

studies” program, were affiliates of this British incursion.

In 1994, a pro-feudalist British gentleman named Gary Marks, then fortuitously the chairman of an awards committee of the American Political Science Association, declared Daniel Goldhagen’s Harvard school project the U.S.A.’s best dissertation in the field of comparative politics. The Goldhagen piece, thus boosted into the news as Reputable Scholarship, was reworked and published by Knopf.

Alfred A. Knopf is a subsidiary of Random House, itself part of the publishing apparatus of the Newhouse fam-

ily. This multibillion-dollar empire was created by boss Si Newhouse’s closest lifelong friend and in-house attorney, organized crime manager Roy M. Cohn. From the 1950’s until his 1986 death from AIDS, Cohn used his Mafia clients and associates (the Gambino family, Joe Bonanno, Moe Dalitz, the Vito Genovese group, Meyer Lansky), and his protector, FBI chief Gay Edgar Hoover, to push the expansion of the Newhouse newspaper and magazine empire, until Newhouse’s agents controlled nearly fifty percent of America’s newsstands.

Newhouse and Cohn bought Ran-

dom House and Knopf, and brought in British sleaze-managers to run them. Harold Evans, former editor of the *London Times*, became president of Random House. Evans recently published the *Primary Colors* attack on President Clinton.

Newhouse’s president of Knopf is “Sonny” Mehta, the heavy-partying son of a British Empire Indian diplomat. After twenty years in the Cambridge and London jet set, Mehta turned the old-line Knopf publishing house to profitable pornography and Satanic themes. Poor Daniel Goldhagen is therefore nothing but Mehta’s latest hot property.

—Anton Chaitkin

Ending the Age of Gingrich

The value of Jim Wright’s book is that it reflects the views of a leading former Democratic officeholder, who is not a Baby Boomer, but rather of a generation shaped by having lived through the Depression and World War II. As Wright comments: “Two events had shaped my philosophy and formed my life’s driving ambition. They were the great Depression of the 1930’s and World War II. A world without war and without depression. That vision never faded.”

Wright, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives who served for thirty-four years, entered the U.S. Congress in the era of Joe McCarthy, and was forced out by the new McCarthyism of Newt Gingrich. Thus, his book documents the paradigm shift which has occurred in this country since the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a certain sense, the book is Wright’s contribution in this election year to defeating this new McCarthyism, and to reorganizing a bipartisan alliance committed to reviving the principles for which World War II was fought. As he said in his farewell speech to the House of Representatives: “All of us in both political parties must resolve to bring this period of mindless cannibalism to an end!”

At a time when Gingrichite Republicans and Democrats are intent upon reducing the role of government, Jim Wright shares the view expressed by

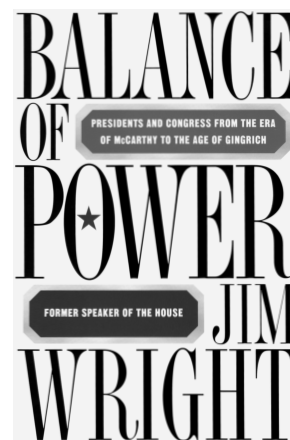
President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his 1938 message to Congress: “Government has a final responsibility for the welfare of its citizens. If private cooperative effort fails to provide work for willing hands and relief for the unfortunate, those suffering hardship through no fault of their own have a right to call upon the government for aid.”

Not What We Fought For

As Wright emphasizes, “This, for me, was the business of government and the purpose of power. . . . We had come a very long way in the first twenty-five years after World War II. Now, retrogression had set in.

“Today, a new band of Visigoths is at the gate with bulldozers and wrecking balls, gleefully preparing to tear down our temples and uproot the trees we planted. . . . They have an entirely different destination in mind. Their vision is not an egalitarian society but a predatory society, whose rewards are survival of the fittest. . . . This is not the America most folks of my generation thought we were fighting for in World War II.”

On the impact that having lived through the Depression had on his political philosophy, Wright is explicit: “The political philosophy I would carry with me to Congress must have begun taking shape, I think, in 1932, when I was nine years old. My grandfather, then 63, lost the job he’d held for twenty-three years, two years shy of a promised retirement



**Balance of Power:
Presidents and Congress
from the Era of McCarthy
to the Age of Gingrich**

by Jim Wright

Turner Publishing, Atlanta, 1996
528 pages, hardbound, \$25.95.

annuity. Jobs were almost nonexistent in that Depression year. My family moved from Weatherford to Fort Worth to rent an apartment in my grandparents’ house. The purpose was to provide income for them to meet mortgage payments and avoid losing their home. Even today, when I read of layoffs and unemployment, I don’t see statistics. I think of human dramas. My mind returns to that time in my youth and to a man I grew to love.”

