

"The next century—like the 19th—will probably be the age of the professions, with an emphasis on rare skills, and Britain is still a professional and relatively elitist country. What has been considered our cultural backwardness may prove an advantage. . . . Britain's national interest is that the rest of the world should do its business in and through our country, but we should also be able to do our own business on the same terms. . . .

"There are fascinating implications here for educational policy, and they are highly unfashionable. The 20th-century view has been that the economics of mass production required mass education, perceived as the universal provision of modern educational skills. The 21st century will require greater emphasis on the higher skills of the ablest students. . . . *In international competition, perhaps 5% of the population will produce 80% of the national income, and the employment of the 95% will depend on the success of the few.* . . . Britain has educated for Empire, has educated for factories, and now must educate for knowledge and communications" (emphasis added).

This is one of the central features of House Speaker Gingrich's adoption of Alvin Toffler's "Third Wave"—actually feudalist—doctrine. As with the helot slaves of Sparta, the lives of this underclass will be valueless.

### Doing away with the 'welfare state'

Rees-Mogg spelled out his murderous program for the United States further, in a subsection of his book *The Great Reckoning*, which he co-authored with National Taxpayers Union founder and chairman James Dale Davidson in 1991, titled "Farewell to the Welfare State." He wrote:

"Even more astonishing, given current expectations, the need to narrow a gaping deficit will result in government spending being slashed. Although few will be convinced by the arguments we spelled out earlier about the need to curtail income redistribution and reduce pauperism, circumstances will force the hand of authorities. Programs will be cut sharply or even abolished. . . .

"Public schools will be largely privatized by the year 2000. The fall of real estate prices will remove the financial advantage that contributed to support public schools by many upper-middle-class families. . . . Falling property prices make private schools and public school choice more attractive. . . . With educational results steadily deteriorating, public schools are unlikely to survive the trauma of depression in their current, costly form. . . . There will be a tremendous growth in private educational services, including for-profit and non-profit schools. . . .

"Therefore, it is more likely than most people now imagine that public schools in the United States will more or less disappear in the coming decade. Educational entrepreneurs will enjoy a rare opportunity to compete in providing effective elementary and secondary education to children whose parents will be able to spend vouchers."

According to Rees-Mogg, the "welfare state" was never more than a shakedown of the middle class by the underclass using the threat of violence. As he wrote in a chapter of *The Great Reckoning* titled "Drugs, Delusions, and the Imperial Culture of the Slums":

"The culture of the slums has become an imperial culture. . . . The underclass has gone from a tiny subculture in inner cities during the 1960s to become a dominant culture in many urban areas today. The rapid growth of the underclass has meant a dramatic increase in violence, drug addiction, and social disintegration among blacks."

As we shall see, although Rees-Mogg is a student of the "raw power" of violence, he is also a British bullyboy determined to suppress what he chooses to call "the underclass."

### 'Blood in the Streets'

Lord Rees-Mogg's first book with James Dale Davidson, appearing in 1987, *Blood in the Streets: Investment Profits in a World Gone Mad*, got its title from Baron Nathan Rothschild's maxim, "The time to buy is when blood is running in the streets." This refers to Baron Rothschild's coup, when, after helping depress the British stock market, he made a fortune by cleverly obtaining the first knowledge that Napo-

## Kissinger's alliance with the British

Ironically, the American populists who so admire Lord Rees-Mogg, and are aiding and abetting the British assault on the White House, tend to strongly dislike his lordship's transatlantic co-thinker Henry Kissinger. They think of Kissinger as a Rockefeller stooge and a "liberal."

But the fact is, Kissinger and Rees-Mogg are two sides of the same British coin: Both hate the republican values embedded in the American Constitution. As Kissinger has averred, he was always a British agent-of-influence, pursuing the policies of the arch-Conservative Revolutionary, Prince Klemens von Metternich.

Kissinger revealed his British agency on May 10, 1982 in a speech at the Royal Institute for International



leon had been defeated at Waterloo.

