

The CFR Spreads Fantasies Of New War And Empire

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The New York Council on Foreign Relations, the American branch office of the British Royal Institute for International Affairs, has issued a public call for a full-scale war on Iraq, as a stepping stone to imperial world government. The declaration for war and empire appeared in the form of two articles in the March/April 2002 *Foreign Affairs*, the Council's bi-monthly journal.

In addition to the publication of the articles—by Kenneth Pollack, deputy director of the CFR's national security studies program, and Sebastian Mallaby, former Washington bureau chief of the London *Economist*, now with the *Washington Post*—*EIR* has confirmed that CFR officials have been traveling around the United States, soliciting support from leading regional political and financial circles, for the Iraq war scheme. And former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the self-professed British agent and leading light of the CFR, has launched a personal diplomatic offensive, in support of the H.G. Wells one-world scheme—including the need for a “lovely little war” to replace Saddam Hussein.

‘Suitcase Nuke’ Scare Stories

Because there is not a shred of evidence credibly linking Saddam Hussein to the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the rationale being put forward to justify an invasion of Iraq is the threat that Saddam will soon possess “weapons of mass destruction.” In furtherance of this scare story, *Time* magazine published a preposterous black propaganda story in its March 4 edition, claiming that terrorists are believed to have obtained a 10 kiloton portable nuclear bomb from Russia, and had been prepared to detonate it in New York City or Washington last October. While the *Time* story acknowledged that the unnamed government source for

the loose nukes tale, code-named “Dragonfire,” was thoroughly discredited, and the portable nuke story was shown to be a complete hoax, the incident gave *Time* the pretext to flash scare-'em headlines, “Can We Survive the Next 911?” The *Time* story was widely circulated by Rupert Murdoch's *New York Post* and Fox TV News, and the *Washington Post* gave the hoax front-page treatment on March 3.

Some cooler heads on Capitol Hill moved to counter the propaganda barrage. On March 6, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Joe Biden (D-Del.) took testimony from three nuclear weapons experts, who debunked the idea that terrorists could easily access and explode “suitcase nukes.” They also gave solid scientific evidence that terrorists would not be able to inflict mass casualties, even if they were able to detonate a “dirty bomb,” which would spread radiation poisoning.

The Policy Decision Has Been Already Made

While sources in and around the Bush Administration continue to insist, in private discussions with *EIR*, that there is no final decision on a military operation to effect a “regime change” in Baghdad, mounting evidence suggests that this is a lie, and that the primary purpose of Vice President Dick Cheney's tour of 11 Middle Eastern countries, beginning on March 15, is to arm-twist the Arab world into accepting the inevitability of an American-run military campaign to oust Saddam from power sometime this year.

According to one Pentagon source, the accelerated campaign to crush the Taliban and al-Qaeda forces holed up in Afghanistan is, in part, driven by the need to prepare the 101st Airborne Division and the 10th Mountain Division for redeployment to the Persian Gulf.

Active duty U.S. military officers have told *EIR* that there is a rush to cobble together an “Afghan Army,” dominated by regional warlords and opium lords, to create a “Potemkin Village” appearance of victory and stability in Afghanistan, and to justify the redeployment of the American front-line combat-ready units to the Iraq theater, perhaps as early as late Summer. There is also a growing concern about “the fatigue factor” in Afghanistan, as more U.S. combat aircraft crashes occur as the result of pilot and maintenance crew exhaustion. Much of this has been so far kept out of the media.

