a "major corporate sponsor" of London's preeminent thinktank, the Royal Institute for International Affairs) are reportedly among his more generous sponsors.

There are indications that Helms was picked up by the right-wing Anglo-Israeli apparatus in 1984, when he faced his toughest re-election challenge from the popular Democratic Governor of North Carolina, Jim Hunt. Helms was offered a large amount of cash for his campaign from right-wing Zionist circles, provided that he would champion the Israeli Likud party in Congress. Shortly thereafter, Helms hosted Israeli "New Right" Knesset (Parliament) member David Kleiner on the Senate floor. Several years later, Helms carried out a wholesale purge of his Senate staff, a move that coincided with his induction into the upper levels of the Charleston, S.C.-based Southern Jurisdiction of Freemasonry.

## Benjamin Gilman

Gilman's and Helms's careers and policies run in parallel. Gilman was elected to Congress from New York in 1972, and became chairman of the House International Relations Committee when the Republicans won the majority in 1994. He spreads fear of Chinese "superpower status," and, like Helms, plays hard cop to the "internationalist" wing of his party. His rabid anti-communism is the cover for his attacks on Russia and China. A member of the "Committee of 100" for the liberation of Tibet from Chinese rule, he co-sponsored several of the anti-China bills produced by the House Republican Policy Committee, which has become the policy arm for the BAC inside the GOP's congressional bodies.

When the Republican leadership renewed its onslaught against China in the wake of the failed impeachment attempt, and began fomenting a new Cold War and war drive on behalf of the BAC, Gilman helped to escalate tensions around Iraq and North Korea. He sponsored the Iraq Liberation Act, which forced the administration to adopt an incompetent and dangerous policy of funding an Iraqi "Contra" movement to topple Saddam Hussein. On North Korea, he and his staffers channelled into his committee hearings intelligence of suspicious origin designed to disrupt Clinton's negotiated accord with North Korea and to foment confrontation. His staff told journalists that the committee intended to press for provocative inspections of alleged nuclear sites in North Korea, while Gilman charged that North Korea was preparing missiles to hit the U.S. West Coast.

In 1996, Gilman convened hearings where it was charged that the Bosnian leadership, which was fighting to protect its multi-ethnic nation, was an agent of Iran. Gilman's campaign, and propaganda produced by the House Republican Policy Committee, helped force through the ethnic partitioning of Bosnia, a prescription for further war.

An opponent of the Middle East peace process, Gilman appeared in May 1996 at a Central Park rally with Israeli right-winger Yitzhak Ginsberg. Only six months earlier, in the wake of the murder of Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli law enforce-

ment agents had picked up Ginsberg for having incited violence against Rabin.

Gilman constantly targets Russia for sanctions, charging that it sells nuclear and ballistic missile technology to Iran, and advanced weaponry and technology to China. He authored the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act, which would impose sanctions on Russia for technological assistance to Iran.

BAC control over Gilman includes feeding his appetite for money. It is said that his policies are for sale to the highest bidder. This may explain his reported relationship to the Russian-Israeli mobster Shabtai Kalmanowitch, who was jailed in Israel in the 1980s as a KGB spy, but who now commutes between Moscow and Tel Aviv as a "businessman."

## House Policy Committee: another BAC 'mole hill'

One hub of British control over the U.S. Congress is the House Policy Committee, the policymaking arm of the House Republicans, dedicated to "bringing back the Reagan-Thatcher years," as the HPC web site states. Comprised of the Speaker of the House and the GOP committee chairmen, it is led by a clique around Reps. Henry Hyde (III.), Benjamin Gilman (N.Y.), and Chris Cox (Calif.). Last March, Cox launched the Congressional Policy Advisory Board as a private sector adjunct to the HPC, to bring in the BAC think-tank apparatus as a permanent pool of advisers and "expert witnesses" to help with the new Cold War drive.

## Thatcher's minions

Interviews with aides to Cox and Gilman reveal that this group is being advised by Lady Margaret Thatcher, Lord Chalfont, and many other members of the British House of Lords. They mean to create a "new Cold War" between the United States, on the one hand, and Russia and China, on the other, in which the United States cannot, as Bill Clinton envisions, act as a Pacific power cooperating with China in the Eurasian Land-Bridge project.

