

Rupert Murdoch's mass media octopus

by Edward Spannaus

One of the most strident voices in the news media in the United States and Great Britain for the BAC war policy—against Iraq, Russia, China, and in the Balkans—is that of Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation.

Murdoch's primary policy outlets are the *Times* of London, the *New York Post*, the "neo-conservative" *Weekly Standard* news magazine in the United States, and his Fox TV network. Several years ago, Murdoch bailed out televangelist Pat Robertson by buying up the lion's share of his Family Channel TV network, thereby enabling Robertson to continue airing his 700 Club.

Murdoch's biggest source of influence in the U.S. is through Fox Television and its cable offshoots. Using an unabashed sex-and-violence format, Murdoch has broken the dominance of the three major networks (ABC, NBC, CBS), and by some measures Fox is now the number-two network in the United States in terms of viewership.

Likewise, he has transformed the *New York Post*—a paper founded by Alexander Hamilton—into a British tabloid look-alike. Murdoch has the London market covered through his ownership of the 200-year-old "broadsheet," the *Times*, and Britain's leading tabloid, the *Sun*. All in all, Murdoch's News Corp. owns some 80 newspapers and 11 magazines in key international markets, including Australia's leading tabloid, *The Australian*. The combined international readership of Murdoch's publications is several score millions.

Murdoch has also purchased the American publishing house Harper & Row, merging it with the British house William Collins, to create the world's largest publisher, HarperCollins.

Internationally, Murdoch owns BSkyB, a satellite television service, which has 4 million subscribers in the United Kingdom and Ireland; STAR TV, a Hong Kong-based satellite operation, with feeds to 220 million viewers in 53 countries, largely Asia. Murdoch also has television outlets in Germany (VOX), Australia (FOXTEL), India, Indonesia, Japan,

Ibero-America, and the Caribbean Basin. He claims he reaches close to 75% of world's population through television.

Born in Australia, Murdoch comes from a family of press barons. His father, Sir Keith Murdoch, was the most influential of Australian media owners until his death in 1952. Rupert had been apprenticed under Lord Beaverbrook, the British press lord, at the London *Daily Express*, where he learned what Beaverbrook referred to as the "black art of journalism."

Murdoch was an ardent supporter of Margaret Thatcher, but he is also quite close to Tony Blair. His economics columnist Irwin Stelzer served as his secret go-between with Blair and "New Labour," even before the Labour Party election victory in 1997.

Other political interventions:

- During 1992, Murdoch did everything he could to defeat Clinton, including publishing scandal articles in British press, which were then reprinted in the U.S. media.
- That pattern continued with the Whitewater scandal, Monica Lewinsky, Chinagate, Vincent Foster, etc.
- Murdoch advanced \$4.5 million to former House Speaker Newt Gingrich for Gingrich's book.
- He hired the discredited Dick Morris as a columnist for the *New York Post*, and hired cyber-gossip Matt Drudge as commentator on Fox TV.
- His Fox News Sunday is now one of the major Sunday morning talk shows; plus the *Weekly Standard's* William Kristol is a regular "round-table" commentator on ABC's "This Week."
- In 1997, he was presented the United Jewish Appeal "Humanitarian of the Year" award by another "great humanitarian," Henry Kissinger.

Maggie Thatcher's New Atlantic Initiative

by Michele Steinberg

Our energies must be directed towards strengthening NATO, which is as important in the post-Cold War world as in the circumstances of its creation. NATO's role should be expanded. It must be prepared to go out-of-area, where so many of today's threats lie. . . . NATO can also coordinate support for the construction of that system of global missile defence which is now an imperative requirement.

—Baroness Margaret Thatcher, May 11, 1996, to the *New Atlantic Initiative's* Congress of Prague



Baroness Margaret Thatcher, LG, OM, FRS is one of the most influential and evil figures alive today, working through a string of BAC front organizations for the new British Imperium.

Beginning in 1996, Thatcher announced the entire plan for a new NATO doctrine of “out-of-area” wars, a new war against Iraq, a new Cold War against Russia, the dismemberment of China, and other horrors. The “New NATO” call was at the Congress of Prague, the first event of the New Atlantic Initiative (NAI), which brought together perhaps the greatest concentration of BAC agents, lackeys, and dupes ever assembled.

Thatcher’s clearly stated objective was to prevent the strategic alignment of the United States with continental Europe, especially any “special relationship” between the U.S. and Germany, and to block U.S. cooperation with Russia and China.