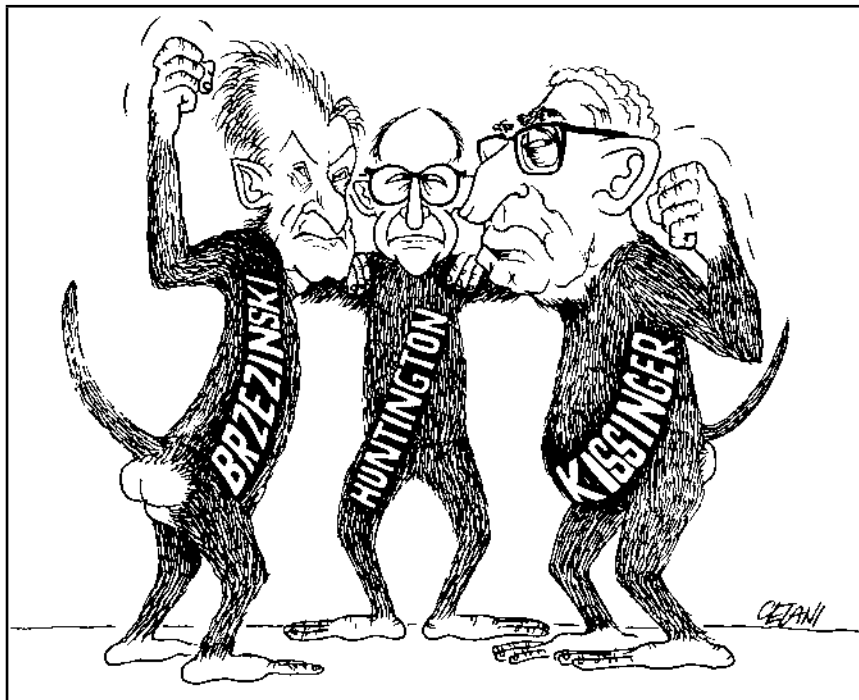
U.S. 2004 Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned, during a Presidents’ Day weekend conference, that U.S. military forces are about to be drawn into an Afghan quagmire—just as British and Soviet forces were drawn in and beaten in the past. The idea of a quick victory and easy exit from Afghanistan—without leaving all of Central Asia in a state of greater instability than it was facing prior to the October 2001 start of the war—was preposterous from the outset.

A Utopian Scheme for ‘Regime Change’

Such reality factors appear to be of no consequence to the mad utopians planning the war on Iraq. In this context, the Kenneth Pollack *Foreign Affairs* article deserves special attention. Prior to taking the post of CFR Deputy Director for National Security Studies, Pollack had been the Director for Gulf Affairs at the National Security Council (1999-2001).

Just before joining the Clinton Administration, while a Senior Research Professor at the National Defense University, Pollack had co-authored another *Foreign Affairs* article, published in the January/February 1999 issue, tearing apart idea of a “rollback” of Saddam’s power. Pollack and his two co-authors, Gideon Rose and Daniel Byman, had warned that any effort at “regime change” in Iraq would produce a fiasco equal to the 1961 Bay of Pigs attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba.

After singling out then-Undersecretary of Defense (now Deputy Secretary of Defense) Paul Wolfowitz as the leading proponent of “rollback,” Pollack et al. wrote, “Even if rollback were desirable, any policy to achieve it would have to pass three tests to be considered seriously. It would have to be militarily feasible, amenable to American allies whose cooperation would be required for implementation, and acceptable to the American public. . . . For the United States to try moving from containment to rollback in Iraq would be a



terrible mistake that could easily lead to thousands of unnecessary deaths.”

How things changed in just three short years! In the March/April 2002 *Foreign Affairs* article, “Next Stop Baghdad?,” Pollack bluntly declared, “The United States should invade Iraq, eliminate the present regime, and pave the way for a successor prepared to abide by its international commitments and live in peace with its neighbors.”

Pollack explained his change of heart. The previous containment policy, he argued, has failed to prevent Saddam from rapidly gaining access to weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and the majority of nations of the world have lost the will to maintain the sanctions. With Saddam in possession of WMDs, the idea of deterring Iraq from waging war against Israel, or even its Persian Gulf neighbors, is tenuous, at best, he argued. “With containment eroding and deterrence too risky, some form of regime change is steadily becoming the only answer to the Iraqi conundrum.”

Pollack argued that a war on the model of the recent American “success” in Afghanistan would run too high a risk of failure, given the size and capabilities of the Iraqi military forces. Any idea of an internal coup d’état against Saddam by top military or the ruling Ba’ath Party circles is preposterous. And the array of exile opposition groups, typified by the London-based Iraqi National Congress, would have zero chance of overthrowing Saddam.

His solution: A full-scale U.S. military invasion. “All told, the force should total roughly 200,000-300,000 people: for the invasion, between four and six divisions plus supporting units, and for the air campaign, 700-1,000 aircraft and any-

where from one to five carrier battle groups (depending on what sort of access to bases turned out to be possible). Building up such a force in the Persian Gulf would take three to five months, but the campaign itself would probably take about a month, including the opening air operations.”

