
Profile: Albert Gore, Jr.

Who is the Vice President, really?

by Anton Chaitkin

If Bill Clinton is assassinated, or impeached, Albert Gore, Jr. will become the U.S. President. Given such a possibility, it is astonishing that Vice President Gore's personal identity and actual political background are unknown, except perhaps to a handful of his political intimates. This report is the first serious effort to get behind party politics and address the now very urgent question — who is Al Gore?

A visit to the local library will reveal that (aside from juvenile literature) only one Gore biography exists: the campaign puffery entitled *Al Gore, Jr., His Life and Career*. The reader might be startled to discover that that sole biography was written by a career FBI official, Henderson "Hank" Hillin, the leader of a political-police task force with whom Gore worked as an undercover police spy and operative in the 1970s.

Since that is the only account of Gore's life that has made it into print, Bill Clinton was induced to write a short preface to its 1992 edition. The book jacket declares that author Hillin "talked to sources available only to an ex-FBI agent"; but Hillin admitted candidly to this reporter, "I don't really know anything about Al Gore." His book about election campaigns and family life was simply a way for the secret police to certify Gore as "clean."

Thus, all the public knew about the Vice President elected in 1992 was the set of opinions put forth in Gore's own 1992 book, *Earth in the Balance*, an environmentalist tirade against mankind's aspirations for progress. What lay behind those opinions?

Gore, now a heartbeat away from the Presidency, had come through an 18-year public career as reporter and police agent, Congressman and Senator, a Democrat in the service of an aristocracy of Dark Ages fanatics who used their friends in both political parties to end the "American dream" — which they viewed as dangerous and out of control. Leaders in government, labor, industry, and civil rights who stuck to the old idea of progress had to be smashed; and, as brainwasher Willis Harman put it, Americans must be forced to accept a new "paradigm," a world without hope for the future.

The Gore and Gingrich revolution

When Al Gore, Jr. took his seat in Congress in 1977, he joined the newly established Congressional Clearinghouse on

the Future. With his global connections — largely through his father's slavish relation to the "Red Millionaire," Armand Hammer (see accompanying article) — Gore soon became the group's leader and public spokesman. In this endeavor, his fervent supporter and closest friend was Republican Newt Gingrich, who entered Congress in 1979.

The looney futurist Alvin Toffler refers to the twins, Gore and Gingrich, as "the two leading futurists in American political life."¹ Toffler says, "Gingrich and Gore knew that this was a revolutionary situation. If you assume that the changes society is undergoing are extensions of the old industrial order, you're totally wrong, and they got that. Both of them understood . . . that the old rules and old games no longer work; that the changes we're living through are humongous, qualitative, and transformative."

A paperback called *The Future Agenda* was issued in November 1982, by the Congressional Clearinghouse and the companion Gore-led group, Congressional Institute for the Future. In the introduction, Gore warned that "the accelerating pace of change constitutes an awesome challenge to representative democracy. . . . Solutions that once were viewed as 'tried and true' seem useless — perhaps the assumptions on which they were originally based are no longer valid. . . .

"A futures perspectives can lead to larger frames of reference. . . .

"There are, however, powerful institutional incentives in the Congress to adopt a short time horizon. . . .

"The Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future was created to provide structured opportunities for Members of Congress to . . . consider a longer-term perspective. . . .

"The *Future Agenda* is a new initiative intended to adapt futures analysis to the rigid committee framework . . . [and] is designed to make it easier for futurists and others . . . to interact with the most relevant institutions within the Congress . . . [to] encourage greater participation in government by futurists. . . .

"Now that the crucial importance of 'anticipatory democracy' has become so clear, we must find ways to involve American citizens in the process of national foresight. This *Future Agenda* is intended to help serve that purpose."

[signed] "Albert Gore, Jr., Congressman, 6th District of Tennessee; Chairman, Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future."

What did Gore mean by "the crucial importance of 'anticipatory democracy'?"

