

Newsletter Number Nine

Full Spectrum Dominance: Totalitarian Democracy in the New World Order

Hello Again Dear Reader,

This issue of my free newsletter I would like to devote to a selection from my book titled [Full Spectrum Dominance: Totalitarian Democracy in the new World Order](#). The book described the emergence of a radical new US military doctrine, officially called "Full Spectrum Dominance" by the Pentagon. It means that the stated US military policy is total domination across the spectrum--land, sea, air, space, outer space and cyber space. It chronicles the rise of the Washington warhawks, commonly called neo-conservatives, and what the true Pentagon agenda is that today is leading the United States into wars everywhere from Ukraine to Libya, from the South China Sea to Syria. The book details the systematic Washington strategy since the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War in late 1989-1990 to bring the borders of NATO to the doorstep of Russia in a manner so threatening to the future existence of the Russian Federation that she has been forced to completely revise her post-Cold War military strategy in self-defense. If you wish to have a clearer grasp of what is really going on in these global conflicts, I strongly suggest you will benefit from getting the [book](#).

*My thanks for your interest and best wishes,
F. William Engdahl*

Amazon Reader Reviews of [Full Spectrum Dominance](#):

"Essential reading" - Lori "The Rogue Reader Mom"

"A book everyone needs to read!" - William Fetty

"I highly recommend William Engdahl's Full Spectrum Dominance" - ThePrize

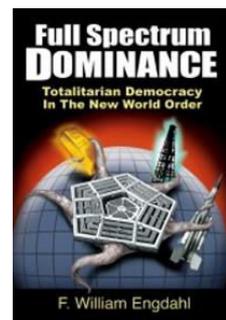
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"Great book!!" - ed

"Well researched and informative." - Isabella Hale

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Chapter Eleven:

Full Spectrum Dominance or Fully Mad?

'Potentially the most dangerous scenario would be a grand coalition of China, Russia and perhaps Iran, an 'anti-hegemonic' coalition united not by ideology but by complementary grievances...Averting this contingency...will require a display of US geostrategic skill on the western, eastern and southern perimeters of Eurasia simultaneously.'--

Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1997 ¹

Eurasian Geopolitics

During the eight years of the Bush Presidency, the role of America's military might underwent a radical transformation. The annual official Pentagon budget, including the Iraq and Afghanistan wars and their bloody aftermath, had exploded beyond all precedent. In the Fiscal Year 2001 before the declaration of the War on Terror influenced spending, the Pentagon had spent \$333 billion on arms and manpower around the world to 'defend democracy,' above all what was defined as America's 'national security interests.' By 2009 that annual sum had more than doubled, when "off-budget" Iraq and Afghan costs were included, to \$711 billion. ²

In comparison with the rest of the world's spending on military the sums spent by Washington were even more impressive. United States was far and away the global leader in military spending. In 2008 it spent more than the next 45 highest spending countries in the world combined. Its Pentagon and related budget accounted for 48 percent of the world's total military spending, almost one half of every military dollar. Compared with potential rivals, the US spent on its military almost six times more than China, ten times more than Russia, and nearly one hundred times more than Iran. China, with the world's second largest defense budget, spent \$122 billion or some one-sixth of the US spending.

When the combined military budgets of the United States and all its NATO allies as well as key Pacific allies Japan, South Korea and Australia were totaled, the US-dominated alliance spent annually \$1.1 trillion on their militaries combined, representing 72 percent of the world's total military spending. ³ If sheer dollars and hardware were the sole criterion, the world would long ago have been a helpless vassal colony under US Full Spectrum Dominance.

The extent of permanent US military bases over that eight-year period had expanded enormously from the Middle East to Central Asia to Afghanistan and Pakistan and across Africa. The Pentagon had deployed every weapon in its arsenal from raw military conquest in Iraq to a more 'soft power' regime change into a pro-US dictatorship such as in Ukraine or the Republic of Georgia in the oil-rich Caucasus region of the former Soviet Union, or to support of a failed state as in Kosovo.

The strategic focus of that overwhelming US military buildup was the control of potential rivals on the Eurasian Continent, most directly, Russia and China.