Pollack admitted that the diplomatic fallout would be far more devastating than the military losses. However, here again, he blustered, “Although both the Saudis and the Kuwaitis have said they do not want the United States to attack Iraq, the consensus among those who know those countries’ leaders well is that they would grudgingly consent if the United States could convince them it was willing to use the full range of its military capabilities to ensure a swift, successful campaign.”

Giving the tip-off to the whole imperial game, Pollack admitted, “Once the country has been conquered and Saddam’s regime driven from power, the United States would be left ‘owning’ a country of 22 million people ravaged by more than two decades of war, totalitarian misrule, and severe deprivation. The invaders would get to decide the composition and form of a future Iraqi government—both an opportunity and a burden.”

Every competent military analyst and Middle East scholar contacted by *EIR* for comment on the Pollack scheme had the identical reaction: “Insane!”

In fact, under present circumstances, with the entire Arab and Muslim world angered at the appearance of total U.S. Administration support for Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Defense Forces’ genocide against the Palestinian people, any American action against any Arab state would be the trigger for the “Clash of Civilizations” religious war in the Middle East, demanded by the likes of Harvard Prof. Samuel Huntington, former Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Bernard Lewis, Kissinger, et al. In short, a U.S. “invasion” of Iraq would detonate a new Thirty Years’ War on a global scale.

The New Imperium

The fact is, the Anglo-American financial oligarchy is promoting just such a “Clash of Civilizations”—for the same reasons that Averell Harriman, Montagu Norman, and other Anglo-Americans bankrolled Hitler and the Nazi Party in 1933. These oligarchs saw the orchestration of a global war as a means of retaining their power, under the conditions of a global collapse of the financial and monetary system, which was the basis for their world domination.

Their goal is the creation of a new imperium. The Pollack scheme for provoking such a war by an American invasion of Iraq was carried to its logical conclusion in the second seminal piece in the March/April 2002 *Foreign Affairs*, Sebastian Mallaby’s “The Reluctant Imperialist—Terrorism, Failed States, and the Case for American Empire.”

Mallaby, an Oxford University graduate and longtime

employee of the City of London’s flagship journal, *The Economist*, spelled out a detailed blueprint for the creation of a one-world agency, to impose order on those parts of the globe under siege by terrorists, drug smugglers, and other criminals.

Mallaby candidly admitted that the threat posed by terrorists, drug traffickers, and organized criminals would not normally “conjure up an imperialist revival, if the West had other ways of responding. But experience has shown that non-imperialist options—notably, foreign aid and various nation-building efforts—are not altogether reliable.”

Mallaby’s alternative: “White man’s burden.” The United States, he argued, must rise to the imperial moment. “Might an imperial America rise to fill the gap?” he asked. “The logic of neoimperialism is too compelling for the Bush Administration to resist. . . . The chaos in the world is too threatening to ignore, and existing methods for dealing with that chaos have been tried and found wanting. . . . A new imperial moment has arrived, and by virtue of its power America is bound to play the leading role. The question is not whether the United States will seek to fill the void created by the demise of European empires but whether it will acknowledge that this is what it is doing. Only if Washington acknowledges this task will its response be coherent.”

Wellsian Doublespeak

Mallaby spelled out a detailed design for a new one-world agency, dominated by the United States, and armed with the military and other force to establish control over regions of the globe that have fallen into chaos. He cited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as examples of how to structure such a new agency. “Both institutions reflect American thinking and priorities yet are simultaneously multinational. . . . A new international body with the same governing structure could be set up to deal with nation-building. It would be subject neither to the frustrations of the UN Security Council, with its Chinese and Russian vetoes, nor to those of the UN General Assembly, with its gridlocked one-country/one-vote system.”

The new international agency envisioned by Mallaby “would assemble nation-building muscle and expertise and could be deployed wherever its American-led board decided. . . . Its creation would not amount to an imperial revival. But it would fill the security void that empires left—much as the system of mandates did after World War I ended the Ottoman Empire. The new fund would need money, troops, and a new kind of commitment from the rich powers—and it could be established only with strong U.S. leadership.”

Mallaby’s scheme for an American-led foreign legion, modelled on the Roman legions of old, is not new. Such plans for a post-nation-state American imperium were at the heart of H.G. Wells’ 1928 *The Open Conspiracy*, and such post-World War II “Open Conspirators” as William Yandell Elliott and Robert Strausz-Hupé, the mentors of Kissinger, Brzezinski,

ski, and Huntington, openly discussed precisely such schemes during the 1950s and '60s.

