

Walter Giesecking's succinct comment: After the war, Furtwängler's critics "evidently believed that seventy million Germans should have evacuated Germany and left Hitler there alone."

### The New York Times, the ADL, and the Real Nazis

While Shirakawa seems not to know of the ADL and how the lies against Furtwängler were orchestrated by London, he exhaustively documents the campaign and how false it was. It started, he shows, as early as 1937, when Macy's executive Ira Hirschmann, a former board member of the New York Philharmonic and the *New York Times*, began attacking Furtwängler as "anti-Semitic." Both Hirschmann and the *Times'* Sulzberger-family owners were leading members of the ADL, closely connected to the London Royal Institute of International Affairs, which actually backed Hitler by promoting Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht.

Shirakawa also documents the horror of the Allied postwar occupation, during which Walter Legge promoted committed Nazi Party member Herbert von Karajan as a star. Walter Legge was the British Intelligence agent who ran London's EMI Records, and who made it almost impossible for Furtwängler to record. Meanwhile, the anti-Nazi Furtwängler was forced through a brutal "de-Nazification" trial. Again in 1949 and 1950, Shirakawa shows, the Hirschmann-*New York Times* cabal orchestrated the Chicago demonstrations against Furtwängler and kept him out of the U.S., threatening any musician who would not boycott him, as Yehudi Menuhin reveals in Chapter 19.

Shirakawa is at his best in his devastating exposé of the evil genius of EMI, Walter Legge, and his *golem* von Karajan, who destroyed postwar music with the recording industry. In the final chapter, he notes that while Furtwängler faded into obscurity, the recording industry "became a mighty money machine . . . a vast parade of younger conductors" who offered only "an ever-increasing trend toward

silken homogeneity of orchestral and vocal sound. . . . No conductor of the twentieth century made more of a fetish of it than Herbert von Karajan. Whether it was an achievement in musical expression did not seem to matter much. . . .

"But von Karajan always felt cowed by his fear that Furtwängler was irrefutably superior, and he turned from striving to be the world's greatest con-

ductor, to becoming the world's most powerful, and in that objective he attained the highest glory . . . for few musicians leave an estate worth more than \$270 million. But the *Alberich* [gnome] within Karajan made him miserable. After a sensational performance, his men came to congratulate him. 'Quatsch!' he grunted. 'Furtwängler would not have liked it.'" Amen.

—Kathy Wolfe

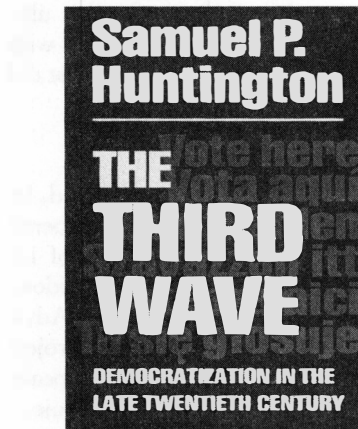
## A Trilateral Ideologue's Guide for 'Democratic' Subversion

There is a certain irony about Samuel Huntington's *The Third Wave*. Here is the Trilateral Commission ideologue, who penned the Commission's 1975 call for "fascism with a democratic face," putting himself forward as the mastermind of an international offensive on behalf of "democracy."

The book jacket promotes *The Third Wave* as "a valuable tool for anyone engaged in the democratization process." The Trilateral Commission's first executive director, Zbigniew Brzezinski, calls the book "exceptionally important," and its author, "a democratic Machiavelli."

While the book is written in an inane sociological style, at five points Huntington abandons "the role of social scientist," as he puts it, and assumes that of political consultant, setting forth "Guidelines for Democratizers." Huntington's "Guidelines" are a manual for how to overthrow governments unacceptable to the would-be rulers of the Anglo-American New World Order. These include instructions for "democratizers" to "develop contacts with the global media, foreign human rights organizations and transnational organizations"; and for governments installed through international pressure to "purge or retire all potentially disloyal officers . . . make major reductions in the size of your military forces. . . . It

all else fails, abolish the military."



**The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century**  
by Samuel P. Huntington  
University of Oklahoma Press,  
Norman, Oklahoma, 1991  
366 pages, hardbound, \$14.95

### Who Is Samuel Huntington?

Huntington's specialty as a Harvard professor has been security and government, going back to his 1957 book on *The Soldier and the State: The Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations*. Since then he has served as coordinator of security planning at the National Security Council under Brzezinski during the first year of the Carter presidency; from 1980-91 he served on the Advisory Board of the

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); he describes himself as a “sometime consultant” to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the NSC, State Department’s Policy Planning Staff, the U.S. Air Force and Navy, and the Agency for International Development; he sits on the editorial board of the *Journal of Democracy*, the magazine of the quasi-governmental National Endowment for Democracy.

