Foundation, he spread environmentalist propaganda throughout the world.

In 1969, Strong got a call from the Swedish Ambassador to the UN, whose country had pushed through a resolution to hold an international conference on the environment in Stockholm in 1972, asking Strong to take responsibility for this first-ever such conference. Canada's Liberal Party Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, agreed to the appointment, and Strong went to New York, both as a UN Undersecretary General reporting to Secretary General U Thant, and as Secretary General of the Stockholm Conference.

As Dewar reports: "As the Stockholm Conference opened in 1972, Strong warned urgently about the onset of global warming, the devastation of forests, the loss of biodiversity, the polluted oceans, and the population time bomb. . . . As I read this old speech, I realized it could almost be repeated at the Rio Summit." One by-product of the Stockholm Conference was the formation of a new UN bureaucracy, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

In 1992, Strong served as Secretary General of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development, which became variously known as Rio 92 or Eco 92. Strong, who was later to be UNEP Secretary General, created the Earth Council out of that.

Strong knew that the Rio summit was aimed at destroying the sovereign nation-state republic. And, he relied heavily on his pal, Al Gore, to convince the U.S. government to participate at the heads-of-state level.

Also, at the 1997 Kyoto summit, where Strong was the representative of the UN Secretary General, it was Gore, together with Gore's longtime friend, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who pushed through a resolution for the reduction of so-called "greenhouse gas emissions" for the ostensibly "industrialized nations," at levels that would mean economic devastation worse than that of the Great Depression.

On Jan. 20, 1999, in an interview with this author, Strong made the following points about Gore:

"My own contact with Vice President Gore goes back to well before his Vice Presidency, particularly the time when he was so active in the Senate. And, as you know, the Senate is really one of the most effective in the whole environmental field. He was very active in the Global Parliamentarians movement, and, in fact, was instrumental in helping to form the Association of Global Parliamentarians. . . .

"[Gore] has got a good relationship with [Princes] Charles as well as Philip. . . . As a matter of fact, in my view, he's much closer to Charles's views, than to Philip's views. I was actually Philip's vice president of the World Wildlife Fund, and, while he has given his substantial reputation, lending it to the World Wildlife Fund, his own view of environmental issues is very much narrower than that of Al Gore. Al sees it

quite properly in the broader context of how you manage the economy, how you manage society generally. Whereas Prince Philip has seen it much more narrowly in traditional conservationist terms."¹

Ambassador Robert E. Hunter

Ambassador Hunter is, together with Gardner, in charge of European policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. Like Gardner, Hunter is a rabid Anglophile, who got his PhD from the London School of Economics, where he studied on a Fulbright Scholarship. He had also been a Research Associate at the premier private British military think-tank, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), in 1967, and then again in 1968-69.

During the Carter Administration, Hunter worked under the "looney-tunes" National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, first as Director for West European Affairs at the National Security Council (1977-79), and then as Director of Middle East Affairs (1979-81), where he was involved in dealing with the Iranian seizure of American hostages.

When President Carter lost re-election in 1981, Hunter followed Brzezinski to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C., where he became a Senior Fellow for Middle East Studies (1981-89), then Director of European Studies, while also serving as the think-tank's Vice President for International Politics (1989-93). His Iranian wife, Shireen T. Hunter, also worked with him at CSIS.

During the Reagan Administration, Hunter served as a Senior Consultant to the Commission on Central America (1983-84), which was headed by Sir Henry Kissinger, who was then a Counselor at CSIS with Brzezinski.

Hunter was one of the originators of the National Endowment for Democracy, along with Samuel Huntington, another Brzezinski protégé and Trilateral Commission official. Hunter has served on the board of directors of one of its core institutions, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.

Hunter was appointed Senior Foreign Policy Adviser to Gov. Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign in 1991-92. During the Clinton Administration, Hunter was appointed U.S. Permanent Representative (Ambassador) to the North Atlantic Council (July 1993-January 1998).

