

Al Gore, Bush, and the Zionist war lobby

In January 1991, Sen. Al Gore, Jr. (D-Tenn.) led the Democratic Party Confederate faction into wholesale support for George Bush's Desert Storm, a genocidal war against the Iraqi population.

Months after the shooting stopped, on Sept. 19, 1991, Gore, in statements on the Senate floor, pressured President Bush to send Iraq back to the Dark Ages. Gore, who claimed to have undergone a "moral crisis" when he shifted his vote to support Bush's war, now chastised Bush for not having followed the advice of Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf (now "Sir" Norman Schwarzkopf) to go into Baghdad and eliminate Saddam Hussein. Gore called for the initiation of a war crimes tribunal against Saddam, and demanded sanctions against Iraq, in order to isolate it.

The environmentalist-minded Gore, who was then nearing completion of his book *Earth in the Balance*, a green *Mein Kampf* which warns against Third World development, also called for blocking Iraq's "access to knowledge and technology."

"In general," said Gore, "the world does not need the contributions of Iraqi space science or of Iraqi work in nuclear physics—practical or applied. The United States should work to completely block future Iraqi activity of any kind in these areas, to the extent they are dependent upon equipment, services, or training—including university training—available from any country with advanced capabilities." Gore claims that "there is no way to think about certain branches of science and engineering in Iraq except as tap roots for programs aimed at programs of

mass destruction."

In 1991, Leon Fuerth, Gore's longtime legislative assistant, and now his National Security Adviser, spoke openly about his, and Gore's, hatred of technology transfer to the Third World. With the abrupt crudeness that Fuerth is known for, he told a reporter, "The dual-use question is all too easily used as a cover for countries who want to obtain weapons technology. I don't give a damn if it hurts them economically."

In Desert Fox, the latest round of actions intended to crush Iraq launched on Dec. 19, Fuerth and Gore took over the critical meetings of the policymaking "Principals Committee" while President Clinton was in Israel, and were able to beat back any opposition to their plans to bomb Iraq. According to well-placed Washington sources, Fuerth and other longtime Gore advisers were determined not to let Clinton block an attack on Iraq as the President had done when he called off the bombings on Nov. 13, 1998.

Gore is committed to "going all the way," and will settle for nothing less than overthrowing Saddam Hussein and blackballing the nation of Iraq. One of Gore's closest cronies in this plan is Martin Peretz, a right-wing Zionist and publisher of the *New Republic* magazine, who lambasted Clinton for stopping the Desert Fox bombings after only 70 hours. Peretz, whom Gore acknowledges is his "mentor," is part of the "Committee for Security," which was initiated by two former Reagan administration officials, Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz, in February 1998. The committee was set up to pressure Clinton to go to war against Iraq, and to aim for "total surrender" and overthrow of the regime.

This is the policy being foisted on Clinton, at the time that this same crowd is pushing "Gore for President."

—Michele Steinberg

mon stance for the Arab ministerial meeting scheduled for Jan. 24. At that meeting, which was originally tasked to prepare an Arab summit on the Iraq crisis, a resolution prepared by Saudi Arabia is to be discussed, proposing lifting the UN sanctions on Iraq, while maintaining controls over Iraq's acquisition of military equipment. Another meeting, this time of the Gulf Cooperation Council members, was scheduled to take place the following day.

At the same time, representatives of the "protected peoples" in the U.K.-U.S. juggernaut have begun to voice their fears of what lies ahead. Over the Jan. 10-11 weekend, the leaders of the two Kurdish groups in northern Iraq, Massoud Barzani (Democratic Party of Kurdistan) and Jalal Talabani (Patriotic Union of Kurdistan), met and reportedly decided to ignore political differences, in light of the impending crisis.

At the same time, Talabani's PUK called for extending the no-fly zone which is supposed to protect them. "The international community should enhance Iraqi Kurdistan's security by extending the no-fly zone to cover the 40% of Iraqi Kurdish territory not presently patrolled," said a statement of the PUK distributed to wire services on Jan. 12. The PUK is based in Sulmaniyah, which is south of the current no-fly zone, which ends at the 36th parallel. Such a demand reflects fears of the consequences of the insane Shelton strategy of setting up a puppet regime in Iraq.

One of the leaders of the group slated to hoist the flag of the puppet regime, expressed similar fears, if not panic at the Shelton strategy. A representative of the so-called Supreme Council of the Iraqi Opposition, based in London, told a journalist on Jan. 14 that his group is strictly opposed