Representative Cox, who is chairman of the House Policy Committee, travelled to London to speak on Feb. 18, 1999 at the headquarters of the European Atlantic Group (EAG), a U.S.-U.K. "parliamentary think-tank" run by Lord Chalfont and Lady Thatcher. Cox called for a new Cold War and pronounced not only Iraq and North Korea, but also Russia and China, to be nuclear threats to the United States. "A substantial threat continues to be posed by the existing ballistic missile arsenals of Russia and China," he intoned. "The risk of unauthorized or accidental missile launch from the former Soviet Union is unarguably far greater today than it was at the height of the Cold War. In 1996, PLA Lt. Gen. Xiong

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Guankai, Deputy Chief of Staff of the General Staff, implied that the P.R.C. would destroy Los Angeles if the U.S. intervened to defend Taiwan from attack. And within the last weeks it has been reported that a massive buildup of P.R.C. missile forces opposite Taiwan is under way."

Cox cited North Korea and Iraq, with their "weapons of mass destruction," as "imminent threats" to NATO members. He ended by stating that it is "the supreme fact of history that Great Britain and the U.S." must stand together, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did with President Ronald Reagan, to combat these threats.

Cox is proceeding "exactly from the premise" stated by Thatcher in her 1996 Fulton, Missouri speech, a Cox aide told EIR on Feb. 23. The speech depicted a NATO surrounded by "rogue states" such as Iraq, Iran, and North Korea, being armed to the teeth by China and Russia. It was Thatcher's speech, he pointed out, that helped define the term "rogue states," and made the first call since the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall for a new arms race and Cold War. Cox, the aide said, "is supported in this by many members of the House of Lords who heard him, also members of Commons, British security analysts, ex-government officials and defense contractors," including Lord Chalfont, Lord Dahrendorf, and former Thatcher government official Sir Charles Powell.

"It's not just smaller rogue states, but clearly now China is also a clear and present danger," he said. It was this Thatcherite grouping, the aide said, which assisted Cox's Select Commission on Military Technology and the P.R.C. in producing its recent still-classified report alleging illicit transfer of U.S. military technology to China.

Cox's aide added that the Cox-Gilman group was committed to ensure that any theater missile defense (TMD) built by the U.S. and Britain will provide a nuclear umbrella to Taiwan — a policy first proposed by Thatcher and Gerald Segal of the London Institute for International and Strategic Studies. China has called such a TMD with Taiwan a casus belli.

## **Congressional Policy Advisory Board**

In March 1998, Cox formed a large private sector Congressional Policy Advisory Board (CPAB), made up of the most pro-Thatcher elements of the Reagan-Bush era, to advise every GOP committee on the Hill. The CPAB has two main policy planks: Thatcher-Reagan "voodoo economics," and a drive to "scrap the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty" and build up Lady Thatcher's new BMD/TMD arms race.

CPAB members include Milton Friedman, Art Laffer (of the infamous Laffer Curve), Edwin Meese, Lawrence Lindsey of the Federal Reserve, Bush Council of Economic Advisers chief Michael Boskins, and Ford Treasury Secretary William Simon.

The list of CPAB "Defense Foreign Policy Experts" includes top American Thatcher military co-thinkers:

Reagan Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who wrote a book shortly after Thatcher's Missouri speech on what he calls the "Thatcher Doctrine," the need to rip up the ABM Treaty in order to confront "rogue states."

Ford Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, who chaired the 1998 Rumsfeld Commission, created under the Fall 1997 National Defense Authorization Act. The act was written by Cox and company, to "assess the nature and magnitude of the existing and emerging ballistic-missile threat to the United States." Rumsfeld's group concluded in its July 1998 report that the ballistic-missile threat to the United States and its allies is "broader, more mature, and evolving more rapidly than it has been reported . . . by the intelligence community."

Paul Wolfowitz, a Bush Deputy Defense Secretary and member of the Rumsfeld Commission. Wolfowitz told a March 24 House International Relations Committee hearing that North Korea is an imminent threat to the United States.

Edwin Feulner, head of the Heritage Foundation and key U.S. representative of the Mont Pelerin Society.

Other Reagan-Bush Cold Warriors, including Fred Iklé, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and George Shultz.

The CPAB will be writing the "year 2000 Republican Party convention platform," Hoover Institution columnist Arnold Beichman wrote in the Washington Times at the time of the CPAB's March 1998 founding. Wolfowitz and other members of the CPAB have since been named as the foreign policy advisers to Texas Gov. George W. Bush's 2000 Presidential campaign.



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