What gives urgency to the present revival of this imperial fantasy is the fact that the sponsors of this plan orchestrated the events of Sept. 11, 2001, and are now pressing for a war on Iraq, that would trigger global conflagration. These utopian madmen cannot succeed in creating their one-world imperialism, but they can set events in motion that plunge the planet into a dark age of death and destruction that would last for several generations.

'Neo-Imperialism' Is Utopian-Speak for 'American Suicide'

by Stanley Ezrol

The March/April issue of the New York Council on Foreign Relations journal *Foreign Affairs*, signals the intention of the Council and the "New British Empire Utopian" faction it represents, to use the crisis it created surrounding events of Sept. 11, to implement a century-old plan to destroy the United States of America and reorganize it as the enforcer for a global Roman-style empire. As damning as the content of this *Foreign Affairs* issue is, on its own, an understanding of the history of the policy it promotes, of which its authors are, or ought to be, aware, indicates that the intent of the Council's Utopians, now, is to plunge the world into a an unprecedented war of destruction, which no nation is slated to survive.

The lead article, "The Reluctant Imperialist," by Britain's Sebastian Mallaby, the accompanying demand for an immediate invasion of Iraq by Kenneth M. Pollack, and Edward Morse and James Richard's sly suggestion that the United States, in cooperation with Russia, now has an opportunity to break Saudi Arabia's power in the world oil market, all claim that circumstances of the last decade, and especially the last six months—in particular the endurance of Saddam Hussein's government in Iraq—compel the United States, against its will, to assume the mantle of a new Rome, dispatching its legions in conquest of the planet. The truth is, that there is nothing of significance in their proposals which has not been the policy of the Council's Utopian, H.G. Wells "Open Conspiracy" crowd, since no later than the closing months of World War II, when Saddam Hussein was only eight years old.

What is revived in the Council's present proposals is the ghastly presence of deceased Council member William Yandell Elliott, the Tennessee Templar heir of the legacy of the Ku Klux Klan, who was trained by Britain's Oxford

University New British Empire "Round Tables," and then installed at Harvard University, where he became the guru to the "Clash of Civilizations" policy faction exemplified by Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) founder Robert Strausz-Hupé, Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Harvard Prof. Samuel Huntington, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (see Lyndon LaRouche, *Brzezinski and September 11*, *EIR*, Jan. 11, 2002).

Empire, Not Nations

At the beginning of World War II, Elliott participated, along with other "Open Conspirators," in a demand, titled "The City of Man: A Declaration of World Democracy," that the United States join that war for only one purpose, namely, to conquer what it called "the heresy of nationalism," and establish one global empire with only one effective military and law enforcement body, and one religion to which all other religions and educational and community institutions must be subordinate. Although this demand used the war to justify the urgency of the call, it is essentially identical to the views Elliott had expressed, as a recruit to the British Round Table movement, through books such as *The New British Empire* and *The Need for Constitutional Reform*, since his study at Oxford University, 18 years earlier.

Immediately after the war, Elliott pronounced new reasons for the same policy. In an article first published in 1946 in the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, and then revised for inclusion in his 1949 Harvard textbook, *Western Political Heritage*, he argued that "the bomb" made the plan all the more urgent. After asserting that a nuclear bomb could be delivered in "a suitcase," and claiming that "any moderately industrialized country which has access to uranium and one or two other readily accessible materials can manufacture bombs of much greater destructiveness than those already used, within a matter of a few years at the most," he says that the only important question "is how a future world order is going to be created that will succeed nationalism."

The most formidable opponent of this new order is not communism, he says, but Russian and Chinese "nationalism," including that of then-U.S. ally Chiang Kai-shek. He says that not only must those nations be crushed "at all costs," but that this must include "a surrender of our own sovereignty to whatever degree is necessary to get a sufficient strength mobilized in Western Europe and elsewhere to deter aggression. It means accepting . . . world control of atomic energy with no reservations whatsoever."

Slave States Are Not United Nations

In the March/April *Foreign Affairs*, Mallaby says that "poor countries" are becoming increasingly disorderly and must be placed under "imperial restraint." He argues that the structure of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), dominated by their leading stockholder, the United



Anglo-American calls for empire are always—whatever the claimed need for global imperial action—calls for the re-subjugation of America to the British system and British ideology. This was true of Cecil Rhodes’ white man’s burden, Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech, and today’s “New American Empire” propaganda.

