

pretending that they oppose the policies of the crazy Albright and the follies that Clinton continued from the Bush Administration. But, “Dubya’s” team will not only be the “policemen of the world,” but those world cops will also look a lot like the New York City killers of unarmed African immigrant Amidou Diallo.

Condoleezza Rice

The ‘Quarterback’ for Bush’s Vulcans

by Scott Thompson

Condoleezza “Condi” Rice, who served as the chief Sovietologist in President George Bush’s National Security Council (NSC), is today the self-described “quarterback” of the George “Dubya” Bush national security team. Since she took a one-year leave of absence from the post of Provost of Stanford University in July 1999, sources report that she and the other members of the “Vulcans” group, which she heads, have held tutorials with Dubya at least once a week. Of all the Vulcans, Rice is said by reliable sources to be the most successful at explaining her version of foreign policy to “Dubya.”

Rice, who is seen as the most likely candidate to become National Security Adviser in a Bush administration is getting rave reviews from the London press, such as a Sept. 26, 1999 article in the *Guardian*, entitled “The Iron Lady Behind Bush’s New Cold War,” which described her as “black, sleek and having the same kind of sex appeal Diana Ross had.” London’s enthusiasm is no surprise, given her geopolitical doctrines and pro-British sympathies. In an interview with the London *Daily Telegraph* published on July 29, she said that the British would be welcomed into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). “Britain is probably our closest ally in the world,” she gushed, “and would be welcome from my point of view into any association in which the United States finds itself.”

We examine here her positions on key foreign policy issues, as presented in interviews with a Washington, D.C. re-



porter on May 2 and June 21, 2000, among other sources.

- Although she opposes President Ronald Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative as it was announced on March 23, 1983, she favors building a Ballistic Missile Defense system that would guard against what she calls “rogue” or “failed” states, such as Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. Instead of President Reagan’s vision, which was first proposed by statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., of sharing this technology with Russia, Rice insists that no such sharing can take place with other nuclear powers, such as Russia and China, so long as these countries remain “nuclear proliferators.” And, instead of the LaRouche-Reagan plan to build a system based upon “new physical principles”—e.g., x-ray lasers, lasers, and particle beams—which would act as a science driver for the world’s economy, Rice’s version of National Missile Defense and Theater Missile Defense would be based upon off-the-shelf kinetic kill interceptors that date back to 1960s technology. In short, she plans to build an unworkable junkheap, which would cost billions of dollars, and would serve only to provoke strategic tensions and conflicts.

- Rice, who as the chief NSC Sovietologist wrote the seminal document consigning Russia to International Monetary Fund (IMF) “shock therapy,” from which it has never recovered (see below), is not the least bit concerned to consider the further disintegration of this major nuclear power. In an interview with the *Stanford Journal of International Relations* in Spring 1999, as she was hopping aboard the Bush express, Rice said of Russia: “It’s very chaotic now, . . . but I think that in the short term you’re likely to see the continued disintegration of Russia. You’re going to continue to see Moscow not capable of managing the relations with the periphery . . . and becoming increasingly irrelevant in its own people’s lives, because they play these political games at the center that don’t connect in any way with what those lives are really about. . . . There’s a feeling right now that they’re living in a ‘grave-yard’ a little bit.” Of course, neither Rice nor the Republican Party Platform are prepared to counter this great threat to world peace, by freeing Russia from the shackles of the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF’s) austerity conditionalities.

- Rice told a Washington-based reporter that she is a firm believer in “balance-of-power politics,” of which she considers the British to have been “very artful practitioners.” Confirming that she has a “geostrategic” view, she believes that the United States must pursue policies that would prevent “any single power to rise, much less to dominate” the “Eurasian Heartland.”

- Despite the end of the Cold War and Russian belligerency, Rice says that she would pursue a policy of “continued enlargement of NATO,” and that even the Baltic states “cannot be excluded from possible membership.”

- She dismisses the recent breakthrough summitry of North and South Korea, stating that it is purely “desperation” on the part of North Korean President Kim Jong-il, “because

the country is falling apart.” Acknowledging that North Koreans were starving to death, Rice said that she would withhold all aid until there was economic and political change in the North: “My own view is that the North Korean regime has failed, that it’s looking for a bailout, . . . and I think it would be a mistake to make economic resources available without reform.”