In or out of government, Huntington has served as a top ideologue for David Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission. This included helping draft one of the commission’s most controversial works, *The Crisis of Democracy*.

In *The Crisis of Democracy*, Huntington argued that the western world was entering into a period of economic scarcity in which an “excess of democracy” would make it extremely difficult for governments to impose the needed financial discipline and sacrifice upon the industrialized countries.

A similar argument, put forward by Huntington in his 1968 book, *Political Order in Changing Societies*, still serves as the bible for the “democratic” butchers grouped around Deng Xiaoping within the Chinese Communist Party. In *Political Order*, Huntington argued that dictatorship may be required to successfully impose upon developing sector countries the painful economic reforms required by “free trade” liberalism.

### The Meaning of Democracy

How, then, did Huntington, the author of the “new authoritarianism thesis,” suddenly become the new guru of democracy?

Right at the outset of *The Third Wave*, Huntington includes a section defining what he considers to be “the meaning of democracy,” which demonstrates that for the Trilateral crowd, democracy is another name for administrative fascism, or what they themselves dubbed in the 1970’s, “fascism with a human face.” Huntington writes that since the 1970’s, only a “procedural definition of democracy” is acceptable; “classical” theories,

which defined democracy as having as its purpose, to provide for “the common good,” and as its source of legitimacy, “the will of the people,” have been rejected. The only “procedures” that confirm a democracy’s functioning, writes Huntington, are “free and fair elections.”

The question of economic development or standard of living is considered irrelevant. Huntington specifies: “Democracy does not mean that problems will be solved; it does mean that rulers can be removed; and the essence of democratic behavior is doing the latter because it is impossible to do the former. Disillusionment and the lowered expectations it produces are the foundation of democratic stability. Democracies become consolidated when people learn that democracy is a solution to the problem of tyranny, but not necessarily to anything else.”

When Huntington offers his “Guidelines for Democratizers” today, he is the same philosophical fascist that he was when he championed the cause of the “new authoritarianism” and the

need to install crisis governments to limit democracy in industrialized nations. For the “authoritarian” principle he today seeks to eradicate from government, is precisely that concept of the common good, identified in the U.S. Constitution as the General Welfare.

Huntington states that his goal is to ensure that “authoritarian nationalism” does not come to power either in Third World countries or in Eastern Europe. All means are justified to ensure this does not happen, starting with economic blackmail. If that does not work, such methods as “the large American military deployments in the [Persian] Gulf” could serve as a “powerful external impetus,” toward liberalization and democratization.

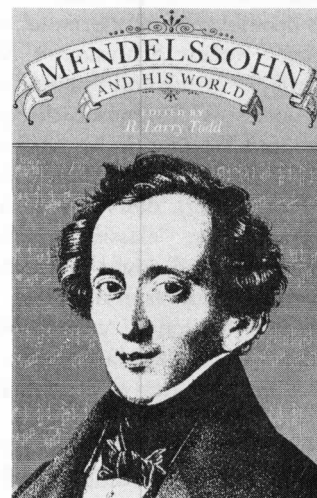
The core of these operations, however, is the orchestration of Jacobin “democracy” movements inside target countries—to be constructed, of course, along the lines offered in Huntington’s cynical “Guidelines for Democratizers.”

—Gretchen Small

## A Classical Composer in a Darkening Age

This book previews the festivities planned in 1997, which will honor the man some musicians regard as the “first German composer,” on the 150th anniversary of his death at the age of only thirty-eight. Part I, essays by academic authorities, varies widely in quality. Parts II-IV present source materials with short introductions, many of them never translated before. Especially useful in Part II (Memoirs) is an essay by J.C. Lobe, based on diary entries recording conversations with the composer between 1842 and 1847.

Felix Mendelssohn was born in 1809 into the most prominent Jewish family in Berlin. His father’s father was the famous Moses Mendelssohn, who, as a Jew, had “barely gained entrance” to the royal city of Berlin in 1743, but became known as one of the great thinkers of the Enlightenment. Moses’ son Abraham arranged for his



**Mendelssohn and His World**  
 edited by R. Larry Todd  
 Princeton University Press,  
 Princeton, 1991  
 394 pages, hardbound, \$49.50;  
 paperbound, \$19.50