Maggie loves Tony

One of the current myths debunked by a careful look at the NAI, and the Iron Lady’s recent activities, is the notion that there is a difference between the Thatcherite Tories and Tony Blair’s New Labour. Blair’s “Third Way” is actually warmed-over Thatcherism, repackaged to sell to President Bill Clinton, whose personal hatred for former Tory Prime Minister John Major helped drive the United States toward a split with Britain during the first Clinton administration. The British monarchy dumped Major and installed Blair to salvage the Anglo-American “special relationship” and shove the same old Thatcherite policies down America’s throat.

The New Atlantic Initiative includes Peter Mandelson, Blair’s closest political ally, on its executive board. Until his ouster in late 1998 over a financial scandal, “Lord Mandy of Rio” (as he was dubbed after his flamboyant tour of homosexual bars in Rio de Janeiro, during an official mission) was the Minister of Trade. He is still a key Blair adviser, responsible for Anglo-German relations.

The fact that Mandelson is the leading advocate of early British membership in the European Monetary Union, and Thatcher is the leading opponent, yet both sit on the NAI board, should tell you something: The British, as always, are playing to control all sides, to assure that, one way or another, London winds up on top.

Another Blairite in the NAI is Irwin Stelzer, a right-hand man to media mogul Rupert Murdoch. An executive board member and founder of the NAI, like Mandelson, Stelzer boasts of meeting Blair, “about every ten days,” as an interme-

diary between Blair and Murdoch. Stelzer is also a “scholar” with the American Enterprise Institute, a Thatcherite bastion in Washington.

Thatcher’s ‘Fourth Reich’ campaign

To understand the “New NATO” drive today, one must go back to November 1989, when the Berlin Wall came down—exactly as Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., had singularly forecast in October 1988. Thatcher, Bush, French President François Mitterrand, and then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov saw the fall of the Wall as a direct threat to their “balance of power” scheme for a global “New Yalta” agreement.

In the aftermath of the collapse of East Germany—despite the best efforts of Bush and Thatcher to prevent it—German Chancellor Kohl pressed for German reunification.

By then, LaRouche, the world’s leading opponent of the BAC, was a political prisoner of Thatcher’s pet President, George Bush. Even while imprisoned, LaRouche became the principal architect of plans for economic reorganization of the former Soviet bloc countries, with a blueprint for development of high-speed railway lines, and rapid energy development known as the European “Productive Triangle.”

To stop any moves along the lines of LaRouche’s proposal, Thatcher and Bush launched two operations:

First, a campaign to vilify Germany, claiming that reunification would lead to a “Fourth Reich”; and second, a brutal war in the heartland of Europe. British asset Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia launched his first campaign of ethnic cleansing against Croatia.

The Yugoslav war was soon followed, in January 1991, by Operation Desert Storm against Iraq. Tens of billions of dollars that could have been funneled into economic reconstruction in the East, were instead thrown away on these two British-orchestrated wars.

Thatcher’s “Fourth Reich” campaign would be abetted by the assassinations of two German leaders who were orienting Chancellor Kohl toward a “new Marshall Plan” for the East, Alfred Herrhausen and Detlev Rohwedder. As the result of these terrorist assassinations and the British-orchestrated Balkan chaos, the International Monetary Fund was able to impose shock therapy on the former East bloc states.

Thatcher lays down the law at NAI

Just as the Anglo-Dutch financier oligarchy created the Bilderburg Society in the 1950s, and the Trilateral Commission in the 1970s, as action committees to further their geopolitical agenda, so too the BAC launched the New Atlantic Initiative in 1996 to press for their new Cold War and free-trade financial dictatorship. Crucial to their success was the simultaneous effort to destroy the United States through the campaign to impeach President Clinton.

At the first NAI conference in Prague, Czech Republic, in May 1996, Thatcher opened her keynote speech referencing the Congress of Vienna of 1815, and said ominously, “In the

language of Hobbes: ‘Covenants without the sword are but words.’” She ridiculed “today’s multilateralists” as naive, for turning to “international institutions” like the United Nations to maintain peace. The way of the future, said Thatcher, was for Britain and the United States to reverse the “slackness of political muscle” that followed the end of the Cold War, and act as “powerful” nations. She declared the United States to be the single “superpower,” but only so long as it followed her agenda of “liberalism.”

She attacked Western thinkers as “Marxist pseudo-economists,” who suggested that there was a “crisis of capitalism.” There was “*only* a crisis of socialism,” she insisted, and the failure of the Russian economy by 1996 only occurred because they didn’t have *enough* free trade and privatization.

