

Who Is Condoleezza Rice?

Condoleezza Rice was born in Birmingham, Alabama, in November 1954, into a second-generation family of Presbyterian theologians. During the Civil Rights Movement, her family moved to the safety of Colorado, rather than participate in the movement, and her father became a professor at the University of Denver.

At age 15, Condi, who then aspired to be a concert pianist, entered the University of Denver, graduating with a B.A. *cum laude*. She got her M.A. from Notre Dame University in international relations, then returned to the University of Denver to get her Ph.D. in international relations in 1981, because there she had fallen under the spell of a former Czech diplomat named Josef Korbel.

"I adored him, I really did," Rice told the *Guardian*, according to its Sept. 26, 1999 article. Also, according to the *Guardian*, Condi became a close friend of Josef Korbel's daughter, the future Secretary of State Madeleine Korbel Albright, and was a frequent dinner guest in the Korbel home.

Josef Korbel, the mentor of both Madeleine Albright and Condoleezza Rice, had been a diplomat in the pre-war Czech foreign service, the Anglophile aide to Czech leader Edward Benes. When British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain permitted Adolf Hitler to carve up Czechoslovakia in his Munich "appeasement," Korbel moved his family to London, where he became a key member of Benes's Government-in-Exile.

In 1949, when the Communist coup took place in Czechoslovakia, Korbel, who was then on foreign assignment, learned that the Communists had sentenced him to death *in absentia* for crimes against the state, so he moved his family to the United States, where he soon secured a position as a professor of international relations at the University of Denver. His migration to the United States was part of a larger move of Anglophile and leftist intellectuals, including leaders of the subversive Frankfurt School, sponsored by the Institute for International Education in New York City. Legions of Anglo-Soviet "Trust" agents found their way into the U.S. foreign policy and national security establishment via the IIE route.

After receiving her Ph.D. under Korbel's tutelage, Rice was employed by Stanford University, where she quickly rose through the ranks to tenure and full professorship. At Stanford, she began what has been a long-term relationship with the Hoover Institution on War, Peace, and Revolution, and she is today still a Senior Fellow there.

After her initial relationship with Hoover, Rice went to Washington, D.C. on a New York Council on Foreign Relations fellowship, where she worked on nuclear strategic planning at the Joint Chiefs of Staff. She returned to Washington in 1989 to join the National Security Council in the Bush Administration, under National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, as the principal Soviet specialist. She became the NSC's Senior Director for Soviet and Eastern European Af-

fairs in May 1990. And, on Aug. 9, 1990, she was promoted to the position of Special Assistant to President Sir George W. Bush.

Leaving the NSC in late 1991, Rice returned to Stanford, becoming a Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution. In 1993, as the university was looking for someone who could sell "multiculturalism," she was made Provost of Stanford, in which position she remained until joining the G.W. Bush campaign.

Rice has cashed in on her growing fame. Among her lucrative corporate board memberships are included Chevron oil company, the Hewlett Packard Foundation, Charles Schwab, and the international advisory board of J.P. Morgan.

As a trusted "Baby Boomer" to the Bush Administration "Old Guard," Rice is also a founding board member of the Forum for International Policy, whose chairman is former Bush Administration Secretary of State Sir Lawrence Eagleburger, and whose president is Sir Brent Scowcroft.

Robert Zoellick

James A. Baker III's Man on the Bush Team

by Scott Thompson

Robert B. Zoellick is widely known among well-informed sources to represent the interests among the "Vulcans" of former Bush Secretary of State and Bush family lackey James Addison Baker III. While Baker was Secretary of State (1989-92), Zoellick served as Counsellor of the Department of State (Undersecretary rank) and Undersecretary of State for Economics. After Baker left that post to become White House Chief of Staff and Senior Counsellor to President Sir George Bush, Zoellick followed him to the White House as his deputy.



This symbiotic relationship between Baker and Zoellick has deep roots. During the Reagan/Bush Administration, when Baker was Secretary of the Treasury (1985-88), Zoellick held various posts in Treasury, including as Baker's counsellor.

Today, after a brief stint as president and CEO of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Zoellick is a

Research Scholar at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, which is headed by Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Board Chairman for Russia Dr. Graham Allison. He is also a Resident Fellow at the German Marshall Fund, and a Senior International Adviser to Goldman Sachs investment house.

