

Reality, Truth and Evil

Facts, Questions and Perspectives on September 11, 2001

T.H. Meyer

Review by Kevin J. Barrett

In *Reality, Truth and Evil*, T.H. Meyer offers a profound philosophical, historical and spiritual meditation on the meaning of the events of 9/11. Meyer's touchstone is the Pearl Harbor attack that catapulted the US into World War II, which he argues convincingly was set up by the Roosevelt administration. Meyer's book takes up where David Griffin's "New Pearl Harbor" metaphor leaves off, discussing the abundant evidence that the architects of the 9/11 attacks consciously crafted those attacks to create the kind of war-triggering psychic shock that, on December 7th 1941, took a public that had been 80% antiwar and turned it into a bloodthirsty patriotic mob bent on racist revenge against that pernicious racial inferior, the "Jap" – a precursor to the demonized Arab/Muslim Other who, according to the Bush Administration, may be tortured, sexually abused, murdered, kidnapped, or "disappeared" into secret CIA torture gulags for little reason beyond ethnicity and religion.

Was 9/11 designed using the Pearl Harbor template? In answering with a resounding "yes," Meyer covers the well-known quotes from National Security Advisor Brzezinski and the neocon Project for a New American Century showing that top US foreign policy strategists longed for a "New Pearl Harbor" during the run-up to 9/11. The 9/11 psych-war operation was prepared with the help of Hollywood, which cranked out a barrage of patriotic, militaristic, apocalyptic films to prepare the public for 9/11, including of course the blockbuster Pearl Harbor. (It would be interesting to see whose idea that movie was, and who put up the \$135 million it cost to make: <http://www.hollywood.com/news/detail/id/311906>.) Despite the fact that Roosevelt had perniciously slaughtered thousands of Americans on 12/7/41 to lie the nation into war, "All that mattered was that the myth should be effective amongst the populace, who had been reminded of it only a few months before the attacks by a sentimental Hollywood film. But to those in the know (i.e. those who had proper information about the facts [of the Pearl Harbor deception]) this official comparison actually provided the real key to understanding the attacks of 2001" (p. 5).

Meyer, like Griffin and others, points out that George W. Bush was reported to have penned an enigmatic diary entry on the evening of 9/11/01: "The Pearl Harbor of the 21st century took place today." Egged on by cues like these, the US corporate media endlessly compared the 9/11 attacks to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Time Magazine, in its special September, 2001 issue, resoundingly called for a response to 9/11 modeled on the US public's response to Pearl Harbor: "What's needed is a unified, unifying, Pearl Harbor sort of purple American fury – a ruthless indignation that doesn't leak away in a week or two."

Meyer goes beyond the above observations, cited earlier by Griffin and others, in calling attention to Donald Rumsfeld's bizarre Pearl-Harbor-propaganda campaign that had begun even before the Bush Administration took office. Rumsfeld spent 2000 and 2001 carrying around extra copies of Roberta Wohlstetter's Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision, praising the book to the skies, and offering free copies to all and sundry. Wohlstetter's book, while it ostensibly supports the official myth that

Pearl Harbor was a perfidious surprise attack, includes enough information to the contrary to enlighten the discerning reader to the unspeakable but implicitly acknowledged truth: The Roosevelt Administration provoked the attacks, knew they were coming, and left thousands of sailors in harm's way as an offering to the gods of war. Wohlstetter's book is a perfect illustration of neocon doublespeak: Tell a vivid, simplistic, emotionally-charged lie to the masses ("Perfidious surprise attack! Heroic purple-fury response!") yet include as a subtle subtext the unspeakable truth that only the elite are smart enough to discern and strong enough to handle: "Roosevelt sacrificed thousands of American lives to the greater good of getting the US into the war."

Rumsfeld wasn't the only 9/11 suspect hyping Wohlstetter's doublespeak. 9/11 Commissioner Timothy Roemer cited it at the Commission's very first public hearing: "It (Pearl Harbor – and by implication 9/11) was just a dramatic failure of a remarkably well-informed government to call the next enemy move in a Cold War crisis...Today it might be some of the same words. It wasn't a Cold War crisis and it wasn't the Japanese, but it was al Qaeda." Commission Chair Thomas Kean and his fellow Commissioner, CIA drug runner Barry Seal's lawyer Richard Ben-Veniste "also drew on this deceptive comparison with Pearl Harbor" (7).

Meyer shows that FDR and his brain trust were not surprised or upset after Pearl Harbor, but – like the Bush Administration and the CIA after 9/11 – reacted as if they were overjoyed and relieved. The Bush/CIA party commemorating (celebrating?) the 9/11 attacks was apparently a cheerful affair: "At CIA headquarters in Langley, Bush junior celebrated a kind of promotional party just two weeks after the attacks, assuring the assembled CIA officials (including their boss George Tenet): 'September 11th is a sad memory, but it's a memory...And I can't thank you enough on behalf of the American people' (24). The official White House website story (p. 57) has to be seen to be believed:

September 26th, 2001

*President Thanks CIA Remarks by the President to Employees of the CIA
Langley, Virginia 1:23 PM EDT*

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Well, George (Tenet), thank you very much, and thanks for inviting me back. (Laughter.) There is no question that I am in the hall of patriots, and I've come to say a couple of things to you. First, thank you for your hard work. You know, George and I have been spending a lot of quality time together. (Laughter.) There's a reason. I've got a lot of confidence in him, and I've got a lot of confidence in the CIA. (Applause.) And so should America.