States—rather than the United Nations, in which the Security Council veto can be exercised by any one of five powers, and in which all nations have an equal General Assembly vote—must be the model for the new Empire’s structure. In this argument, he precisely follows Elliott’s formulation of 45 years ago.

In two papers prepared for Strausz-Hupé’s FPRI, Elliott explained why and how he thought the old colonial system should be reorganized and maintained. In a chapter he drafted for Strausz-Hupé’s anthology, *The Idea of Colonialism* (edited by Robert Strausz-Hupé and Harry W. Hazard [New York: Praeger, 1958]; quotations here are from Elliott’s draft, William Yandell Elliott Archives, Hoover Institution, Box 96), he debunked the “general liberal prejudice that freedom is *natural*, and, therefore, wherever in the world human beings inhabit a territory which has been bound together by any political ties, the ‘natives’ should rule themselves. Just because history has placed them there, this is sometimes stretched to justify their ‘ownership’ of the territory’s resources and right to determine its rate and manner of development.” Any argument for these nations’ freedoms, Elliott asserted, is a Soviet ploy to “become their master and through them the master of the resources of the world.”

He refers to this idea not as a “liberal prejudice,” but as a “Marxian doctrine.”

Not only must sovereignty be denied most of the former colonial territories, including virtually all of Africa, Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and the then remaining British colonies in South America and the Caribbean, but, he insisted, “the West” has absolute rights to the resources of these regions, especially their oil, just as a nation’s right of *eminent domain* is recognized within a nation’s boundaries. This, he argued, is perfectly fair, because “the West” allows its resources to be sold on “the market,” and any region able to raise the purchase price (despite confiscation of its resources by “the West”), therefore, has full access to the resources of “the West.”

In November 1957, the same year his “Colonialism” chapter was prepared, Elliott delivered an address, “Ethics in the International Community: The UN and the U.S.,” as the William Green Lecture at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. This is the same event which had been the venue for Winston Churchill’s 1946 “Iron Curtain” speech, which ought to be remembered less for its anti-Soviet character, than for its proposal that the United States again subject itself to British rule. It has otherwise provided a stage for British Empire fanatics

including former British Prime Minister Lady Margaret Thatcher.

In that speech, which was edited for inclusion in a Strausz-Hupé anthology on the UN, Elliott insisted on a duel to the death with "Communism," saying, "The conflict for establishing what is to become the moral basis for the true international community of the future is, in the ultimate showdown, a genuine conflict of moral values, and to the death of one or the other, or its change to another system." Today's *Foreign Affairs* war-monger, Robert Kaplan, admits that his predecessors were wrong about the need to crush communism through global war, but he glibly asserts that he's right about Saddam.

Elliott's objections to using the UN structure for this "community," were exactly the ones which Mallaby repeats today: the inability to enforce rule on any of the "Great Five" powers with Security Council veto rights, and the equality of national representation in the General Assembly. "What gives the views of Yemen any legitimate right to equal representation with, say, those of Canada or Germany in the shaping of the world's future?" Elliott asked. In numerous addresses to war colleges, in which he was attempting to recruit military officers to his "Round Table" cult based on the legends of King Arthur and other fairy tales, he would make remarks to the effect that most of the UN membership

were not real nations. "The African nations especially are *tribes*," he would say, or he would refer to "so-called nations like British Guiana," along with similar cracks about the other nations of Ibero-America, and even India. For this reason, he pointed, as does Mallaby today, to the superiority of the IMF-World Bank rule by shareholder value (see William Yandell Elliott Archives, Hoover Institution, War College addresses, notably, "Leadership as a Factor of National Power," Box 66).

The 'American Heresy'

Elliott and Strausz-Hupé based their call for a "New British Empire" on the threat of Soviet Communism. Since this threat no longer exists, we ask what Mallaby and Elliott's other Council on Foreign Relations disciples are worried about now? The answer is, that they are determined to destroy what Elliott feared above all: The American Intellectual Tradition, or what Elliott and his cronies among the Nashville Agrarians and the pro-Medieval Catholic, "Distributist" movement call "The American Heresy." The way this works is described in *Brzezinski and September 11*, and in "Seduced From Victory: How the Lost Corpse Subverts the American Intellectual Tradition" (Stanley Ezrol, *EIR*, Aug. 3, 2001), but it's necessary to briefly restate the case here.