Zoellick is a member of the Advisory Board of Enron Corp., which, according to the Center for Public Integrity, has been the number-one career patron of Texas Gov. George W. Bush, contributing more than \$500,000 to his various campaigns.

Vintage Geopolitics

On May 19, 2000, Zoellick “debated” Leon Fuerth, Vice President Gore’s National Security Adviser and chairman of the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group, at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), a 1985 spin-off from the right-wing Zionist American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC). The term “debate” is used advisedly, because Zoellick and Fuerth tried to outdo one another in calling for steps to overthrow Iraq’s Saddam Hussein and dismember the nation of Iraq, under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998.

Coming from Zoellick, this was hardly surprising: He had been a member of the WINEP “Presidential Study Group” that issued a report euphemistically titled *Building for Security and Peace in the Middle East*, on March 24, 1997. One section of that report, which Zoellick and, ironically, such Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group members as Dr. Bruce Jentleson, signed off on, was on moving “Beyond Containment” of Saddam Hussein. Brief excerpts from that report read:

“To improve upon the Administration’s current ‘containment’ strategy, the Study Group believes that the Administration’s top priority should be to take steps that hasten the demise of Saddam Hussein’s regime. . . . The United States should adopt a more aggressive approach toward military responses to Iraqi provocations commensurate with the objective of hastening the demise of Saddam’s regime. . . . These provocations should be viewed as opportunities to inflict as much damage as possible on core regime assets and personnel. Among these are the headquarters and barracks of the Republican Guard, the Special Republican Guard, and various intelligence services as well as Saddam’s own military headquarters in Baghdad, Tikrit, or elsewhere.”

In effect, the study was a blueprint for Operation Desert Fox, the five-day bombing rampage against Iraq that was foisted upon President Clinton when he was facing impeachment, by Al Gore and the Principals’ Committee. It may not be a coincidence that the study was released two days before Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who, along with Vice President Al Gore, has been at the center of Clinton Administration bellicosity toward Iraq, gave her first speech on Middle East policy.

At the March 13-15, 1999 meeting of the Trilateral Com-

mission in Washington, D.C., Zoellick was the chief U.S. rapporteur for a report entitled “21st Century Strategies of the Trilateral Commission: In Concert or Conflict?” In the report, he called for the containment of, and preparation for possible military conflict with China and Russia. His argument boils down to the geopolitics of the Trilateral Commission’s Zbigniew Brzezinski, as presented in *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives* (New York: Basic Books, 1997).

This is, that that no power or combination of powers, particularly China, Russia, and India, must come “to dominate the Eurasian Heartland” through a “triangular relationship” that excludes the United States. “For America” after the Cold War, Brzezinski adds, “the chief prize is Eurasia,” and the United States has a window of opportunity as the “sole superpower” to dominate it.

In Zoellick’s report, he writes:

“The rise of China looms over Asia. Although China faces staggering internal problems, there is no doubt that its influence in Asia is on the rise. . . . It is troubling that China has not accepted the idea that an ongoing U.S. presence in East Asia assures the region’s security. It appears that China would prefer a future where it could cooperate with Korea, exercise pre-eminent influence in Southeast Asia, and keep Japan in check. China’s insensitivity to democratic hopes—whether in Taiwan or on the part of a few activists on the mainland—is also not encouraging.”

The worst possible outcome of this situation, in the view of Brzezinski and Zoellick, would be for China, Russia, and India—representing the most populous nations of Eurasia—to form economic, military, and political ties that would constitute what Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has called “the Survivors’ Club.” Yet LaRouche’s “Grand Design” for Eurasian integration through massive infrastructure projects is precisely what is coming into being at the present time, especially since the Chiang Mai initiative of May 2000—while the Trilateral Commission is going the way of the Dodo Bird.

It is notable that President Sir George Bush, after the disastrous Trilateral Administration of President Jimmy Carter, lost the 1990 GOP Presidential nomination in New Hampshire, because President Ronald Reagan made an issue of his Trilateral connections.

As a July 1991 interview with the *Financial Times* during a visit to London shows, Zoellick also believes in imposing International Monetary Fund (IMF) shock therapy upon Russia, through “step by step” liberal economic reforms and conditionalities. Such policies have been the cause of what Russian economist Sergei Glazyev calls “genocide” against that nation.