The cult of 'anticipatory democracy'

Alvin Toffler, who would be brought in repeatedly to speak to the Congressional Clearinghouse, coined the term "anticipatory democracy" in his 1970 book, *Future Shock*. As Toffler explained it in his 1975 thriller, *The Eco-Spasm Report*, it meant the thought process that could force submis-

1. *Wired* magazine, December 1995.

sion to a One World government of technocrats and futurists. A single global commission would control all raw materials and all employment; nation-states would disappear in favor of transnational, local, and regional groups.

Following the shocks of the oil hoax or “energy crisis,” and President Nixon’s forced resignation in the Watergate scandal, Toffler and others demanded that Congress adopt the futurists’ agenda. His Ad Hoc Committee on Anticipatory Democracy, including Newt Gingrich—then a college teacher—issued a 1975 book-length manifesto, wherein Toffler declared the Constitution and the American republic “obsolete.” He asked for “recognition that our political institutions and processes, the mechanics of representative government, the entire apparatus of ‘democracy’ as we know it—including voting, elections, parties, parliaments and the like—are expressions not of some undying mystical human commitment to freedom but of the spread of industrial civilization. . . .

“As the industrial way of life spread, representative government . . . spread with it. . . .

“This era is now screeching to a halt. . . . Simply put, the political technology of the industrial age is no longer appropriate technology for the new civilization taking form around us. Our politics are obsolete.”

Gore’s Congressional Clearinghouse sold the “revolution” according to the Club of Rome, a nightmare group of bankers, cartel owners, and Soviet strategists unified around the demand for global governance, enforcement of lower living standards, and drastic population cuts.

What’s Next?, monthly newsletter of the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future for May 1980, under the headline “Club of Rome,” raised the problem that “access to cheap and plentiful oil and gas has had an immense influence in shaping U.S. . . . lifestyles . . . and industrial development. What choices do people have [i.e., in light of supposed shortages of these resources] that could lead to a more satisfying future[?]”

Gore’s Clearinghouse answered, “The Human Side of the Energy Transition, a conference sponsored by the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome, focused on what [society is] doing to cope with the energy transition. [Speeches included] The Restructuring of America, . . . Economic Impact of Alternative Energy Paths, . . . Creating Political Will, . . . Lester Brown on Running on Empty: The Future of the Automobile in an Oil-Short World. . . . For a complete list of speakers contact the Club of Rome. . . .” In another article, Gore’s newsletter declared that “information technologies” must be understood with respect to problems “identified by Willis Harman,” the New Age guru, avoiding the “industrial era paradigm which is responsible for the failures.”

Spooks at work

EIR has obtained a behind-the-scenes picture of Gore’s operations from review of original documents and from in-

terviews with Clearinghouse officials and Gore’s former aides.

The Congressional Clearinghouse was founded in 1976 by officials working with Toffler and the Club of Rome, including Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.) and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.). Pell was a Club of Rome member, and a close personal associate of Armand Hammer and of Hammer’s purchased man, Albert Gore, Sr., the former Senator.

During 1977, Pell and Rose brought in Stanford Research Institute men, to conduct insane performances of “remote viewing” for Congressmen and military and other government officials. Unfortunately, their proposal that psychics sitting in the Pentagon basement could spy on the Soviet Union by mental telepathy did in fact become an official U.S. program. A Clearinghouse staffer—a futurist who has “predicted” that Gore will be President—told *EIR* that Al Gore, Jr. eagerly participated in these psychic sessions, and had a “very open mind on the subject.”

Gore chaired the Congressional Clearinghouse from 1979 to 1983, and stayed on its board after he entered the Senate. At first, Congressmen who were members of this New Age caucus paid for the Clearinghouse out of their various Congressional office budgets. But Gore, as chairman, created the Congressional Institute for the Future, based outside Congress and thus able to be financed by corporations and foundations supporting the futurists’ destruction of labor and civil rights. The trick was that the Institute and Clearinghouse had the same staff.