Kosovo: Washington's mafia state in the Balkans

Washington's bizarre diplomatic recognition of the tiny breakaway province of Kosovo in the Balkans was indicative of their determination to use any and all means to extend their military reach into vital strategic areas of the globe after 2001.

In early 2008 the tiny breakaway region of Kosovo adjacent to Serbia declared its 'independence.' President Bush, then on a visit in Tanzania lost no time to declare, "The Kosovars are now independent." Washington formally recognized Kosovo as an independent country soon afterward, despite the objections of several European Union governments. It didn't seem to bother the US State Department that Kosovo independence and its recognition openly violated UN resolutions for Kosovo and made a farce of the entire UN rule of international law.⁴

The new Kosovo regime was headed by man identified by Interpol as well as German BND intelligence reports as a criminal, a boss of Kosovo organized crime responsible for drug running, extortion and prostitution. That was well known in Washington. It didn't seem to matter.

Kosovo, formerly part of Yugoslavia, then Serbia, was being made into a de facto NATO client state run by organized crime ganglord, Prime Minister Hashim Thaci, in order to provide the US military unfettered control over the entire region extending to the Middle East and the Balkans.⁵

The 39 year old Thaci had earlier been a personal protégé of Clinton Secretary of State Madeleine Albright during the 1990s, when he was a mere 30-year old gangster. The so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was supported from the

outset by the US Defense Intelligence Agency and British MI6 and reportedly also the German BND.⁶

During the 1999 NATO war against Serbia the KLA was directly supported by NATO. Thaci, whose nom de guerre was Snake, was alleged to have ordered the killing of his KLA rivals back then as well.⁷ He allegedly financed his arms purchases for the Kosovo Liberation Army by dealing in heroin trade across the Balkans.⁸

The question then became, why were Washington, NATO, the EU and the German Government so eager to legitimize the breakaway Kosovo? The answer was not hard to find. A Kosovo run internally by organized criminal networks was easy for NATO to control. It insured a weak state that was far easier to bring under NATO domination. Immediately after the bombing of Serbia in 1999 the Pentagon had seized a 1000 acre large parcel of land in Kosovo at Uresevic near the border to Macedonia, and awarded a contract to Halliburton when Dick Cheney was CEO, to build one of the largest US overseas military bases in the world, Camp Bondsteel as noted earlier. Camp Bondsteel was later revealed to be a site of alleged illegal CIA torture prisons.

Thaci's dependence on US and NATO good graces insured Thaci's government would do what it is told in matters of key foreign policy. That assured the US a major military gain consolidating its permanent presence in the strategically vital southeast Europe. It was a major step in consolidating NATO control of Eurasia, especially of Russia, and gave the US a large tilt its way in the European balance of power.

Little wonder Moscow did not welcome the development. Kosovo was part of a far larger and more dangerous Pentagon project to militarize the entire Greater Middle East as the Pentagon termed it. The US role was also instrumental in shaping the policies of its hand-picked President of nearby Georgia, Mikhail Saakashvili, not just regarding membership in NATO but in provoking a military strike which threatened to restart the Cold War or worse in August 2008.

Georgia's mad military play

In August 2008 after months of building tensions, Georgia's President Mikhail Saakashvili ordered an invasion of the breakaway province South Ossetia. His decision was no lone act. He had met with former Bush strategist, Karl Rove in Ukraine three weeks prior to the invasion and had had frequent phone contact with Republican Presidential candidate John McCain, and met Secretary of

State Condi Rice in Tbilisi July 10, one day after Rice had signed an agreement with the Czech Republic allowing the US to station advanced ballistic missile defense radar there. Rice, a Russian expert by background, reportedly backed Saakashvili's plan to launch the attack while publicly claiming distance.⁹

Days after the war began, Saakashvili and his Defense Minister, a dual citizen with an Israeli passport and fluent Hebrew language command, told the press, much to the embarrassment of Tel Aviv officials, that Georgia's military owed a debt to Israel for arming and training its forces. "Israel should be proud of its military, which trained Georgian soldiers," Georgian Minister for Reintegration, Temur Yakobashvili, told Israel's Army Radio in Hebrew, shortly after the fighting erupted, raising more than a few eyebrows in European diplomatic circles. Israel had reportedly sold Georgia some 200 million dollars worth of equipment since 2000, including remotely piloted planes, rockets, night-vision equipment, other electronic systems and training by former senior Israeli officers.¹⁰