Asserting that all assembled must accept that Russia is still the *enemy* of Britain and the “free world,” Thatcher said, “Alas, in some countries we have seen a reversion [to socialism]. There is a progressive disillusionment among ordinary people . . . and a growing nostalgia for the false security of socialism. In Russia itself, there is the possibility of a government that combines communist economics with an imperialist foreign policy. Such a reversion is not uncommon.” Then, quoting Rudyard Kipling, she said that such a reversion to communism in Russia is almost as sure as “That the Dog returns to his Vomit and the Sow returns to the Mire. . . .”

Ironically, it is the BAC that is nostalgic for the Soviet empire, with which the “balance of power” game could be played! The world *after* the Soviet Union is “more dangerous,” said Thatcher. First, because under the U.S.S.R., there was a “kind of unholy symmetry in international affairs . . . a balance of terror. Deterrence—above all nuclear deterrence—worked as it was designed to do.” Now, without the Soviets keeping their “client states under firm control,” there are “rogue states” that have begun to “emerge and set their own violent agendas.” Also, in the post-Soviet world, “there was also a dispersal of weapons of mass destruction and of the technologies to use them. . . . The ability of rogue states to produce chemical and biological weapons . . . is a constant worry. . . . The North Koreans [offer] a range of missiles which are even available for sale in a catalogue to all comers.”

This threat of “rogue states” is primary to Thatcher, who asked, “would we have taken the punitive action we did against Libya in 1986, if Qaddafi had been able to strike with his missiles at the heart of our cities?” She made the same point about the British-American attacks on Iraq in Desert Storm.

Thatcher singled out China as a grave potential enemy of “the West.” She described the “fundamental shift of economic power . . . away from the West to Asia and the Pacific Rim,” where “free trade, [not] protection” must prevail. But, says Thatcher, China is a problem: “China’s extraordinary economic progress is occurring despite, not because of, its political tradition—which has always been one of tyranny. . . .

[The] economic challenge could easily become a security challenge” in Taiwan. She accused China of providing technologies of mass destruction to North Korea, and other “rogue states.”

Thatcher showed total disdain for continental Europe, especially on issues of defense and free trade. She denounced Europe’s “shortcomings of a common security policy” and its “feebleness in Yugoslavia.” To remedy this, Thatcher said, NATO must be enlarged, and go out of area, where the real threats lie.

On economics, Thatcher declared that “global free trade” is the goal, but Europe is an obstacle; she compared the European Union to the “classic victim of bureaucracy . . . the Good Soldier Schweik,” who found “every day brought new instructions, directives, questions, and orders.” Thatcher’s “final solution” for the nation-state is a “super Maastricht” globalism, whereby she wants to “merge the North American Free Trade Area with the European Community, including the countries of Central and perhaps in time Eastern Europe . . . a Trans-Atlantic Free Trade Area.”

Thatcher again delivered the marching orders to the NAI 1997 conference, held in Arizona and ludicrously called the “Congress of Phoenix.” At this meeting, Thatcher refined the “New NATO” doctrine. She said that every country of the West had “wimped out” on defense and slipped into “dangerous complacency.” She insisted that:

- It would be “morally offensive” not to enlarge NATO. Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic *must* be admitted as *full members*, and the Soviet invasions of Poland in 1939, of Hungary in 1956, and of Czechoslovakia in 1968, *must never* be forgotten, as the West prepares for a new confrontation with Moscow.

- “The community of civilized nations has a common imperative to bring about the swiftest possible deployment of competent sea-based anti-missile defenses.” She urged a review of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which she said was no longer valid, since “it was signed by the U.S.S.R., not Russia.”

- Five “rogue states”—Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and North Korea—threaten freedom, she said, by having access to ballistic-missile development; and they have helped one another’s armaments. She warned that George Bush could never have constructed an international coalition against Saddam Hussein in 1990-91, if countries had felt at risk from Iraq’s ballistic-missile strikes.

The participation of Arizona Senators John McCain (now a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination) and Jon Kyl (R), gave Thatcher’s ravings an inroad into the inner workings of the U.S. Senate. Also in attendance were representatives of the BAC’s leading think-tanks—the American Enterprise Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and a handful of other institutions that are the core of the treason in America. As the next sections of this report will detail, these institu-

tions — all financed by billionaire Richard Mellon Scaife, the “Daddy Warbucks” of the Impeach Clinton effort — are in a battle to hijack the foreign policy of the United States, and plan to officially impose Baroness Thatcher’s marching orders at the NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Meeting this month.

A chronology: the New Atlantic Initiative, 1996-98

May 1996: Congress of Prague, NAI’s first meeting. Described by the London *Times* as “the event which will . . . shape Europe in the remaining years of the century.”

