

fissures erupting, among the policy elites. These strains are being made seriously worse, by the Bush Administration's failure to come to grips with the truth of what happened on Sept. 11, and, instead, to pursue military operations in Afghanistan and environs.

By the same token, the push by the Brzezinski-Huntington faction for the "clash of civilizations" policy, is only serving to exacerbate the tensions. Hence, there is no doubt, that preparations for the April gathering in Washington, and the gathering itself, will focus these conflicts. This was confirmed by a senior Trilateral figure in Europe, who is intimately involved in planning for the meeting, during a candid background discussion.

According to this individual, "The tensions that had begun to spring up transatlantically, in the weeks after Sept. 11, have continued. Naively, many of us thought that there was a window of opportunity, after Sept. 11, that the previous 'unipower,' or 'hyperpower' approach of the United States, would change into a more multilateral approach. But this window was quickly shut, with the Afghanistan campaign. And now the tensions continue, and it is very disquieting. There is a political and psychological tension, that should not be happening, among close friends and allies." This is complicated, he indicated, by "the tensions *within* the Bush

Administration, and by the domestic debate in the United States," because of which, Europeans still feel in the dark about what has happened in the United States since Sept. 11.

A large portion of the April 5-8 meetings, both public sessions and private talks, will focus on the U.S. internal situation. Otherwise, "If there is the long, long war that the Americans talk about, the problems will only become more tenacious," the source insisted. "There is all this talk of a 'Phase 2' after Afghanistan, and it is not clear exactly how some people in Washington interpret the 'clash of civilizations.' We in Europe are very worried. . . . At the same time, of course, there is the economic crisis in the Trilateral countries, which takes very frightening dimensions in Japan, but what frightens us even more, is the erosion of the Trilateral concept itself. It is breaking down, and we are all treading very carefully. We are losing the big picture, and the glue that used to hold us together, for example the Soviet Union in the old days, is no longer there. Terror can't be the only glue. Perhaps it should be the economic crisis, but the Trilateral framework in which we used to discuss these problems, along an axis of Washington-Tokyo-Brussels, is just not there."

As astute observers of history know, such feuds within "elites" are markers of truly revolutionary periods.

Russia General Decries Faction's Genocidal Aims

A clear echo of Lyndon LaRouche's characterization of the insane "utopian" military-strategic doctrine promoted by the Huntington-Brzezinski-Wolfowitz faction in the United States—and its connection to the events of Sept. 11—came from a senior Russian military figure on Jan. 11. Col.-Gen. Leonid Ivashov charged in an interview with the semi-official website Strana.ru, that current U.S. military planning reflects a policy to reduce world population and the consumption of resources by developing countries.

Ivashov's statement comes at a moment of increasing alarm in the Russian elites, that the United States may be "betraying" the strategic understanding established between Russia's President Vladimir Putin and U.S. President George W. Bush around Sept. 11. Their fear is that the United States is exploiting Russia's support for the American-led "anti-terrorist operation," in order to build up a permanent military presence in former Soviet republics of Central Asia, and to prepare a dangerous new round of military operations against Iraq or other countries.

General Ivashov, a highly respected military figure who served until Summer 2001 as Chief of the Department for International Military Cooperation in the Russian Defense Ministry, was asked to comment on prominent U.S. press

leaks, that the Pentagon is pushing for a possible resumption of underground nuclear tests.

Ivashov replied: "The Americans are trying to accustom the world to the necessity or possibility of a U.S. battlefield use of nuclear weapons. . . . If we read the documents on U.S. national security strategy for the coming century, we find that the Americans see the exhaustion of natural resources and the rapid growth of world population, as one of the main, priority problems. They project that already by 2015, the world population will increase by 1.1 billion people. And this growth will occur in the East and South, not in the West.

"Therefore, what the United States is doing in various regions of the world, is being done in order to force the nations of those regions into a mode of regressive development.

Ironically, just a day after Ivashov's interview, the *New York Times* de facto confirmed warnings, on the genocidalist aims of the Anglo-American faction represented by Brzezinski. The *Times* reported on a forthcoming article in the Council of Foreign Relations journal *Foreign Affairs*, by British writer Sebastian Mallaby, promoting the idea of a "New Empire."

Mallaby's imperial policy, recommended to the United States and Britain, is focussed very much on *population reduction* in the rest of the world. He is quoted: "A new imperial moment has arrived. . . . The chaos out there in the world is too threatening to ignore, and the existing tools for dealing with the chaos have been tried and found wanting. . . . World population is going from 6 to 8 billion. All that growth is going to happen in poor countries. . . . They threaten our interests."