

Windsors plot 'reverse Pearl Harbor' in Asia

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Joseph Brewda

The British monarchy's Prince Philip and his Club of the Isles allies are out to destroy China and Japan and destabilize all of Asia, and they're willing to use every financial, psychological, and military resources at their disposal to accomplish that goal. The driving motive behind this irregular warfare offensive against those two Asian nations, as well as the Korean peninsula, India, and Asiatic Russia, is British fear that a Tokyo-to-Beijing-to-New Delhi-to-Moscow axis in support of the United States could prove deadly to Anglo-Dutch interests at the point that the world financial structure is entering a phase of accelerating disintegration, and that epoch-making decisions will be made about a new world monetary system.

As British agent Henry Kissinger admitted in his March 29, 1995 speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House in London, the Club of the Isles has modeled its Asia destabilization on the 19th-century cabinet warfare methods employed by the original "Lord of the Isles," Prince Albert Edward (later King Edward VII), to provoke World War I and thereby sabotage Eurasian-American economic integration and salvage the British Empire (see *Feature*, p. 20).

An international investigation by an EIR research team has turned up compelling evidence that this British-Club of the Isles apparatus bears ultimate responsibility for the March 20, 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system, that killed 11 people and left over 4,700 injured. That act of "blind terrorism," coming on the heels of the Kobe earthquake, and a sustained attack against the Japanese yen, was intended to trigger what one informed intelligence source described as a "reverse Pearl Harbor effect," causing a deep rupture in Japanese-American relations. "It was a nearly perfectly planned destabilization of Japan, which just didn't fully

work," one of the sources said.

A crucial included aim of the gas attack, is to use a global ban on all "chemical weapons" as a pretext to force Japan to curtail its production of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers—i.e., a policy of "technological apartheid" meant to kill millions of people in the Third World. And indeed, only ten days after the gassing, a frightened Japanese parliament ratified the U.N. Chemical Weapons Convention.

One key to understanding the British hand behind this psychological warfare operation has been the international media attention focused on the Aum Shinrikyo (Aum Supreme Truth) sect as the leading suspects in the subway terror. Although the Japanese National Police have carried out a series of raids on the group's various facilities in the weeks since the gas attack, no members of the group have been formally charged in the terrorist incident.

The sect's founder, Shoko Asahara, is a protégé of the Tibetan Dalai Lama, a fixture in British intelligence's plan to bust up China following the death of Deng Xiaoping. The Dalai Lama, who resides in exile in India, lays claim to a "Greater Tibet" that he says includes all of Qinghai province, western Szechuan, and part of Yunnan, all now part of China. The Chinese government has issued a series of statements demonstrating that it is aware of the pivotal role Tibet plays in the British "balkanization" plans against China.

Beyond the sponsorship historically of the Tibetan Dalai Lamas by British intelligence's Occult Bureau, which dates back to the late 19th century, the present Dalai Lama boasts of close ties to Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the eco-terrorist organization Greenpeace. The Dalai Lama's executive secretary, Nancy Nash, is a onetime public relations director for the WWF's Glanz, Switzerland headquarters; the Dalai Lama's U.S. group, the International

Campaign for Tibet, has as one of its directors the head of WWF Asia, Bruce Bunting. Nash led the first WWF delegation into China in 1979, and the Club of the Isles ecology front is currently playing a pivotal role in the internal destabilization of China through a series of WWF projects ostensibly aimed at protecting endangered tigers and pandas.

The intense media campaign playing up the links of the Aum sect to the Dalai Lama is a surefire way to drive a wedge between Tokyo and Beijing. Nine days after the Tokyo subway attack, the Dalai Lama "coincidentally" arrived in Tokyo for a week-long visit, his first in 11 years. Beijing had strongly protested the visit, and the Japanese government, anxious to avert a Sino-Japanese rift on the eve of the Japanese prime minister's visit to China, extracted a promise from the Dalai Lama that he would refrain from any public attacks on China while in Tokyo. The Dalai Lama immediately broke that promise with a press conference vowing to return to power in Tibet within two years and denouncing the Chinese government for human rights violations. In the same statements, the Dalai Lama admitted that he knew the Aum Shinrikyo's Asahara.