Major BAC operatives contributed to NAI’s launching, including Canadian Conrad Black (see Hollinger Group profile) and Australian Rupert Murdoch (see profile). From the United States, funding was provided by the Carthage Foundation and other assets of Richard Mellon Scaife.

Day-to-day, NAI is run by two of the BAC’s leading U.S. assets, the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), where NAI is headquartered, and the *National Review*, the Anglophile magazine run by William Buckley, which provided the NAI’s founder, British subject, John O’Sullivan. The Patrons, Advisory Board, and Officers of NAI are BAC luminaries who push the agenda of free trade and war.

NAI’s opening theme was, “Get ready for confrontation; the Cold War is on.” Speakers focussed on the alleged dangers of Russian revanchism, of “rogue states” hitting European cities with ballistic missiles, and of a North Korea nuclear threat.

May 1997: Congress of Phoenix. Held in the United States because the Thatcher agenda was being largely ignored by the Clinton administration. Senators Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) and John McCain (R-Ariz.), and Rep. Chris Cox (R-Calif., the leading “red scare” crusader against China) attended, and then brought the full NAI agenda into Congress. Two leading Zionist lobby militants there were Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle, now advisers to Presidential candidate George W. Bush. Perle is considered the leading member of Israeli intelligence’s espionage division in the United States, known as the “X Committee,” whose activity surfaced in 1985 when Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard was arrested.

International attendance at the gathering was sparse, but included Sir Charles Powell, from the historic opium-trading company Jardine Matheson Holdings.

September 1997: NAI releases a resolution for NATO enlargement signed by 133 VIPs, including seven former U.S. Secretaries of State, and former Vice Presidents Dan Quayle and Walter Mondale, designed to pressure Clinton.

February 1998: NAI forum on “New NATO, New Challenges” in Washington is addressed by Madeleine Albright (the first participation by a Clinton administration official).

Here, NAI pressed the drive to turn NATO into the intervention force in regional or ethnic conflicts. In a panel called “Bosnia, Russia, the Gulf, and Beyond,” Perle unveiled his plan calling for the United States to overthrow Saddam Hussein through backing an Iraqi “Contra” scheme.

Albright’s remarks were somewhat subdued, as President Clinton was deeply involved, through UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, in trying to avoid war with Iraq (later that month, Clinton accepted the diplomatic solution negotiated by Annan, for which both were denounced by the British). Albright embraced NATO enlargement.

May 1998: The Congress of Istanbul, which had heavy participation from Britain, but, more importantly, from the Islamic world. Indicating the BAC’s concern about the emerging positive U.S.A.-China relationship, NAI emphasized NATO’s out-of-area designs, especially in the Caspian Sea area, where BAC interests are frantically trying to control the pipeline and mining concessions to the vast oil, natural gas, and mineral resources. Other out-of-area priorities for NAI: the Balkans (Kosovar leader Bujar Bukoshi gave a panel presentation); Iraq (British/Israeli-controlled dissident Ahmed Chalabi spoke).

September 1998: NAI conferences in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Amman, Jordan. Benjamin Netanyahu spoke on Israeli security needs, and how NATO must recognize Jerusalem as Israel’s capital. From London, Chalabi, head of the Iraqi National Congress, attends his *third* NAI event to push the Perle/Wolfowitz plan to overthrow Saddam Hussein.

Fall 1998 to the present: AEI/NAI personnel focus all their efforts on the U.S. Congress, pushing “fiat legislation” that forces the White House to adopt the BAC agenda. This was especially intense during the six-month impeachment drive against Clinton. BAC was successful here in launching a propaganda war against China (issues: human rights violations and espionage); war against Iraq (Iraq Liberation Act passed); and to use missile defense to provoke anti-American turns in Russia and China.

Key personnel

Conrad Black, president, the Hollinger Corp. Not officially listed with NAI, but he founded NAI.

Baroness Margaret Thatcher, Patron of NAI; former Prime Minister of Great Britain (see also Hollinger Corp. profile).

Sir Henry Kissinger, chairman, NAI/IAB (International Advisory Board); (see CSIS and Hollinger profiles).

Lane Kirkland, vice chairman, NAI/IAB; former president, AFL-CIO; founding member, Trilateral Commission.

George Shultz, Patron of NAI; former Secretary of State (under President Bush); current adviser, George W. Bush, Presidential candidate, 2000.

Helmut Schmidt, Patron of NAI; former Chancellor of

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany).

Edward Streator, chairman, NAI Executive Committee.

Christopher DeMuth, co-chairman, NAI Executive Committee; president, American Enterprise Institute.