Israel claimed it was not a major supplier of arms to Georgia, insisting that the US and France supplied Tbilisi with most of its weapons. Debka, an Israeli news service with reportedly close Mossad ties, reported:

*Israel's interest in the conflict from its[Debka] exclusive military sources: Jerusalem owns a strong interest in Caspian oil and gas pipelines reach the Turkish terminal port of Ceyhan, rather than the Russian network. Intense negotiations are afoot between Israel Turkey, Georgia, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan for pipelines to reach Turkey and thence to Israel's oil terminal at Ashkelon and on to its Red Sea port of Eilat. From there, supertankers can carry the gas and oil to the Far East through the Indian Ocean.'*¹¹

In the event, Israel promptly announced suspension of all arms sales to Georgia, fearing, according to diplomatic sources, that Russia would retaliate by selling advanced anti-missile missiles to Iran.¹²

Months later a special Ukrainian Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into allegations of illegal arms sales by Ukraine's pro-NATO President, Viktor Yushchenko. The commission found that the President was implicated in an illegal arms sale and fraudulent under-reporting of it to Ukraine tax authorities. Ukraine had supplied weapons to Georgia even after the war with Russia had broken out. Valery Konovaliuk, head of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Ad Hoc Investigation Commission stated to the press that the commission held

documents confirming that Ukraine went on with its supplies of arms to Georgia even after the conflict with Russia started. He claimed certain documents indicated that ammunition and artillery guns, disguised as humanitarian aid, were shipped to Batumi September 22, 2008, long after the end of the conflict.

The Ukraine commission also found that there had been embezzlement of revenues from the arms sales, with large sums not reaching the state treasury and defense ministry accounts. According to calculations, Ukraine sold \$2 billion worth of arms over three years, while \$840 million were officially declared. The rest presumably lined the pockets of Yushchenko and friends.¹³

Washington's de facto client regimes in Ukraine and Georgia after 2004 were being exposed as ill-disguised gangster dictatorships posing as 'democracies,' a form of totalitarian democracy in which laws were irrelevant when it hindered the goals of the US-backed Yushchenko in Ukraine or Saakashvili in the Republic of Georgia.

As Washington was engaged in heating up the Balkans and Ukraine against Russia, it was simultaneously also upping the stakes against China in the developing war over oil and strategic raw materials taking place in, especially, Africa.

AFRICOM, China and Resource Wars

Just weeks after President George W. Bush signed the Order creating AFRICOM, the new US military command dedicated to Africa, events on the mineral-rich continent erupted which suggested a major agenda of the incoming Obama Presidency would be to focus US resources, military and other, on dealing with the Republic of Congo, the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, the oil-rich Darfur region of southern Sudan, and increasingly the Somali 'pirate threat' to sea lanes in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.¹⁴

The African Continent had what most geologists believed contained the planet's most abundant mineral riches. With China, Russia, India and other potential 'rivals' for hegemony beginning to develop ties to various African nations and their raw materials, the Washington response was clear—military.

No sooner had AFRICOM become operational on October 1, 2008 than major new crises broke out Kivu Province in the Republic of Congo. The common thread connecting Kivu and Darfur in southern Sudan, was the strategic

importance of both regions for China's future strategic raw materials flow. Washington policy was simple. It intended to get into a position of what military circles termed 'strategic denial,' the ability to cut off those vital mineral and oil flows to a potential rival such as China.

Curiously enough, unlike the case of Darfur, no Washington outcry of genocide was heard over the staggering number of deaths in the Republic of the Congo, even though the numbers mentioned for Congo were orders of magnitude larger than cited as proof of Darfur genocide. According to the International Rescue Committee, more than 5,400,000 Congolese civilians had died due to war during the ten years after 1998. Most of the deaths occurred in eastern Congo where rebel leader Laurent Nkunda continued to wage a resources war against a democratically elected and internationally recognized government. Laurent Nkunda alleged that he was protecting the minority Tutsi ethnic group in the Congo against remnants of the Rwandan Hutu army that fled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo after the Rwandan genocide in 1994.¹⁵

The most intense fighting in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had broken out in late August 2008 when Tutsi militiamen from Nkunda's Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP) forced loyalist troops of the Congo's Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) to retreat from their positions near Lake Kivu, sending hundreds of thousands of displaced civilians fleeing and prompting the French foreign minister, Bernard Kouchner, to warn of the imminent risk of 'huge massacres.'