A staff member told *EIR* that Gore arranged for the Congressional Institute to be established “over lunch with John Heinz,” the wealthy Pennsylvania Senator linked to the Rockefellers.

Gore’s Institute still exists, now based at George Mason University’s Public Policy Institute—a front group for Margaret Thatcher’s radical free-marketers and the bankers’ Mont Pelerin Society. The Congressional Institute for the Future’s current executive director, J. Thomas Hennessey, specializes in “reinventing government”—that is, the union-busting and austerity program for which Vice President Gore is the chief spokesman.

Another spinoff from Gore’s Future groups is Global Legislators for a Balanced Economy (GLOBE), of which Gore was also the American chief executive. GLOBE held a March 1998 conference in Geneva, entitled “Policing the Global Economy.” There U.K. trade warrior Sir Leon Brittan spoke for “global governance” in police functions against environmentally dangerous national sovereignty, pleasing GLOBE-International’s British president, Tom Spencer.

When Gore’s Clearinghouse brought the undead European feudalists of the Club of Rome into Congress, they were already discredited and could not effectively function except in private. The Club, founded in 1968, had released the infamous *Limits to Growth* report in 1972, based on Jay Forrester’s cabalistic computer model entitled “World.” The Club

and its *Limits* were widely exposed—notably by the LaRouche movement—as a cultural terrorism that sought to exterminate the poor and colored peoples of the earth.

Though Al Gore had to be careful about openly identifying with the mother organization, a Clearinghouse staff member told *EIR* that Gore went repeatedly to report on his work to meetings of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome. Anne W. Cheatham, the Clearinghouse director under chairman Gore up through 1982, was herself a member of the U.S. Association for the secretive group.

In 1997, Club of Rome leaders including James Botkin arranged with Vice President Gore for the fascist Club to stage a conference in Washington under official U.S. sponsorship, on the topic “Multimedia and Society.” As part of the arrangements, Botkin told his associates, the Vice President would chair the conference. The event took place at the Smithsonian Institution, but Gore did not show up for this public role.

On April 22, 1992, Britain’s Prince Charles told the Bruntland Commission, “If the developing world strives to achieve living standards based on the same levels of consumption as the developed world, [it] could lead to catastrophic outcomes for the global environment.”

Gore echoed the British Prince’s racist strictures against Third World development, in his 1992 book, *Earth in the Balance*. Our readers in Asia and elsewhere may now be closer to understanding for whom Gore was speaking, when he asserted that the high living standards in the advanced countries already menace the environment, and it is thus fortunate for Nature that the Third World is powerless and impoverished.

“Any child born into the hugely consumptionist way of life so common in the industrial world,” Gore wrote, “will have an impact on the environment that is, on average, many times more destructive than that of a child born in the developing world.” But, Gore warns, “the absolute numbers are staggering” for populations and their growth in the poor countries, such as Kenya, Egypt, and Nigeria. Gore says that countries such as these have been disastrously turned away from “their traditional patterns of living”; that such disasters will multiply if an underdeveloped nation is allowed to have access to such “inappropriate” and powerful technology as nuclear energy. They must be prevented from posing a danger through their national power and their numbers.

How Gore became famous

Al Gore’s biographer, FBI agent Hank Hillin, told *EIR* that, through family ties, he has known the Vice President since Gore was four years old. Hillin said that following the Watergate scandal, the FBI was retooled away from fighting terrorism or drugs; its prime target was now “corruption” among political, labor, and civil rights leaders. Hillin led the Tennessee FBI office covert attack against those uncoopera-

tive with the new paradigm.²

Al Gore, Jr. joined this witch-hunt in the following way. He was hired (1971-76) as a reporter for the Nashville *Tennessean*, on the police beat, despite Gore’s reputed peculiar smoking habits. *Tennessean* publisher John Seigenthaler worked closely with Hillin’s covert operations. Seigenthaler, like Hillin, had earlier served in the U.S. Justice Department on the crusade to “get” Teamsters Union President Jimmy Hoffa. A third partner was Nashville attorney James Neal—

2. In 1988, Black Caucus chairman Rep. Mervyn Dymally transmitted to Congress an affidavit sworn by FBI agent Hirsch Friedman, on the longtime FBI policy called Operation Fruehmenschen (German for “primitive man”). Friedman testified that it was “the routine investigation without probable cause of prominent elected and appointed black officials . . . throughout the United States. It was explained to me that the basis for this . . . policy was the assumption by the FBI that black officials were intellectually and socially incapable of governing major governmental organizations and institutions.”