John O'Sullivan, founder of NAI; co-chairman, NAI Executive Board; editor-at-large, the *National Review*.

Otto Graf von Lamsdorff, NAI Executive Committee; European chairman, Trilateral Commission.

Peter Mandelson, NAI Executive Committee, former Minister of Trade and Tourism, U.K.; Executive, British Labour Party.

Jeffrey Gedmin, executive director, NAI; AEI.

Gerald Frost, director of research, NAI (U.K.) International Advisory Board.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, NAI/IAB (see CSIS profile).

Lord Chalfont (Gwyne Jones, Life Baron 1964), NAI/IAB; OBE, MC, PC (Privy Council). Following a military career from 1940 to 1961, Chalfont became defense and military correspondent for the London *Times*. Former Minister of State, British Foreign Office; former Permanent Representative to the Western European Union and member of the Privy Council, 1964; late 1970s, participated in Israeli "terror against terror" plans.

Edwin J. Feulner, member, NAI/IAB; president, Heritage Foundation; president, Mont Pelerin Society; member, Congressional Policy Advisory Board (U.S.A.); member, Advisory Board, Center for Security Policy.

Newt Gingrich, former Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives (see CSIS profile).

Samuel P. Huntington, NAI/IAB; Trilateral Commission, author of *The Crisis of Democracy*, and of *The Clash of Civilizations*; National Endowment for Democracy (NED) "expert" on democracies.

Max Kampelman, NAI/IAB, (see CSIS profile).

Jeane Kirkpatrick, NAI/IAB; former U.S. Ambassador to the UN; senior fellow, AEI; Board of Advisers, Center for Security Policy.

William Kristol, NAI/IAB; editor, the *Weekly Standard* (Murdoch owned); son of Zionist neo-conservative and fellow at AEI, Irving Kristol.

Michael Ledeen, NAI/IAB; Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA); research fellow, AEI; research studies for Jerusalem-based Institute for Advanced Strategic and Policy Studies (IASPS); top operative for Israeli intelligence.

Richard Perle, NAI/IAB; executive for Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp. (see Hollinger profile); former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense (where he liked to be called the "Prince of Darkness" for his professed anti-communism); lead academic for Israel's IASPS; Board of Advisers, Center for Security Policy; resident fellow, AEI; American Israel Policy Action Council.

Daniel Pipes, NAI/IAB; author of book on conspiracies that slanders Lyndon LaRouche; edits *Middle East Quarterly*;

fervent support of Israeli right wing, including Ariel Sharon; son of U.S. Sovietologist Richard Pipes of AEI.

Norman Podhoretz, NAI/IAB; editor and publisher, *Commentary* magazine, leading neo-conservative; father of John Podhoretz, editorial page editor of Murdoch's *New York Post*.

Sir Charles Powell, NAI Executive Committee and IAB; board, Jardine Matheson Trading Co. Brother of Jonathan Powell, Blair's chief of staff.

Sir Gen. Colin Powell, NAI/IAB, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, commander, Operation Desert Storm.

Donald Rumsfeld, NAI/IAB; former U.S. Secretary of Defense (see Congressional Policy Advisory Board profile).

Irwin Stelzer, NAI/IAB; leading neo-conservative operative for Rupert Murdoch; informal adviser to Tony Blair; columnist for Murdoch's *Sunday Times*, *New York Post*, and the rabidly anti-Clinton *Weekly Standard*; fellow at AEI.

Lord Weidenfeld, NAI/IAB (see Hollinger profile).

Paul Wolfowitz, seminar leader, NAI Congress of Phoenix; Dean, Paul Nitze School for Advanced International Studies; former U.S. Undersecretary of Defense; organizer of 25th Anniversary of Trilateral Commission; architect of plan to oust Saddam Hussein; member of Congressional Policy Advisory Board.

CSIS: making 'policy impact' for the BAC

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Scott Thompson

When the British Foreign Office dispatched Privy Councillor and Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Derek Fatchett to Washington in February 1999, to mobilize for an escalation of the war against Saddam Hussein, he delivered a briefing behind closed doors to 100 Washington policymakers at the Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. CSIS advertises that its mission is "policy impact."

Founded in 1962 by David Abshire (president and CEO until 1998, and now vice-chairman of the board of trustees) CSIS has become the most important Washington conduit for the Chatham House/IISS policy agenda. Major City of London and Wall Street financial institutions pour an average \$17 million a year in tax-exempt funds to sponsor some 700-800 conferences, seminars, and private briefings, at CSIS's 1800 K Street NW headquarters, and at their Pacific Forum CSIS in Honolulu, Hawaii, which is chaired by Sir Brent Scowcroft.