Hunter is today a Senior Adviser at the RAND Corp. in Washington, D.C. He is also vice president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, and he serves on Secretary of Defense William Cohen's Defense Policy Board. He is also an Associate at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

1. For more on the background of Maurice Strong and *EIR*'s exclusive interview with him, which also includes Strong's version of the corrupt deal with Peter Knight, who is now Vice President Gore's chief fund-raiser, see Scott Thompson, "Maurice Strong Discusses His Pal Al Gore's Dark Age 'Cloak of Green,'" *EIR*, Jan. 29, 1999.

at Harvard University, where he is associated with “Team Gore” member Dr. Graham Allison (see below).

As U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Hunter participated in at least one meeting of the Bilderberg Society in Helsinki in 1994, where speakers included George Soros and Kissinger.

Dr. Robert A. Pastor

Dr. Pastor is in charge of Latin American policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. During the Carter Administration, he was the Director of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs on the National Security Council under Brzezinski (1977-81). During 1986-98, Pastor was a Carter Center Fellow, and the Founding Director of the Carter Center’s Latin American and Caribbean Program. During those years, Pastor monitored 17 elections in 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere.



In 1998, Pastor resigned from the Carter Center to become a Professor of Political Science at Emory University in Georgia, which is affiliated with the Carter Center.

Most recently, Pastor served as the head of the delegation from the Carter Center to Mexico, on June 28-July 4, to monitor the Presidential elections in which the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was defeated after 71 years of rule. In an interview with this author on July 12, Pastor expressed great happiness at the PRI’s defeat.

However, when this author asked Pastor about the narco-trafficking Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), he revealed that he had not only negotiated prisoner releases with the FARC, including having talked with its commanders, but also that the only reason why he favors any U.S. military aid to Colombia, is so that that nation might be better able to negotiate from a position of strength with the FARC narco-terrorists—rather than wage a total war against them, as Peru’s President Alberto Fujimori had successfully done against Shining Path.

Pastor boasted about his role as arbiter with the FARC: “Well, it’s just that both the government and the FARC have been in touch with me. I’d been in touch with both at many different times, and both of them asked if I would come down to see if I could put the finishing touches on it, understanding that they were negotiating for release of 77 soldiers that had been captured by the FARC about a year and a half ago. So, I flew down to Bogotá, and then went down to Caqueta in the southern part of the country, and met with the commanders of the FARC and met with the President and Foreign Minister and others. We put that together pretty quickly.”

He continued, “I think the FARC are very realistic. You know they still are Marxist, and believe that bargaining is

dependent on the correlation of forces. And therefore, until the Colombian military had a greater capacity, I don’t think they’re going to negotiate more seriously. That’s why I think some support to the Colombian military is appropriate.”

In the interview, Dr. Pastor said that the southern state of Chiapas, Mexico, is really part of Central America, and that it ought to be given “indigenist rights” under the Mexican Constitution.

One of the most damning documents by Pastor, which demonstrates his hatred for the sovereign nation-state, is an article in the Fall 1992 issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, entitled, “The Latin American Option.” In it, he echoes the call of former World Bank President Robert McNamara for a 50% cut in the size of the militaries within one year, for all the nations of the Americas except for the United States. Pastor also calls for the creation of a multilateral military force, to be associated with the Organization of American States, that would handle regional problems ranging from “drug traffickers” to “territorial disputes.”

Dr. Graham T. Allison, Jr.

Dr. Allison is in charge of Russia policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. He received a BA from Harvard in 1962, a BA and MA from Hertford College, Oxford in 1964, and returned to Oxford to complete his PhD in 1968. He has held several positions at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, including dean (1977-89) and Douglas Dillon Professor of Government (1989-). He is today Director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Kennedy School, where one of his associates is “Team Gore” member Ambassador Robert Hunter.

Dr. Allison was Special Advisor to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger (1985-87), and has been a member of the Secretary of Defense’s Defense Policy Board for Secretaries Weinberger, Frank Carlucci, Richard Cheney, Les Aspin, William Perry, and William Cohen.