Nkunda, like his patron, Rwanda's Washington-backed dictator Paul Kagame, was an ethnic Tutsi. UN peacekeepers reported no such atrocities against the minority Tutsi in northeast, the mineral rich Kivu region. Congolese sources reported that attacks against Congolese of all ethnic groups were a daily occurrence in the region. Laurent Nkunda's troops were responsible for most of these attacks, they claimed.¹⁶

Strange resignations

The political chaos in Congo was furthered in September when the Democratic Republic of Congo's 83 year old Prime Minister, Antoine Gizenga, resigned. Then in October 2008, with suspicious timing, the commander of the United Nations peacekeeping operation, the Mission de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies au Congo (MONUC), Spanish Lieutenant General Vicente Diaz de Villegas resigned after less than two months on the job citing, 'lack of confidence' in the leadership of DRC President Joseph Kabila.

Kabila, the Congo's first democratically elected President, had himself been involved in negotiating a major \$9 billion trade agreement between the DRC and China, something which Washington was clearly not happy about. In April 2008 Kabila had given an interview to a Belgian newspaper, *Le Soir*, where he declared that China was now Congo's most important trade and development partner, promising that its influence would expand further at the cost of Europe. The interview was made after a Belgian government delegation raised human rights and corruption concerns during an official visit to Congo, which the president considered arrogant and provocative. The Belgian colonial record for human rights abuses in the Congo was hardly exemplary.¹⁷ Kabila was quoted as saying that Congo had made an "irreversible choice" to pick China as its preferred partner instead of Europe and Belgium, Congo's former colonial master.¹⁸

Not long after the *Le Soir* interview Nkunda launched his new offensive. Nkunda was a long-standing henchman of Rwandan President, US-trained Kagame. All signs pointed to a heavy, if covert, USA role in the Congo killings by Nkunda's men. Nkunda himself was a former Congolese Army officer, a teacher and Seventh Day Adventist pastor. But killing seemed to be what he was best at.

Much of Nkunda's well-equipped and relatively disciplined forces were from the bordering country of Rwanda, where US military trainers had been active. The rest had been recruited from the minority Tutsi population of the Congolese province of North Kivu. Supplies, finance and political support for his Congolese rebel army came from Rwanda. According to the *American Spectator* magazine, 'President Paul Kagame of Rwanda has long been a supporter of Nkunda, who originally was an intelligence officer in the Rwanda leader's overthrow of the Hutu despotic rule in his country.'¹⁹

The *Congo News Agency* declared that it was not to protect his native Tutsi brothers that Nkunda was fighting, but charged, 'his true motives which are to occupy the mineral-rich North-Kivu province, pillage its resources, and act as a proxy army in eastern Congo for the Tutsi-led Rwandan government in Kigali. Kagame wants a foothold in eastern Congo so his country can continue to benefit from the pillaging and exporting of minerals such as Columbite-Tantalite (Coltan). Many experts on the region agree today that resources are the true reason why Laurent Nkunda continues to create chaos in the region with the help of Paul Kagame.'²⁰

Notes:

¹ Zbigniew Brzezinski, *The Grand Chessboard: America's Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives*, New York, Basic Books, 1997, p. 55.

² Travis Sharp, *US Defense Spending, 2001-2009*, Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, Washington D.C., accessed in http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/policy/securityspending/articles/defense_spending_since_2001/.

³ Ibid, *Global Military Spending*.

⁴ Robert Wielaard, *Kosovo recognition irritates Russia and China*, The Associated Press, February 19, 2008.