Sarin attack was a Tavistock recipe

In 1989, the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, British intelligence's premier psychological warfare agency, held a conference in Cleveland, Ohio to spell out a gameplan for the destruction of the nation-state system and the forging of a British-dominated "global civilization." According to the Tavistock recipe, this shift requires deep, long-term crises, and what they label "global events." The March 20 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway is a perfect example of just such a Tavistock "global event."

Howard Perlmutter, a professor of Social Architecture at the Wharton School of Economics in Philadelphia, and a protégé of former Tavistock chairman Eric Trist, explained how such a paradigm shift could be achieved. To move from what he called "the industrial model" (i.e., international relations based on the nation-state) to the "symbiotic and societal model" (i.e., a British-dominated one-world government), it is necessary to pass through a transitional "de-industrial model," which Perlmutter characterized as a period of chaos.

Perlmutter emphasized the importance of a global network of action groups to catalyze this chaotic "paradigm shift." These groups—such as the thousands of non-governmental organizations spawned by the United Nations, and groups such as the Aum sect—wage war against the nation-state. Another requirement is the staging of "global events," which Perlmutter compared with the initiation rituals of primitive societies, i.e., terrifying experiences which alter how whole populations think.

In Cleveland, Perlmutter quoted British historian E.P. Thompson: "The transition from civilization to planetization, from a materialistic industrial society based on production and consumption to a contemplative culture based upon con-

sciousness and ecological symbiosis, is an initiation experience for the human race. The demons we see outside us in the forms of nuclear war, famine, and ecological catastrophes are the terrifying images that accompany the shift from one level of reality to another. Because of the limitations of our egos we cannot realize that we are all part of one single planetary life unless we discover to our horror that we are now threatened by one single planetary death."

Terrifying "global events" that provoke shock in entire societies are made possible by the advent of mass communication, according to the Tavistock recipe book. The Tokyo sarin attack was a textbook "global event."

Wrecking havoc in Asia

The Tokyo subway terror, focusing international attention on the Aum sect and the Dalai Lama, was also key to London's Asia-wide destabilization. The revelations of Aum's vast operations in Russia, sponsored personally by Russian President Boris Yeltsin's National Security Secretary Oleg Lobov, came close to triggering a Moscow-Tokyo and Moscow-Beijing rift. The fact that the Russian government banned the sect five days before the Tokyo attack and warned Japanese officials that the group might carry out terrorist attacks, averted a major three-way diplomatic crisis.

Likewise, the Aum-Dalai Lama links threaten to throw cold water on recent improvements in China-India relations. So, beyond the worldwide terror evoked by the sarin gas attack, the "global event" was aimed at triggering a series of geopolitical rifts throughout Asia and between Asia and the United States. Reuters news agency coverage of the Aum sect prominently played up charges by Asahara that the U.S. military and CIA were behind the poison gas incident (and researchers are now studiously gathering data on Cold War links between the CIA and the Dalai Lama).

The British had hoped that the nasty treatment of Japan by the Bush administration, and the failure of the Clinton administration to send a clear signal to Tokyo of American policy objectives in Asia, would help catalyze a diplomatic breach between Washington and Tokyo under the strains of the Tokyo blind terror attack. As the accompanying chronological report on the destabilization of Japan shows, Tokyo has been under sustained financial and political warfare attack for the past six years, and, although the assault has been directed by the Windsor-Club of the Isles apparatus, many fronts in the attack have been run through London's U.S.-based "Bush league" allies.

Despite this assault, Japan has so far not broken completely from its commitment to global economic growth and to the prospect of forging a new alliance with the Clinton administration. Such a Washington-Tokyo partnership would have to be based on a revival of the U.S. Asia policy envisioned by President Franklin Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, a policy that drove Britain's Winston Churchill into fits of rage.