He served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy and Plans (January 1993-March 1994), during which time he was in charge of formulating Department of Defense strategy and policy toward Russia, Ukraine, and other states of the former Soviet Union.

He was a founding member of the Trilateral Commission, and remained an active member throughout the formation of the Carter Administration and beyond (1974-84). He is today a director of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

With Russia’s Yabloko Party leader Grigory Yavlinsky, Allison co-authored “The Grand Bargain,” a 1991 plan which failed to be implemented, but which had called for a crash program of International Monetary Fund (IMF)-style “shock therapy,” combined with “democratization” of the former Soviet Union. More recently, Dr. Allison has testified on several occasions before Congress on how the Soviet economic collapse has led to a situation in which there are “loose nukes,”

that might be used by terrorist organizations or “rogue states” for attacks upon the United States.

According to Dr. Allison’s executive secretary, he has frequently discussed U.S. policy toward Russia with global speculator and drug legalization advocate George Soros.

Dr. Elaine C. Kamarck

Dr. Kamarck is a leading member of Gore’s kitchen cabinet, who has taken a leave of absence from Harvard University to work on his campaign. She got her start in politics during the Carter campaign, when she was Director of Special Projects for the Carter-Mondale Presidential campaign, and a staff member of the Democratic National Committee.

At Harvard, Dr. Kamarck directs the John F. Kennedy School of Government’s research program, Visions of Governance for the 21st Century.

She became a staff member to Vice President Gore in March 1993, where her tasks included the grandiose “National Performance Review,” otherwise known as “Reinventing Government” project. She also worked on the Clinton Administration’s disastrous 1996 Welfare Reform Act; in an interview with this author, she disputed “Dirty Dick” Morris’s seminal role in putting this policy through, claiming that it had been a Clinton/Gore policy from day one. Prior to joining the Clinton Administration, Dr. Kamarck was a Senior Fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute, which is the think-tank of the “New Democrat” bastion, the Democratic Leadership Council.

Kathleen A. McGinty

“Katy” McGinty is the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group person in charge of issues dealing with the environment. She has been on Gore’s staff for more than a decade (since he was a Senator) working as his Senior Legislative Assistant for Energy and Environmental Policy. A close friend of Maurice Strong, McGinty also served as Congressional Staff Coordinator for the Senate delegation to the UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

McGinty was one of the leading figures involved with Gore in preparing the first, 1992 edition of his book, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1992), which espouses eliminating 2 billion of the Earth’s population. As *EIR* has shown, it is impossible to differentiate between passages from this rant and the Unabomber’s Manifesto.²

During the Clinton Administration, McGinty served briefly as chairperson of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Prior to that appointment in 1995, McGinty had served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director for

the White House Office on Environmental Quality, starting in January 1993. When the Office on Environmental Quality was merged with the CEQ, McGinty served briefly as chairperson of the new agency, before leaving on Oct. 30, 1998, apparently to lay low at an assignment in India, until the Gore 2000 campaign.

In his farewell to McGinty when she stepped down from the CEQ, Gore commented: “She has steered this Administration through some extraordinarily complex and contentious issues, working hard to build consensus in our country and making sure always that the environment came out on top.”

Well-informed sources have stated that the reason why she left the United States, was that her environmental views were too radical, and it was feared that she might become a major embarrassment for Gore. Why she is suddenly back, is yet one more mystery surrounding the foundering Gore campaign.

Kamarck Ramrods Gore Platform Committee

As Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche’s spokeswoman Debra Hanania-Freeman reported in the July 21 *EIR* (p. 80), Elaine Kamarck virtually ran a Gestapo operation to stop dissent during the official Democratic Party Platform Committee hearings in St. Louis on July 6:

“The St. Louis hearings were announced with less than one week’s advance notice. The witnesses had all been pre-selected, and requests by leading trade union and Democratic elected officials . . . for an opportunity to present testimony, were promptly denied. Highly placed sources close to the DNC report that Elaine Kamarck . . . oversaw every aspect of the drafting process, and had made it very clear from the outset that anything that didn’t mirror Gore themes would not be allowed.

