As students of the manipulation of the political and social process by intelligence agencies through false flag terrorism and through other forms of covert operations, we need to be aware that the intelligence agencies are not Johnny one note, but rather change their tactics as the world political and economic situation evolves.

One of the main problems we face today is that, by all indications, the phase of false flag terrorism which began in the late 1990s and which reached its peak between September 11, 2001 and July 7, 2005 is ending, and is in the process of being replaced by something quite different. The old phase was centered on exerting social and political control through mass fear of bin Laden, Al Qaeda, Islamofascism, and Islamic fundamentalism in general.

The new phase involves a completely different set of targets. Iran and the Arab countries are no longer the main objectives. They have been replaced by Russia, China, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the other countries that gravitate around this new pole of world politics. Yet, many of those who have dedicated much energy trying to expose the false flag operations of the post-9/11 period which is now essentially behind us are failing to identify the fact of sweeping change, and are repeating the slogans of the Bush-Cheney-neocon era as if everything were still as it was. We need to sum up the lessons of the 9/11-7/7 era, above all the central idea that these terrorist attacks were covert operations by US and British intelligence, and that they were made to happen on purpose and completely orchestrated from Washington and London. And then we need to look ahead.

The essence of false flag operations and other covert operations is that the same methods cannot be used for ever, but must be changed. In the first half of the 19th century, the British used the extreme nationalism of the Mazzini networks to destabilize their enemies. Around 1850, the main cover story for terrorism became the international anarchist movement and this was used well into the 1930s, especially for purposes of political assassination. In the 1950s and 1960s, the standard explanation for terrorism was the deranged loner, such as Lee Harvey Oswald. In the 1960s and 70s, methods radically changed, with youthful leftists and communist terrorists of college-age taking center stage: here we see the Weathermen in the United States, the Baader-Meinhof group in Germany, and the Red Brigades in Italy (this is a phase which resembles the one now starting). In the 1970s and 1980s, this was supplemented by the radical Arab and Palestinian political terrorism of Abu Nidal and Black September.
Even during this period, there was also the rise of Islamic fundamentalist terrorism. In the 1990s, especially in the United States, the focus shifted completely to right wing anarchist militias who wanted to destroy the government: Timothy McVeigh and the Oklahoma City bombing are the leading example. By the late 90s the scene had changed again to focus on Al Qaeda and bin Laden. Now the credibility and usefulness of the 9/11 mythology has been exhausted, and we need to ask what will come next.

In order to answer this, we need to see that the historical predicament of US and British imperialism has qualitatively deteriorated even compared to 2001. We are living through the death agony of the US dollar, the constant threat of banking panic and systemic breakdown in the London and New York banking systems and capital markets, and the specter of worldwide hyperinflation centering on the dollar. At the same time, a powerful combination of adversary states has emerged around Russia, China, and the other members of the Shanghai cooperation organization.

The most influential response to this situation is the one articulated by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the dean of the Democratic Party foreign policy establishment going back to the Jimmy Carter regime and even earlier. Brzezinski's name is associated we have a new strategy which calls for a de-emphasis of the Middle East in favor of a global approach to crushing the power of Russia and China once and for all. In the short run this new strategy creates for some the illusion that a relaxation of world tensions might be at hand. But in the medium to longer term, the dangers of the Brzezinski strategy are even greater than those of the neocon approach followed under Bush and Cheney, because Russia and China remain powerful states with intercontinental ballistic missiles and hydrogen bombs, and a determined to defend themselves.

The Obama candidacy for the US presidency is the vehicle chosen by the Rockefeller-Trilateral-Bilderberger international banking faction to carry out this new and more radical approach to securing another century of world domination for the US and the British. In the course of this, we must remember that although the so-called global war on terror has been one of the main features of US propaganda, we have also witnessed a series of CIA people power coups or color revolutions over recent years in places like Ukraine and Georgia. It is likely that the US and the British will rely much more unease methods in the near future than they have in the recent past, including an attempt to overthrow or at least we can the government of China, perhaps as early as this year. Irrationalist mass movements reminiscent of the 1920s and 1930s will be increasingly common in both the US and Europe, and Japan as well.

As far as terrorism specifically is concerned, we can expect the new wave of false flag actions, when it emerges, to involve groups that will allow popular anger and fear to be directed against countries like Russia, China, Pakistan, Sudan, and others of this group. If we take into account the Virginia Tech student massacre and the similar shootings at Northern Illinois University during the past year, we may be able to guess that there will also be a new round of domestic, homegrown terrorism in the wealthier countries revolving around college students or young people who are concerned about social justice. We can also expect a new round of ecological terrorism on the Unabomber of Earth First models.
It is therefore necessary that we realize that 2008 has been a year of very rapid change in the world strategic situation, and that we must be ready for new forms of terrorism as well as for new forms of mass political manipulation in general. There are numerous signs that we may be entering a new fascist era (or postmodern fascist era), and that irrationalist mass movements may be the breeding grounds for new forms of terrorism and new pretexts for top-down police state controls.