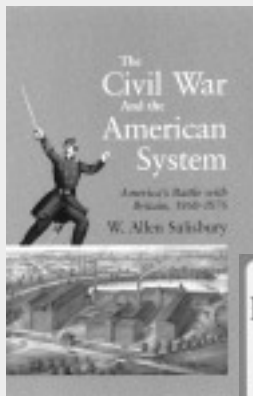
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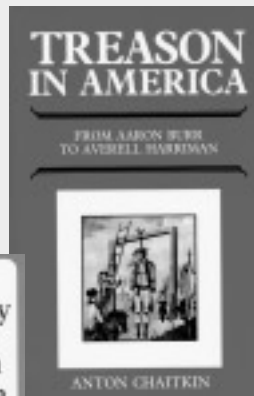
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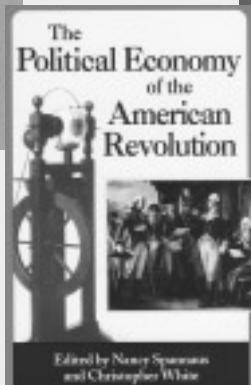
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organs, an Institute for American Strategy “Conference on Education and Freedom in a World of Conflict,” titled “The Soviet Cultural Offensive Against Freedom,” Elliott said, “It is, I think, essential for us to realize that the essence of the greatest real heresy to truth in human history is the doctrine that enshrines man as the creator of the universe, and not the creature of a divine purpose.”

This complaint, which Elliott here described as his complaint against Marxism, is otherwise the Agrarian/Distributist attack against what they call “industrialism,” or the “American System.” Immediately preceding this remark, Elliott said, “The Communist-Socialist world is today the greatest ‘monopoly capitalism’ that the world could ever have created” (Elliott Archives, Hoover Institution, Box 29). This is the same idea which Elliott otherwise referred to as the “heresy of nationalism,” or the “sovereignty of nations,” which his Cold War, and his successors’ Clash of Civilizations policies, are dedicated to eliminate from the earth.

A study of the work of Elliott and his Nashville Agrarian confederates leaves no doubt that the “heresy” they aim to stamp out is not Communism, but Americanism. In the Agrarians’ founding manifesto, *I’ll Take My Stand*, they described their movement as supporting a “Southern way of life against what may be called the American or prevailing way . . . Agrarian versus Industrial.” They explained the relationship between the American system and the Communist: “The true Sovietists or Communists . . . are the Industrialists themselves. They would have the government set up an economic super-organization, which in turn would become the government. We therefore look upon the Communist menace as a menace indeed, but not as a Red one; because it is simply according to the blind drift of our industrial development to expect in America at last much the same economic system as that imposed by violence upon Russia in 1917.”

On a deeper level, what Elliott and his confederates objected to, and caricatured in statements such as Elliott’s above, is the idea in Christianity known as the *filioque*: the idea that Christ, who is fully human, also shares fully in the capacity of the Creator. Elliott’s mentor and life-long friend, Agrarian John Crowe Ransom, explained in *God Without Thunder*, his call for an upsurge of religious fundamentalism: “There never was a civilization so ‘productive’ as this one of the modern West. . . . And that fact is certainly the consequence of a religious faith: It is due to the worship of a Logos. . . . Its religion is the worship of the Man-God Christ, the closest approach to pure secularism that a religion has ever made. . . . Perhaps the most critical moment in our history—if we had to fix precisely upon one—was just such a moment as that: *the moment when the Roman Church sanctioned the doctrine of Filioque*. In that moment Occidentalism emerged as a definitive historical polity which was to glorify the rational principle and deny the irrational princi-

ple. . . . Western empire has developed out of that choice, and Western science, and Western business.”

Some Americans may have fantasies of world conquest today, just as Napoleon, and later Hitler, dreamt of conquering Russia, as a springboard to global Empire. But it is the American Intellectual Tradition, of man created in the image of God, and of nations designed by creative human beings to use science in the service of the General Welfare, that the Council’s Utopians sought to destroy six decades ago, using the bogey man of Communism. It is that same tradition which they wish to destroy today, using the bogeyman of Islam.

