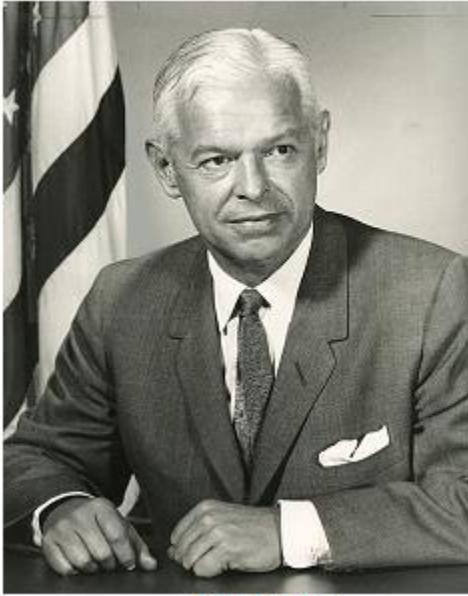


Transforming the Threat From Russia to the Middle East



Paul Nitze



Brian Michael Jenkins



Bremer in 2003

The following notes are from Kevin Ryan's book *Another Nineteen: Investigating Legitimate 9/11 Suspects*.

The US contingent pushing the "War on Terror" was headed up by Brian Michael Jenkins and L Paul Bremer, primary US leaders of terrorism related Commissions in the Years leading up to 9/11. They helped to transform the Soviet threat into a threat of "international terrorism" in the 1970s and 1980s and further transformed that threat into today's widely held belief in "Islamic terrorism".

The Communist Threat and State-sponsored Terrorism

Paul Nitze, an investment banker turned top government policy maker, was behind three of the most influential documents that promoted perception of a Soviet threat against the United States after World War Two.

Nitze became the Secretary of the Navy in 1963. Government records produced as early as 1968 indicate that Nitze was responsible for suppressing documents that proved the Gulf of Tonkin claims made by the U.S. Navy were false. The U.S. ships were never attacked. Despite these troubling facts, Nitze went on to serve as Deputy Secretary of Defense from 1967 to 1969.

In 1969, Nitze and his mentor, Dean Acheson, began to tutor aspiring bureaucrats who had been recommended by their colleague Albert Wohlstetter of the University of Chicago and the RAND Corporation. Under Nitze's supervision, Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz had their introduction to the workings and power structure of the U.S. government.

The project known as Team B was initiated through the actions of President Ford's Foreign

Intelligence Advisory Board, led by Operation Northwoods signatory George Anderson. Team B was a re-evaluation of existing CIA (or Team A) data, by a small group of “outside experts,” led by Richard Pipes, that falsely portrayed the Soviet military threat as persistent and growing when all objective evidence said the opposite.

The initiative was approved by CIA Director George H.W. Bush, and Nitze and Wolfowitz were among the lead advisors.

Brian Michael Jenkins

By 1988, it was beginning to become clear that the image of a Soviet threat could no longer be sustained. The Soviet empire was crumbling economically and that fact could not be glossed over. Jenkins believed that blaming the Soviets going forward could only hurt anti-terrorism efforts. A new enemy was needed. The problem was that a new enemy of Soviet caliber was not evident at the time.

Between 1988 and 1998, the U.S.-al Qaeda connection grew, as evidenced by the recruiting done in U.S. centers like al-Kifah in New York, and by the revelations about al Qaeda’s operative Ali Mohamed. Known as a key planner for the first WTC attack in 1993 and a trainer for the 9/11 plot, Mohamed was a U.S. Army drill sergeant and an informant for the FBI. He was allowed to move freely in and out of the U.S. for many years and when detained, he was allowed to plea-bargain. U.S. protection of operatives like Mohamed was one way to ensure an increase in terrorism. But to transform the primary threat from one of a monolithic Soviet or communist empire to a more flexible, non-state terrorist organization like al Qaeda, significant amounts of inter-government communication coupled with public propaganda was required. That is, we needed official commissions to assess and report on the new threat.

In 1996, Jenkins was appointed to the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security, joining Vice President Gore, Stratesec director James Abrahamson, former CIA director John Deutch, and FBI director Louis Freeh. One recommendation of the Commission urged all-civilian implementation of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices provided by the Defense department. Other recommendations included focusing on the passenger profiling and technology related to hijacking prevention.

In 1999 Jenkins co-authored a book entitled Aviation Terrorism and Security with British professor Paul Wilkinson. Wilkinson was a terrorism propagandist for the Cercle Pinay and ISC, the parent organization of WISC. He often made public presentations with ISC leaders, including Brian Crozier, Robert Moss and Hans Josef Horchem, head of the German terror propaganda outlet.