Al Gore: The most corrupt man never elected President

Vice President Albert Gore, Jr. may go down in the history books as the most corrupt politician never to be elected U.S. President. Gore’s list of leading fundraisers reads like a who’s who of the late Meyer Lansky’s National Crime Syndicate’s inventory of front-men; and, as the son of the late Sen. Albert Gore, Sr.—of Armand Hammer infamy—Al, Jr. has made it his personal crusade to cover up billions of dollars in political thievery by some of Russia’s most well-known “reformers.” Furthermore, there is growing evidence that the Vice President has established a close link to mega-swindler George Soros, the biggest bank-roller of the worldwide movement to legalize drugs.

Perhaps the biggest skeleton in Gore’s fundraising closet is that of Howard Glicken, a Florida precious metals dealer whose company, Metalbanc, was prosecuted as part of the Drug Enforcement Administration’s “Operation Polar Cap” in November 1991 for laundering the drug proceeds of the Medellín Cartel. Glicken avoided a long jail sentence by striking a deal with prosecutors that sent his partner, Harry Falk, to prison for 27 years. On May 5, 1997, Falk told the *Wall Street Journal* that Glicken had used Metalbanc to launder funds into Gore’s 1988 unsuccessful Presidential campaign.

Glicken tools around Coral Gables, Florida in a pair of Jaguars bearing the license plates “Gore-1” and “Gore-2.” Gore’s chief Florida fundraiser since 1987, Glicken recently pled guilty to campaign money-laundering, and was ordered to pay an \$80,000 fine and put in 500 hours

who is today the unpaid private attorney of Vice President Gore. Neal prosecuted Hoffa in celebrated trials, which were diverted from Hoffa's Detroit to Nashville, because the Seigenthaler clique controlled the turf there.

Gore, Jr. first became famous in 1974, when he and his boss Seigenthaler cooked up a sting against Morris Haddox, a black City Council member and a thorn in the side of the Nashville establishment. A few months previous to the Gore covert attack, Haddox had declared that it was the practice for the police to allow dope dealing and prostitution to run completely unchecked in the black community, and he vowed to block consideration of other legislative matters until the City Council took up a reform of this criminal malfeasance.

Though only a reporter with a private newspaper, Gore personally arranged with Hillin's partners in the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to set up a radio transmitter on

the person of a stooge, who was furnished with money to ensnare Councilman Haddox. When Haddox was indicted for bribery, sting-artist Gore's sideburned face appeared exultantly in the *Tennessean*.

Rallies supporting Haddox were held in black churches. A statewide black political convention unanimously condemned Gore and Seigenthaler for the frame-up. The *Tennessean* (Feb. 11, 1974) quoted James Mock, denouncing those "playwrights who set up their scenario in the black community and had Mr. Haddox play it out." They were "attacking the whole political structure of our black community."

Haddox was acquitted by a jury angry at the frame-up; but Gore's printed smears drove Haddox out of political life. Only recently, two decades later, has Haddox come back into the Nashville council, Gore's attack having faded from public memory.

In a subsequent political campaign, Gore was criticized

of community service. He avoided jail time, once again, by "helping Federal prosecutors investigate public corruption in Miami," according to a recent *Washington Post* account.