Book Review

Portrait of an Instant Imperialist

by Tony Papert

Warrior Politics: Why Leadership Demands a Pagan Ethos

by Robert D. Kaplan

New York, Random House, 2002

198 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

This acutely embarrassing little book is not what it at first appears to be; namely, the ingenuous musings of a participant in what Kaplan calls the “nouvelle cuisine culture,” on his just coming away from his first encounter with classics, so-called.

Why not, and what is it really?

First: what is “paganism”? Are paganism and its advocacy the same thing today, as was the outward acceptance of legally-mandated Athenian or other religious observances, for example, by Socrates, Plato, and their associates in their own time? Ask whether a deliberately infantile adult, is the same thing as a normal infant. Or is the militant homosexual, who tries to win converts to a cult of homosexuality, the same thing as someone who only considers himself a homosexual, because he experiences homosexual urges?

Evidently not. If Plato and Socrates were alive today, they would be Christians (leaving aside the near-universal misuse of that term in the United States), not pagans—as has been

known to all educated Christians since at latest the time of the Apostle Paul.

Though slightly different in appearance, the “paganism” which Kaplan advocates, is exactly the same thing as the “humanism” (here a deliberate misnomer) of SUNY Professor Paul Kurtz, his magazine, *The Realist*, and his International Humanist Association. And what are they? This we at *EIR* know in great detail, because Kurtz has always publicly stood out as a prominent, embittered enemy of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, and his associates and his causes, for well over three decades now.

Perhaps a recent illustration will make the point. During the height of the controversy over “fetal stem-cell research” last year, Kurtz’s International Humanist Association placed full-page newspaper ads in major press. The ads militantly advocated that fetal stem cells from any and all sources be used, but gave what, to some, may seem outlandish grounds for this. Potential human beings must be consumed and destroyed in research and in medical treatment on the largest possible scale—so the “humanists” wrote—not so much in order to “save lives,” but precisely for the purpose of making it vividly clear to everyone, that there is no distinction whatsoever between man and animal!

On thinking it over, this reasoning would serve better as a justification for cannibalism, rather than simply for this so-called research. Indeed, not merely a justification for cannibalism *per se*, but a rationale for the widest and most public practice of cannibalism. One wonders whether Kurtz and his buddies practice cannibalism. Perhaps there is a reader who can inform us.

Who Wants To Worship Tiberius?

To those who know, what “paganism” means in any context like Kaplan’s, is just the same as Kurtz’s so-called humanism; namely, the Manichean worship and pursuit of *evil as evil, evil for the sake of evil*, as by the pagan or, better, paganist Friedrich Nietzsche. It is for this reason that “neo-pagan” is the most popular euphemistic self-description of contemporary Satanists and witches.

Its political correlative is the drive to revive the Roman Empire, as the temporal reign of evil, as it was rightly portrayed, for example, by Saint Jerome. Those who have tried to do this in modern times are called fascists.

In the last century, in addition to fascist movements as such, the Frankfurt School and sections of the Paris-based Comintern apparatus shared just such Manicheanism as their secret doctrine. Today’s so-called neo-Conservatives, as well as the Paul Kurtz mentioned above, are generally the next generations of such Cominternists. Their Cominternist fathers or predecessors had generally formed connections with Wall Street intelligence outfits or British intelligence, sometimes working for Soviet secret intelligence at the same time.

Likewise the Manicheans and British triple agents,

Philby, Burgess, and Maclean, came from similar intersecting milieux.

Now, Robert D. Kaplan is apparently a bohemian travel writer, who taught himself political philosophy in order to understand the countries through which he was travelling. From simple travelogues, he turned toward articles about “dysfunctional” cultures and societies in the *Atlantic Monthly*, so that one wag has said that his next book should be titled, *Failed States on \$5 a Day*. If you are familiar with his writings, you may think that, far from having the intentions I have ascribed to him, he would be unable even to understand them.

But think again. After ten chapters providing simple glosses on various “classics,” usually artless attacks on Christianity and its morality, Kaplan concludes his book with a chapter-long eulogy to the Roman Emperor Tiberius.

Why this? What sort of “classic” is this? Kaplan does not say. But obviously he or his mentors, Francis Fukuyama and Sir Isaiah Berlin, know. It was Tiberius who gave the order to kill Christ. For centuries since, Tiberius and his wife have been worshipped as Antichrist. Hitler and Axel Muenthe tried to acquire his estate on the island of Capri. It was a magnet for Maxim Gorky and many others of this ilk. Now, it makes perfect sense.

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