‘People Are the Ends’

It is, therefore, no accident that in reflecting on the assassination of President Kennedy, he wrote: “Men and women of

compassion may find enduring confirmation in Kennedy's 1962 message to Congress: 'We are not developing the nation's wealth for its own sake. Wealth is the means—and people are the ends. All our material riches will avail us little if we do not use them to expand the opportunities of our people.' And just perhaps it may not be forgot: 'If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.'"

In contrast to his account of his own efforts to forge a bipartisan alliance on behalf of the general welfare of all Americans and in support of peace, Wright strongly criticizes House Speaker Newt Gingrich: "Throughout his career, Gingrich has engaged in vicious attacks upon the patriotism and personal character of his colleagues and political adversaries. He has sown the seeds of hate, whose weeds threaten his own garden. . . . In one sad sense, Gingrich is like an arsonist who torches the building without supposing that the flames could consume his own bedroom."

The Kind of America We Want

In the epilogue to the book, titled "The Kind of America We Want," Jim Wright outlines what must be done to

end the Age of Gingrich.

First, he argues that we must end the Tyranny of Hate, which has come to dominate American political life, for which he blames not only Gingrich, but the voters themselves.

Second, Wright advocates campaign finance reform: "When public offices are virtually auctioned off to the highest bidder like seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the public loses control."

Third, he argues that we must defend America's Social Compact against the new conservatives, under whose direction the gap between the poor and rich will continue to grow.

Fourth, Wright, who served in the Congress on the Public Works Committee, calls for restoring what he calls America's Public Lifelines, i.e., *infrastructure*.

Fifth, he stresses that our best investment is education. "Our biggest and most important investment deficiency has been our neglect to reinvest adequately in our national future through education. . . . While it grows harder to get in college, it grows easier to get in jail. The United States prison population grew in 1995 to an all-time high of more than 1.1 million. Our country locks up a bigger percentage of its citizens than any

other nation does. And a year in prison costs the average taxpayers more for each inmate than a year in one of America's best universities would cost."

Sixth, citing cases of abuse of power on the part of the nation's law enforcement agencies, including the I.R.S. and the Department of Justice, Wright argues that the Justice Department "must be consciously restrained from engaging in vendettas against American citizens."

And finally, seventh, he calls for a restoration of "civility" in American political life. Referring to the attacks on President Clinton as "the work of a professional hate machine," Wright at the same time, takes the American citizen to task for his appetite for "political pornography."

1996 is the Year of Decision. As the November elections approach, Jim Wright continues to shoulder his responsibility, and with this book he has imparted an understanding of what can be done in a period of crisis. It is now our responsibility to reaffirm the vision of government, which we have inherited from the generation who lived through the Depression and World War II. We owe this to our posterity.

—William F. Wertz, Jr.

Documents of the American System

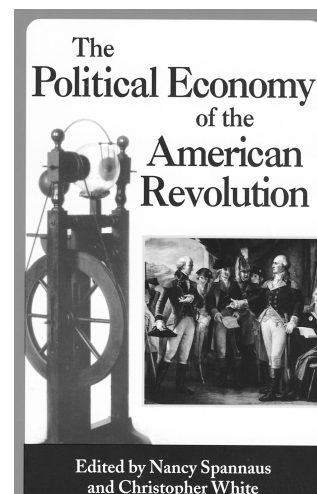
The second edition of *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*, was released July 17 by Executive Intelligence Review. This slightly expanded edition has been brought out nearly twenty years after its first publication in 1977.

The book is primarily a volume of writings from the American Founding Fathers, and their predecessors in Europe. Editors Nancy Spannaus and Christopher White have selected the writings, and written introductory essays. White's essay, "Jean-Baptiste Colbert and the Origins of Industrial Capitalism," is the fruit of his work with previously unpublished writings by King Louis XIV's Finance Minister. Colbert holds the distinction of having been both a sponsor of the universal genius Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, and a hero of the United States's first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton.

Spannaus has written a preface on the cameralist school of economics, of which both Leibniz and Hamilton were representatives, and which has culminated in the Christian economics of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche today. The reprint also contains her 1977 essay attacking the "Treason School" of American history.

Many of the crucial writings which define the American System as a continuation of the Italian Golden Renaissance tradition, and a war against British imperialism and free trade, are assembled in this 481-page volume. It includes, along with writings by Franklin, Washington, and Paine, major excerpts of Hamilton's seminal "Report on Manufactures," two pivotal economic writings by Leibniz, and documents from England's Tudor Renaissance.

—Molly Kronberg



The Political Economy
of the American Revolution
edited by Nancy Spannaus
and Christopher White
Executive Intelligence Review,
Washington, D.C., 1996
481 pages, paperbound, \$15.00