Meyer is to be congratulated for calling attention to the Bush-CIA celebration of the 9/11 attacks. But that isn't the only evidence that Bush and top CIA officials were overjoyed, not disturbed, by 9/11. Griffin notes Rumsfeld's unseemly crowing and military-moneygrubbing on the evening of 9/11 itself (The New Pearl Harbor, 99-100). But it gets worse. The preface of veteran Middle East CIA agent Robert Baer's 2002 book *See No Evil* ends on an astonishing note: "The other day a reporter friend told me that one of the highest-ranking CIA officials had said to him, off the record, that when the dust finally clears, Americans will see that September 11 was a triumph for the intelligence community, not a failure." And in the October 6th, 2005 New York Times, a ex-top CIA official claims that the intelligence community's handling of 9/11

was not a failure, but something "good, positive, extraordinary." See:
<http://mujca.com/orwell.htm>

Meyer's argument that 9/11 was modeled after Pearl Harbor is convincing, and his discussion of the historical evidence is concise and compelling. But his real contribution is to sort through the thorny moral and spiritual issues posed by the 9/11-Pearl Harbor comparison. Many American 9/11 truth activists have argued that the Reichstag Fire is a better metaphor than Pearl Harbor, in part because everyone agrees that Nazism and the Reichstag Fire were heinous – while many argue that even if Roosevelt lied the US into World War II, and sacrificed thousands of Americans at Pearl Harbor to do it, his act was justified by the greater good of defeating Nazism.

Meyer points out that lies, even apparent "political white lies" like FDR's Pearl Harbor deception, are spiritually pernicious: "...Anyone who has taken even the first faltering steps in learning the ABC of spiritual science is aware that every lie is a murder at the level of soul" (49). FDR, then, was not Hitler's antagonist, but his soulmate, his partner in unspeakable evil, big lies, and mass murder. The evil of Hitler's holocaust – which was not opposed by the allies, who chose not to bomb the railroads leading to the camps – was echoed by the murderous intentional firebombing of German and Japanese civilians, the use of nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the endless list of crimes against humanity of the US National Security State, which was built upon the smoking ruins of Pearl Harbor. In short, the big lie of Pearl Harbor only seemed to work; its deadly effects have been poisoning American life, and the life of the world, ever since the day of infamy.

Meyer calls us back to the eternal wisdom of the perennial philosophy, echoed in every major religious tradition, that truth is the supreme good, and lies the supreme evil – though the evil of the lie can never really be supreme in the sense that truth is supreme, for truth and eternity are identical, whereas lies are temporal ephemera doomed to dissipate with the passage of time and rebound against their perpetrators. But a lie that takes on the aura of truth, and becomes an unquestionable sacred myth, can have horrifically destructive effects – as have the big lies of Pearl Harbor and 9/11. Such lies prevent people from thinking clearly – prevent them from thinking at all, in fact. They produce a harmful miasma that is as harmful to spiritual and psychic health as radioactive smog is to physical health. Meyer is a student of the mystic Rudolph Steiner, whose words spoken on April 4th 1916 now seem chillingly prophetic: "Shortly after the year 2000 a kind of indirect prohibition on thinking will emanate from America, a law which will aim to suppress all individual thought" (16). The suppression of individual thought in America, the land of creative individualism, would indeed be a planetary catastrophe. Such observations show why the 9/11 covert operation was perhaps the worst crime against humanity ever perpetrated. The gravity of the crime stems not from the scale of the carnage – less than 3000 were killed, compared to millions in other holocausts – but from the scale of the lie, which may, unless quickly exposed, quite literally lead to the destruction of the world.

Along with his profound meditation on truth and lies, Meyer offers an interesting Hegelian analysis of the power-machinations behind 9/11. He argues that Anglo-American policymakers, like the Nazis whom they helped bring to power, intentionally create conflicts in order to gain power for egotistical ends. The Hegelian dialectic,

Meyer argues, is supposed to be about conflict-resolution, not conflict-creation. Spiritual development involves confrontations between opposing forces and finding creative, uplifting ways to reconcile them or otherwise achieve harmony. The Anglo-American power elite, he argues, has taken a “satanic” turn by trying to create or amplify unnecessary conflicts in order to reap a harvest of power. Thus they built up Hitler, the “Communist threat,” and now the “Islamic terrorist threat” in order to seize the world’s resources and build a despotic global regime under the aegis of the New World Order – an expression first use by Bush the Elder on September 11th, 1990!

As a Muslim with an interest in comparative mysticism, I find Meyer’s analysis provocative, insightful, and accurate. His emphasis on truth, and abhorrence of lies, parallels the implications of the name al-Haqq, “Truth” or “Reality,” which is one of the very highest names of God in Islamic tradition. And his Hegelian road-map to the current spiritual conflict makes sense to those of us who are trying to resolve apparently clashing opposites – such as the Muslim, Jewish and Christian faiths post-9/11 – in order to help clear the toxic fog of lies and raise humanity to a higher spiritual state.

<http://mujca.com/meyerreview.htm>