Gore's 1988 national campaign fundraising effort was headed by another "businessman" with alleged ties to organized crime, Maryland real estate millionaire Nate Landow. Landow was drawn into Democratic Party fundraising by the "prince of thieves," Robert Strauss, on the eve of Jimmy Carter's 1976 Presidential campaign. Landow had high hopes of being named ambassador to the Netherlands, as a payoff for his money-raising wizardry. But his prospects of a diplomatic career were scotched as soon as the FBI began its background checks.

It seems that Landow's rags-to-riches success in the Washington-Maryland real estate bonanza of the early 1970s had drawn him into several business deals with the Lansky and Gambino syndicates. In the early 1970s, Landow invested in a Florida masonry company backed by the Gambino family loan-shark Anthony Plate. Later in the 1970s, Landow hired Joe Nesline, Lansky's point-man in the nation's capital, as a "consultant" on a casino-building project in Atlantic City, New Jersey. In January 1978, Nesline's home was raided by the FBI, and documents were seized that identified Landow as one of his partners in D.C.-area construction projects. Landow was interrogated by the FBI but never charged with any crimes.

Gore's New York Presidential fundraising effort in 1988 was headed by Noach Dear, a former New York City Councilman from the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, who was part of the inner circle of Jewish Defense League founder and terrorist Rabbi Meir Kahane. Dear tapped into a rich vein of right-wing Jewish cash for Gore's ill-conceived 1988 Presidential bid, but wound up helping to sink

Gore in New York's primary elections, by tying him to New York's Mayor Ed Koch, at a moment when Koch was being assailed by the city's African-American community for a series of racist remarks and actions.

Those 1988 gaffes did not prompt Gore to distance himself from his Likudnik money man. In fact, Dear has accompanied the Vice President on several trips to Israel, introducing him to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and to the Mayors of Judea and Sumeria. Dear's close ties to Gore did not stop him from launching into public tirades against First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, following her comments on the right of Palestinians to have their own sovereign nation. On May 22, 1998, Dear penned a signed editorial in the *Jewish Press*, a right-wing New York City weekly, demanding the release of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard.

Viktor's gold

On Nov. 23, 1998, the *New York Times* revealed that Gore's affinity for dirty-money handlers extends overseas. In 1995, when the Central Intelligence Agency developed "highly credible evidence" that Russia's Prime Minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, was parlaying his government post into a personal fortune in payoffs and theft of Russia's national oil patrimony, Gore told the Agency in no uncertain terms: Don't go there. According to the *Times*, Gore sent the report back to the CIA "with a barnyard epithet" handwritten across the top of the cover page. The CIA had provided Gore, who has headed the administration's official diplomatic channels to Moscow since 1993, with similar evidence of corruption by the International Monetary Fund's Russian "wunderkind," Anatoli Chubais, with similar results.—*Jeffrey Steinberg*

for boasting that he had risen to fame by singlehandedly bringing Haddox down. Gore then admitted that others had helped.

At about the same time as the Haddox sting, Hillin's FBI and the state TBI tried to bring down Tennessee's lieutenant governor, John S. Wilder, an old-style advocate of industrial progress. A bill was pending in the state legislature, openly supported by Wilder, to permit coal-mining operations by a certain company. Suddenly a representative of the company offered a half-million dollars to Lieutenant Governor Wilder's son, to be their lobbyist. After the son turned this down, a less suspicious business associate of his accepted it, and was immediately arrested by the Hillin team. The frame-up was so obvious that no indictment was successfully brought against Wilder, who is still lieutenant governor today.

These shenanigans were disturbed by the election of Democrat Ray Blanton to the governorship. Blanton opposed the bluebloods' deindustrialization and police-state schemes, even seeking to inquire into the frame-up of James Earl Ray in the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

From the moment Governor Blanton took office, Hillin, Seigenthaler, and their forces went into action. "I was assigned to bring him down," Hillin told *EIR*. The resultant outrageous four-year witch-hunt against an innocent man is recorded in the pages of Hillin's first book, *FBI Codename TENNPAR*. Blanton was finally hauled off to prison three days before the end of his term (he was replaced in office by Anglophile blueblood Lamar Alexander, whom Blanton had originally defeated for the governorship).