During the Winter of 1989, the Bush Administration chose Zoellick to head the U.S. delegation to the humiliating “Two-Plus-Four” talks on the reunification of Germany, which placed that historic act under the control of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States—i.e., the “Four Powers.” As the accompanying article on Condoleezza

Rice makes clear, while it was U.S. policy (as opposed to the stated positions of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand) to allow reunification of East and West Germany to occur, the Bush Administration whole-heartedly embraced a reunified Germany's "self-containment" within what became the European Union and the single currency, the euro. Nevertheless, the German government awarded Zoellick with a Knight Commander Cross for his role as head of this delegation, which also included Rice, who had done most of the preparatory study work at the National Security Council.

It was then-Secretary of State Baker, Zoellick's boss at the time, who conditioned any aid to the former East bloc upon acquiescence to "IMF conditionalities." These conditionalities have condemned these nations to the worst austerity and economic servitude, making economic conditions worse than they had been under Communism.

Lawrence Lindsey

More of the Same Brand of Poison

by John Hoefle

The old saying that the more things change the more they stay the same, could have been coined to describe the emergence of Lawrence Lindsey as the chief economic strategist of the George W. Bush Presidential campaign. Lindsey, who is said to be the likely Treasury Secretary were Dubya to win, is so close in background and profile to current Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, that *Fortune* once described them as "separated at birth." Both men were born in 1954, both obtained doctorates in economics from Harvard, writing their theses on taxation; both studied under economist Martin Feldstein at Harvard, and served stints on the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The main difference between the two is that Summers is a Democrat and Lindsey a Republican, but given the Gore campaign's determination to turn the Democratic Party into another Republican Party, that's not much of a difference.



Bubble Baby

Lindsey, like Summers, is not only a Baby Boomer, but a Bubble Baby. His entire political career has occurred during the financial "booms" of the 1980s and 1990s, when money and the markets have reigned supreme, and industrial production and infrastructure have largely been considered unnecessary expenses. To a Bubble Baby economist, the manipulation of money is paramount.

In 1981, Lindsey joined the Reagan Administration's Council of Economic Advisers, chaired by Martin Feldstein, where he pushed the Wall Street tax-cutting, bubble-building policy known as "Reaganomics." He left the CEA in 1984 and returned to Harvard, where he earned his Ph.D. in economics, with a thesis on taxation. His thesis adviser was none other than his CEA boss and supply-side mentor, Martin Feldstein. From 1984 to 1989, Lindsey was an associate professor of economics at Harvard, where he polluted the minds of countless young economists, infecting them with the mental virus of monetarism.

In 1989, Lindsey moved back into government, appointed by President George Bush as a special assistant to the President for policy development. By 1989, the Reagan/Bush "economic miracle" had collapsed, and the Bush Administration was desperately seeking ways to roll over the mountain of unpayable debt created during the go-go '80s. The rollover was accomplished, at great expense to the physical economy and the lives of many among the lower income strata, through a combination of flooding the economy with money, leaning on bank examiners to ignore bad loans and insolvent banks, and a head-long rush into the virtual world of derivatives.

Lindsey was a tireless advocate for the financial markets. In 1990 he published his first book, *The Growth Experiment: How the New Tax Policy Is Transforming the U.S. Economy*, shamelessly pushing the idea that the cancerous growth of the financial bubble represented progress.

In 1991, proud Papa Bush rewarded Lindsey by appointing him to a six-year stint as a governor of the Federal Reserve System, where he served with his other mentor (Feldstein being the first), Alan Greenspan. During the early 1990s, under the watchful, and nurturing, eye of the Fed, the derivatives market exploded, and the bubble grew.

In 1997, when his term expired, Lindsey left the Fed for the American Enterprise Institute, where he became the Arthur F. Burns Scholar in Economics; the position was named after a former chairman of the Fed. At AEI, Lindsey continued to push policies to benefit the bubble. In 1999, he released his second book, *Economic Puppetmasters: Lessons From the Halls of Power*. Lindsey focussed on four "puppetmasters" and the institutions they represent: the Fed's Greenspan, the Japanese Finance Ministry's Eisuke Sakakibara, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and speculator/drug-legalizer George Soros. While these men are indeed powerful, they are not—as Lindsey well knows—the real puppetmasters. The real puppetmasters, as *EIR* has documented over the years, are