“North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt, who is counted among those being considered to be Gore’s running mate, chaired the drafting committee. At a St. Louis press conference following the day’s last witness, Hunt declared, ‘You don’t win unless you appeal to Republicans and Independents. This is a platform that does that.’ A clearly pleased Kamarck, who held court in the back of the room, said, ‘This is a Gore document. It reflects his campaign policies. It reflects the themes he talks about. And, it reflects the fact that he is in firm control of the party, that he has beat back any and all opposition.’ ”

2. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “On the Crash of the Nasdaq: Information Society: A Doomed Empire of Evil,” *EIR*, April 28, 2000.

The Zionist Lobby

Leon S. Fuerth

Leon Fuerth is National Security Adviser to Vice President Gore, and is chairman of the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. In addition, Fuerth sits with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the President's National Security Adviser on an entity known as the Principals' Committee, which has virtually replaced the National Security Council as the President's top foreign and national security policy body. As a member of the Principals' Committee, he has advised President Clinton to pursue bellicose policies, from the "Desert Fox" bombing of Iraq, to the war against Yugoslavia over Kosovo.



Fuerth is Gore's longest-serving staff member. The two met in 1980, after then-Representative Gore was assigned to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, where Fuerth was a staff member. Before going to work on Capitol Hill in 1978, Fuerth spent 11 years as a foreign service officer at the Department of State, where he worked in the areas of arms control, policy planning, intelligence, and NATO.

Working on the Hill with Gore, Fuerth ran war-game scenarios, and eventually assisted Gore in developing his early advocacy of a single-warhead ICBM that became known as the "Midgetman." When Gore was elected to the Senate in 1984, Fuerth became his Senior Legislative Assistant for National Security, advising Gore on arms control, space policy, international trade, and global environmental issues.

As National Security Adviser to Vice President Gore, Fuerth manages the Bi-National Commissions with Russia, South Africa, Egypt, Ukraine, and Kazakstan.

Fuerth is a rabid member of the right-wing Zionist lobby. In a story which received remarkably little attention, the *Washington Post* reported in 1998 that "some officials in the State Department believe that he is the conduit by which inside information is passed to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu."

As *EIR* had earlier documented, Fuerth was suspected of being the Israeli "agent-of-influence" known as "Mega," who was uncovered through electronic eavesdropping upon the Israeli Mossad when Netanyahu was Prime Minister. So high-level was this "agent-of-influence," that the Mossad chief is heard in the intercept, refusing to permit him to be used for espionage, where many others could do that job. However, as the story developed, Prime Minister Netanyahu had the Mossad place a wiretap on Monica Lewinsky's phone, to

gather blackmail material, to force the Clinton Administration into stopping the hunt for "Mega."³

In a May 19, 2000 debate at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) with Robert Zoellick, one of Texas Gov. George W. Bush's "Vulcans" (foreign policy team advisers), Fuerth was in lock-step with the Bush representative, as each tried to outdo the other in showing how belligerent he could be against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Both railed that there can be no peace in the Middle East until Saddam is gone.⁴

In a WINEP speech on Oct. 22, 1999 purportedly written by Fuerth, Vice President Gore defined the ouster of Saddam as one of his foreign policy priorities, and, again, on May 23, 2000, at a meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC, from which WINEP was created as an offshoot in 1985), Gore announced that he would be meeting with the London-based Iraqi opposition movement. During both speeches, Gore was toasted with statements that one of his finest moments in the Senate had been when he broke ranks with the majority of Democrats and threw his support behind President George Bush's "Operation Desert Storm." (That he traded his support for 20 minutes of prime-time TV, was not mentioned.) At WINEP, Gore also announced his support for the policy of "dual containment" of both Iran and Iraq.