Though most of the Blanton charges were later reversed, this Hillin-Seigenthaler crusade made Hillin famous. His 1985 *TENNPAR* book was followed by *Al Gore, Jr., His Life and Career* (1987), written to promote Gore's Presidential campaign.

Gestapo prosecutions, in tandem with arranged press smears, now became standard political warfare in America, bringing us to the present national crisis.

A star player on Hillin's team, as celebrated in *TENNPAR*, was the KKK-style Memphis Federal prosecutor Hickman Ewing. Soon after wrapping up the Blanton case, Ewing began a smear and prosecution campaign against Memphis's black Congressman Harold Ford, that lasted ten years. Despite Ewing's totalitarian tricks with courts and juries, Ford was finally acquitted. Ewing went on to serve as the lead operative in Kenneth Starr's assault against President Clinton.

Publisher-spook Seigenthaler arranged for his employee Al Gore to run for a Congressional seat that opened up in 1976. Just after Gore went to Washington, the Justice Department began its "Abscam" targetting of old-paradigm Congressmen, such as the pro-labor Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.). In 1982, the Republican-led Senate hired James Neal—longtime personal attorney to Al Gore and operations partner to Hank Hillin—as general counsel for the Select

Committee on Undercover Operations, to justify the use of felons in the entrapment of undesirable political leaders.

Hammer, Peretz, and power

Around this time, Congressman Gore was poised to graduate from a local Tennessee reputation, to real international notice.

A member of the House Intelligence committee, Gore followed the lead of his father's employer, Armand Hammer, and Hammer's Club of Rome and Pugwash colleagues, working to squelch any revival of America's strategic scientific and military progress.

Gore wrote "The Fork in the Road," calling for eliminating U.S. counterforce weapons, for the *New Republic* (May 3, 1982). Publisher Marty Peretz, a neo-conservative Zionist lobby fanatic, was Gore's closest adviser, and remains so today. The article, designed as a global signal piece, ran with Peretz's editorial box entitled "A Moscow Nibble?" Peretz disclosed that key Soviet leaders had already familiarized themselves with the work of the otherwise obscure Congressman, and they wished to make "the Gore proposal" the basis for future U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.

From then on, Gore was designated the Democratic Party's Congressional point-man, in cooperation with the Bush and Kissinger Republicans, on freezing U.S. nuclear and strategic development.

Gore made a bid for the Presidency in 1988. Armand Hammer's chief of staff, Richard D. Jacobs, told *EIR* that "we mobilized everything we had to move fundraising for Gore's 1988 campaign. . . . Hammer really liked Al Gore, Jr." It was also Hammer, Jacobs revealed, who flew Gore to the Soviet Union around that time, for Gore's most important political trip to that country.

Hammer's personal director of European operations, British secret intelligence officer Sir Ranulph Twistleton-Wyckeham-Fiennes, told *EIR* that around this time he encountered Al Gore, Jr. at a fundraising event for the United World Colleges, a joint project of Armand Hammer and Prince Charles. (Sir Ranulph is known as Prince Charles's favorite adventurer.)

Despite Hammer's help, Gore bombed in 1988. He had to close his campaign down just before Hank Hillin's book was rushed into print to boost him.

When Gore won re-election to the Senate in 1990, Hillin was elected sheriff of Nashville—through the Federal "corruption" prosecution of his opponent, the popular incumbent. Gore's campaign manager and Senate staffer, Eugene "Chip" Forrester, Jr., then became chief of staff for Sheriff Hillin.

Forrester told *EIR* that he himself, like Gore, is a "fiscal conservative and social liberal." A radical free-trade advocate and ecology leader among Nashville bluebloods, he said he would like to help run a Gore 2000 Presidential campaign. Asked whether Gore's popular base is not too narrow, Forrester said no, that "most people think like I do on these subjects."