Rees-Mogg analyzes all situations according to a method he calls "Megapolitics," which is "the comparison of raw power." He has divided the 2,000 years since the death of Christ into four cycles of 500 years each, at the end of which the balance of "raw power" has shifted. This is one reason why he projects the end of the 500-year Age of the Renaissance cycle of history, which he otherwise refers to as the "Gunpowder Revolution." For Rees-Mogg, "the state of nature" upon which Megapolitics is based is equivalent with the Enlightenment philosophers' view that "the ultimate law is the law of the jungle. The law of the desert. The law of the dark alley in the inner city. It is the law that says that what is yours by right and justice is yours only so long as you—or someone—can protect it."

Applauding the bullyboy nature of the British Empire, is his descriptive account from Winston Churchill of the battle of Omdurman in 1898. At that battle, recounted in *Blood in the Streets*, the British reduced 40,000 Dervishes to bleeding "tangled heaps" by firing on them from the safety of their ships. As Churchill relished the massacre:

"At the critical moment the gun boat arrived on the scene and began suddenly to blaze and flame from Maxim guns, quick-firing guns and rifles. The range was short; the effect

tremendous. The terrible machine, floating gracefully on the waters—a beautiful white devil—wreathed itself in smoke. The river slopes of the Kerreri Hills, crowded with advancing thousands, sprang up into clouds of dust and splinters of rock. The charging Dervishes sank down in tangled heaps. . . . The infantry fired steadily and stolidly, without hurry or excitement, for the enemy were far away and the officers careful. Besides, the soldiers were interested in the work and took great pains. But presently the mere physical act became tedious. . . . And all the time out on the plain on the other side bullets were shearing through flesh, smashing and splintering bone; blood spouted from terrible wounds; valiant men were struggling on through a hell of whistling metal, exploding shells, and spurting dust—suffering, despairing, dying."

### Information Revolution means slavery

The next cycle of history, according to Rees-Mogg, as Gingrich's guru Alvin Toffler is quick to affirm, will be one where man will create machines capable of Artificial Intelligence, causing an Information Revolution. It is impossible, as Lyndon LaRouche has demonstrated, for a machine to think. Despite the impossibility of his utopian scheme, highlights of Rees-Mogg's "New Age" science fiction from *The Great Reckoning* are worth noting, for policy reasons

Affairs (Chatham House), titled "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy." In that speech on the bicentennial of the Office of Foreign Secretary, Kissinger admitted:

"Our postwar diplomatic history is littered with Anglo-American 'arrangements' and 'understandings,' sometimes on crucial issues, never put into formal documents. . . . In my White House reincarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . . It was symptomatic."

In the same speech, Kissinger made clear his preference for Sir Winston Churchill's nineteenth-century colonial methods, over the policies of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who had stated his intention to roll back neo-colonialism, founding nations on the model of the American Revolution. Stated Kissinger at Chatham House, after reviewing Churchill's drive for America to use its postwar nuclear monopoly for a "final settlement" with the Soviet Union:

"Americans from Franklin Roosevelt onward believed that the United States, with its 'revolutionary' heritage, was the natural ally of peoples struggling against colonialism; we could win the allegiance of these new nations by opposing and occasionally undermining our European allies in areas of their colonial dominance. Churchill, of

course, resisted these American pressures."

Kissinger rejected Roosevelt's belief in the self-determination of the colonies of the European powers, criticizing President Eisenhower's unwillingness to side with the British after they had fomented the crisis at Suez. One of the major points of Kissinger's Chatham House speech—which was delivered at the time of Britain's Malvinas War against Argentina—is that America must never again be allowed to abandon a European adventure in the Third World.

Kissinger's treasonous alliance with the British has its root at Harvard University, where Kissinger was an assistant to British Round Table operative and Secret Intelligence Service asset William Yandell Elliott. Under Elliott's tutelage he wrote a thesis on Metternich, which was published in 1954. *A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822* is a venomous attack upon the American republican "revolutionary" tradition that Kissinger found so objectionable in Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Replacing republicanism is "stability," in Kissinger's world view; replacing human freedom, in the sense meant by the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution, is oligarchical power, and replacing the self-determination of nations is the "balance of power," which Kissinger states that Castlereagh advocated and Prince Metternich legitimized.