Dr. Bruce Jentleson

Dr. Jentleson and Ambassador Marc Ginsberg (see below) are the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group Senior Coordinating Advisers, and Jentleson and former Rep. Mel Levine (D-Calif.) are Gore's chief advisers on the Middle East. Dr. Jentleson joined the faculty of Duke University in January 2000, where he is a professor of public policy and political science. In 1993-94, he was on the State Department Policy Planning Staff as Special Assistant to the Director, where his activities included serving as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Middle East Multilateral Arms Control and Regional Security Talks.

In 1987-88, while a CFR Fellow, he served as foreign policy adviser to then-Senator Gore. Before receiving his PhD from Cornell University, he completed his Master's at the London School of Economics.

Dr. Jentleson had also been a member of the WINEP "Presidential Study Group," euphemistically entitled "Building Security and Peace in the Middle East," convened in 1996. On March 24, 1997, two days before Secretary of State Madeleine Albright was scheduled to deliver her first major speech on Middle East policy, WINEP released a "Policywatch" statement based on the chief study from that report, entitled

3. For more on "Mega" and how the Israeli Mossad may have blackmailed President Clinton, see Edward Spannaus, "What Is the Israeli Blackmail on Clinton?" *EIR*, June 23, 2000.

4. See Jeffrey Steinberg, "U.S. Zionist Mafia Is Pressing for War in the Middle East," *EIR*, June 23, 2000.

“Beyond ‘Containment’ of Iraq: An Action Plan for U.S. Policy.” The following is a quote from the report:

“To improve upon the Administration’s current ‘containment’ strategy, the Study Group believes that the Administration’s top priority should be to take steps that hasten the demise of Saddam Hussein’s regime while preserving Iraq’s national unity and territorial integrity. . . .

“The United States should clarify its declared policy on Iraq, stating categorically that it opposes the lifting of UN sanctions or any potential reconciliation with Iraq without a change in regime in Baghdad. . . .

“The United States should adopt a more aggressive approach toward military responses to Iraqi provocations commensurate with the objective of hastening the demise of Saddam’s regime. . . . These provocations should be viewed as opportunities to inflict as much damage as practically and logistically possible on core regime assets and personnel. Among these are the headquarters and barracks of the Republican Guard, the Special Republican Guard and various intelligence services, as well as Saddam’s own military headquarters in Baghdad, Tikrit, or elsewhere. . . .

“Believing, as we do, in the near inevitability of future clashes with Saddam, it is far better for the United States to clarify its objectives and take the initiative now, while its regional assets remain strong, rather than permit Saddam to determine the pace and direction of events.”

Signatories of this WINEP Presidential Study Group report not only included Dr. Jentleson, but also two of George W. Bush’s “Vulcans”—former Undersecretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and former Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick.

Ambassador Marc Ginsberg

Ambassador Ginsberg, who vets potential members of the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group, is also no stranger to WINEP, having helped lead two of its tours of the Middle East. During the Carter Administration, Ginsberg served as Special Assistant to the U.S. State Department’s Undersecretary for Management (1977-80), then briefly as Deputy Senior Adviser to the President for Middle East Affairs (1980-81). During the Clinton Administration, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Morocco (1993-96), and subsequently as U.S. Coordinator for Mediterranean Trade, Investment, and National Security Affairs until 1998. He now has his own investment business.

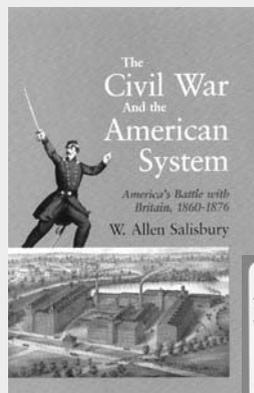
In an interview with this author on June 24, 2000, Ginsberg said that Gore would pursue a special relationship toward both Britain and Israel, saying: “I think that there’s no doubt that the United States has a fundamental special relationship with Great Britain. And, the Vice President, I think as late as yesterday morning, articulated the unique nature of the special relationship with Israel.”

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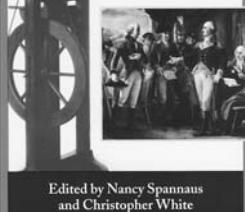


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