⁵ Guenther Lachmann, *BND Kosovo affair: German spy affair might have been revenge*, Die Welt Online, November 30, 2008, accessed in <http://www.welt.de/english-news/article2806537/German-spy-affair-might-have-been-revenge.html>. In their February 22, 2005 report then marked 'Top Secret,' the German BND, its equivalent to the CIA, described the band around Thaci as follows: 'Über die Key-Player (wie z.B. Haliti, Thaci, Haradinaj) bestehen engste Verflechtungen zwischen Politik, Wirtschaft und international operierenden OK-Strukturen im Kosovo. Die dahinter stehenden kriminellen Netzwerke fördern dort die politische Instabilität. Sie haben kein Interesse am Aufbau einer funktionierenden staatlichen Ordnung, durch die ihre florierenden Geschäfte beeinträchtigt werden können.« (OK = Organisierte Kriminalität or Organized Crime): [*In regard to the key players (for example Haliti, Thaci, Haradinaj) there exists the closest of links between political life, the economy and international organized crime structures in Kosovo. The criminal network behind them produces political instability. They have no interest whatsoever in building a functioning orderly state which might possibly threaten their booming business.*]

⁶ The Scotsman, Glasgow, 29 August 1999. Canadian researcher, Michel Chossudovsky, reported, 'Confirmed by British military sources, the task of arming and training of the KLA had been entrusted in 1998 to the US Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and Britain's Secret Intelligence Services MI6, together with "former and serving members of 22 SAS [Britain's 22nd Special Air Services Regiment], as well as three British and American private security companies.'" (Michel Chossudovsky, 'Osamagate,' October 9, 2001, accessed in <http://www.globalresearch.ca/articles/CHO110A.html>.

⁷ Chris Hedges, *Leaders of Kosovo Rebels Tied to Deadly Power Play*, *The New York Times*, June 25, 1999.

⁸ Jerry Seper, "KLA finances fight with heroin sales Terror group is linked to crime network," *The Washington Times*, Washington, D.C., May 3, 1999.

⁹ Yalta European Strategy (YES), *5th Yalta Annual Meeting*, Yalta, Ukraine, 10 – 13 July 2008, accessed in <http://www.yes-ukraine.org/en/programyes5.html>. Helene Cooper and Thom Shanker, *After Mixed US Messages, a War Erupted in Georgia*, *The New York Times*, August 12, 2008.

¹⁰ Peter Hirschberg, *Georgia: Israeli Arms Sales Raise New Concerns*, IPS, August 12, 2008, accessed in <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=43524>.

¹¹ Debka File, *Israel backs Georgia in Caspian Oil Pipeline Battle with Russia*, August 8, 2008, accessed in <http://www.prisonplanet.com/israel-backs-georgia-in-caspian-oil-pipeline-battle-with-russia.html>.

¹² Peter Hirschberg, Op. Cit.

¹³ ZIK, *Ukraine continued supplies of arms to Georgia even after the conflict erupted – Valery Konovaliuk*, October 8, 2008, accessed in <http://zik.com.ua/en/news/2008/10/08/152825>.

¹⁴ Daniel Volman, *Africom: From Bush to Obama*, December 3, 2008, accessed in <http://pambazuka.org/en/category/comment/52409>.

¹⁵ Congo News Agency, *War Crimes in the Congo by Laurent Nkunda and Paul Kagame*, Congo News Agency, October 30, 2008, accessed in www.congoplanet.com.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ The irony of a Belgian government attacking a Congolese government's human rights record was not lost on Kabila. Belgium's colonial history in the Congo is one of the most brutal of the European colonial powers in the period before the Second World War. Belgian King Leopold actually carried out systematic torture and murder of Congolese on his rubber plantations until his death in 1909. See Genocide Studies Program, Yale University, Belgian Congo, accessed in http://www.yale.edu/gsp/colonial/belgian_congo/index.html.

¹⁸ _____, *Belgian paper: Kabila says China is now key trade partner for Congo at expense of EU*, The International Herald Tribune, April 24, 2008, accessed in <http://www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2008/04/24/europe/EU-GEN-Belgium-Congo-China.php>.

¹⁹ George H. Wittmann, *Another Congo Crisis*, November 21, 2008, American Spectator, accessed in <http://spectator.org/archives/2008/11/21/another-congo-crisis>.

²⁰ Congo News Agency, Op. Cit.