- She stresses that the U.S. relationship with China is “not a strategic partnership,” as President Bill Clinton had once enunciated. However, in her Aug. 1 speech to the Republican Party Convention, she acknowledged that there need not be inevitable “conflict between our two nations,” if the Chinese liberalize their nation. She is prepared to overthrow the existing Beijing government from the bottom up, using the lever of liberalized trade and other measures.

- And, finally, on the evening of her otherwise vacuous speech to the Republican Party Convention, the Afro-American Rice appeared in an interview on MSNBC to protest President Clinton’s having classified “global infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS,” which has already condemned more than 24 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa to a horrible death, as a “national security matter.” Instead, Rice said that HIV/AIDS in Africa is a “health matter,” and she promised scant help for dealing with it.

Policy Role in the Bush Administration

Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft (ret.), writing with President George Bush in *A World Transformed* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), confirms that it was Rice who wrote the document upon which the Bush Administration policy toward the Soviet Union was based, particularly the question of squeezing the Soviet Union to adopt “IMF shock therapy.” Writes Scowcroft:

“The formal report from the strategic review on the Soviet Union (NSR-3) was on the President’s desk on March 14 [1989]. It was disappointing . . . [and] because of its shortcomings, we worked instead with a ‘think piece’ on Gorbachov’s policies and intentions drafted by an NSC team headed by Condoleezza Rice. . . .

“The memo picked up on one intriguing possibility that [U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Jack] Matlock, among others, had begun to suggest: that we might have leverage over Moscow because of its need for Western economic resources and know how. In a supporting memo at that time, Condi reminded us that the Soviet Union was in turmoil and was looking to the outside world for ideas and resources to rebuild its failing system. It appeared we might be able to take advantage of that situation to make dramatic progress across the entire U.S.-Soviet agenda.”

In her own book with Philip Zelikow, who had been on the Bush NSC staff with her, entitled *Germany Unified and Europe Transformed: A Study in Statecraft* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997), Rice acknowledges that as part of the Houston Group of Seven meeting, it had been decided

by President Bush and other world leaders that Russia would have to comply with IMF shock therapy before it would receive a cent. When then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov requested “Marshall Plan” levels of aid, Rice writes:

“This would require a Western consensus, since the aid would come mainly from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund. . . . Bush had already indicated, both to Kohl and to Gorbachov, that he could not easily endorse this larger program of assistance. It would be economically unsound until Moscow was prepared to adopt a genuine reform program.”

As a result of these decisions, and despite its status as a major military power, Moscow has been treated like other Third World countries and put through the wringer of IMF shock therapy. Its industry has been privatized for a penny on the dollar, its raw materials have been looted, and life expectancy has collapsed. As a result of the policies that Rice was a part of, Russia has been raped by the IMF and other international institutions, so it is not surprising that she believes that it will disintegrate further.¹

Also, as Scowcroft acknowledges in *A World Transformed*, Rice was a key member of the task force that set U.S. policy toward the reunification of Germany:

“The principles of our policy were simple. As the President had implied to [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl at their December 3 [1989] meeting, we would back the reunification, which would allow the West Germans to conduct their separate ‘internal’ diplomacy with East Germany without worrying whether the United States would support them in the end. . . . We hoped that the President’s commitment to back Kohl would be our insurance that the Chancellor would insist on membership in NATO. . . .

“Bob Blackwill, Philip Zelikow, Bob Hutchings and Condi Rice—the NSC Soviet and European teams engaged in the process—drafted an outline of what we wanted a unified Germany to look like and how to get there. All Germany was to be in NATO. . . .

“When it was done, the Germanies would present the results to the Four Powers for their blessing. I agreed with this approach. . . .”

As *EIR* has documented,² while the Bush Administration overrode the objections of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand to reunification, it went along with Prime Minister Thatcher’s idea of forcing Germany’s “self-containment,” through its adoption of the Maastricht Treaty and eventually the single currency, the euro, which underlies the current European Union—all of which Rice applauds in her history of these events.

1. Scott Thompson, “Sins of the Father: How Bush Lost Russia,” *The New Federalist*, Jan. 3, 2000.

2. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “Germany’s Missed Historic Chance of 1989,” *EIR*, Aug. 14, 1998.

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