As a primary terrorism advisor for Margaret Thatcher, Wilkinson was invited to speak at the Jerusalem Conference on International Terrorism (JCIT) in July 1979, along with Benjamin Netanyahu, Team B members Richard Pipes and George Keegan, Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson, and George H.W. Bush. The JCIT “established the ideological foundations for the ‘War on Terror.’ The JCIT’s defining theme was that international terrorism constituted an organized political movement whose ultimate origin was the Soviet Union”. Later, in 1999 and 2000, Jenkins served as an advisor to the National Commission on Terrorism, led by L. Paul Bremer, otherwise known as the “Bremer Commission.” Details of that Commission’s findings are related below. Jenkins was also made a primary advisor to

the Hart-Rudman Commission, another of the major terrorism-focused commissions chartered to evaluate the new threat. Members of the Hart-Rudman Commission included Lee Hamilton, who would later become vice-chairman of the 9/11 Commission, and Lynne Cheney, who would quit the commission due to other members not agreeing with her claim that a war with China was the biggest threat to the United States. The Hart-Rudman Commission reported in January 2001 that "America will become increasingly vulnerable to hostile attack on our homeland, and our military superiority will not help us." The Commission also predicted that "Space will become a critical and competitive military environment" and called for "the creation of a new independent National Homeland Security Agency." After 9/11, in a 2002 pamphlet called "Countering al Qaeda," Jenkins wrote "Al Qaeda constitutes the most serious immediate threat to the security of the United States." He thanked his colleague L. Paul Bremer.

Jenkins and Bremer played extraordinary roles related to Aviation Security and World trade center security in the few years before the 9/11 attacks.

L Paul Bremer

During the 1970s, Bremer held various domestic posts with the State Department, including as an assistant to Henry Kissinger from 1972 to 1976.

At the time of the February 1993 WTC bombing, Bremer remarked "There is just going to be less security at a place like the World Trade Center than at the Congress, the White House or the Supreme Court," "It is easier to move around in New York, and it is easier to create a great amount of terror there."

Very few media references to al Qaeda before 9/11. According to a 2002 State Department list that was re-published in 2004, the U.S. government had attributed only four terrorist attacks to al Qaeda prior to 9/11. Those attacks were a series of bombings: Bombing in Yemen in December 1992; the shooting down of U.S. helicopters in Somalia in 1993; the bombings of U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998; and the USS Cole incident in 2000.

Based on these attacks, the U.S. had found its new Soviet caliber threat on which to base a new militarization of the country.

Bremer was completely confident as he claimed that defeating OBL would be like another Cold War. "This is a crusade he's on," Bremer was selected for a leading role in several of the pre-9/11 terrorism commissions. First, he was appointed to the 1999 Gilmore Commission and then appointed Chairman of the 2000 National Commission on Terrorism by House Speaker Dennis Hastert, the "Bremer Commission", "Countering The Changing Threat of International Terrorism."

The "Bremer Commission" based its report on interviews with a number of people who were seen as experts on terrorism. This included Richard Armitage, Marion Bowman, Richard Clarke, Stephen Cambone, FBI director Louis Freeh, Robert Gates, Jenkins' RAND cohort Bruce Hoffman, Lewis (Scooter) Libby, soon-to-be acting FBI director Thomas Pickard, Michael Rolince, Michael Sheehan, CIA director George Tenet, and Jenkins' fellow propagandist and JCIT attendee, Paul Wilkinson.

Among other things, the report concluded that international terrorism poses an increasingly dangerous and difficult threat to America; that countering the growing danger of the terrorist threat requires significantly stepping up U.S. efforts. that U.S. policies must firmly target all states that support terrorists.

The most controversial conclusions included the Report's call "for the monitoring of all foreign students, using criminals and terrorists as American spies, and making wiretapping easier."

The report clearly names state sponsors of terrorism including Iran and Syria. It argues that Iran has increasingly encouraged and supported—with money, training, and weapons—terrorist groups such as Hizballah, HAMAS, the PIJ, and Ahmed Jibril's PFLP-GC. It also names Afghanistan as a sponsor of terrorism.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Report_of_the_National_Commission_on_Terrorism

The number of U.S. intelligence failures to capture the alleged 9/11 hijackers was astounding, and many people, including Richard Clarke, George Tenet, Louis Freeh, Marion "Spike" Bowman, Michael Rolince and Thomas Pickard played critical roles in those astounding failures. Others on the list, like Armitage, Casey's protégé Gates, Rumsfeld's sidekick Cambone, and Cheney's assistant Libby, benefited from the 9/11 attacks through unprecedented political gain.

The Bremer Commission was a propaganda operation. Surprisingly, according to the Commission's vice chairman Maurice Sonnenberg, the Bremer Commission essentially wrote the USA Patriot Act. Sonnenberg boasted that 20 of the Commission's 25 recommendations made it into that controversial and poorly reviewed legislation.

Bremer was at the WTC on 9/11. His employer at the time of the attacks, Insurance giant Marsh and McLennan occupied eight floors of the North Tower impact zone. Bremer took a job as the CEO of March Political Risk practice and he had an office in the South Tower. He was in a precise position to help take advantage of the political windfall on 9/11.

It seems odd that the American who knew the most about terrorism would remark about the danger to the WTC and then be located in exactly that dangerous spot on 9/11. Jenkins also made similar statement about the inability to protect the WTC

On the day of the attacks Bremer was interviewed on NBC TV and he stated that Osama Bin Laden was responsible and that possibly Iraq and Iran were involved. He called for the most severe military response possible. Google removed the interview video from its servers three times and blocked it once

Those who were involved in activities at the WTC site appear to have gone on to profitable partnerships with each other, with WTC tenant company representatives, and in the Middle East. In 2003 Bremer was selected by Rumsfeld to become the administrator of the Coalition provisional

authority of Iraq. His mistakes resulted in instability and bloodshed within Iraq. See *The Green Zone*.